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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 90-28
H. R. 9029

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Digest of Public Law 90-282

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 9029

April	21, 1967	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 9029. H. Report 206. Print of bill and report.
April	26, 1967	House began debate on H. R. 9029.
April	27, 1967	House passed H. R. 9029 without amendment.
April	28, 1967	H. R. 9029 was referred to Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
May	16, 1967	Senate committee reported H. R. 9029 with amendments. S. Report 233. Print of bill and report.
May	17, 1967	Senate passed H. R. 9029 with amendments. Senate conferees were appointed. Print of bill as passed by Senate.
May	18, 1967	Senate reconsidered action.
June	6, 1967	House conferees were appointed.
June	7, 1967	House received conference report. H. Report 343. Print of report.
June	8, 1967	House agreed to conference report.
June	12, 1967	Senate agreed to conference report.
June	24, 1967	Approved: Public Law 90-28.

Hearings: House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

by extending the program for another 5 years, enabling smaller colleges and universities to continue to participate, and providing additional funds for experimental projects; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee. p. S5667

FARM WAGE. Sen. Thurmond criticized the inclusion of farm workers under the minimum wage law and stated, "The imposition of the wage and hour controls on agriculture will further decrease the amount of farm employment and drive more and more farmers out of business." pp. S5690-2

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued April 24, 1967
For actions of April 21, 1967
90th-1st; No. 61

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported Interior appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. EDUCATION. Received from the President a report of the National Advisory Council on Extension and Continuing Education which recommends legislation to improve continuing education programs under title 1 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 by extending the program for another 5 years, enabling smaller colleges and universities to continue to participate, and providing additional funds for experimental projects; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee. p. S5667
2. FARM WAGE. Sen. Thurmond criticized the inclusion of farm workers under the minimum wage law and stated, "The imposition of the wage and hour controls on agriculture will further decrease the amount of farm employment and drive more and more farmers out of business." pp. S5690-2

3. KENNEDY ROUND. Sen. Symington discussed the Kennedy Round trade negotiations as it affects agriculture and stated that he plans to make a speech on this subject on the Senate floor Mon., April 24. pp. S5690, S5694
Sen. Miller inserted a report by Rep. Curtis on the development of the Kennedy round trade negotiations. pp. S5696-5705
4. TAX SHARING. Sen. Montoya inserted a resolution passed by the N. M. Legislature supporting any legislation which would return to the State a portion of the federal income tax. p. S5669
5. NOMINATION ; FCA. Confirmed the nomination of Jonathan Davis to be a member of the Federal Farm Credit Board. p. S5668
6. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 24, when it will continue consideration of H. R. 6950, to restore investment tax credit and allowance of accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property. p. S5707

HOUSE

7. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 9029, the Department of Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, 1968 (H. Rept. 206). A table reflecting the changes in the appropriations for the Forest Service and significant excerpts from the report are attached to this Digest.

ITEM IN APPENDIX

8. FARM LABOR. Rep. Roybal inserted an article, "For Growers and Workers: Farm Labor Picture Brightest Since 1964." p. A1975

BILLS INTRODUCED

9. RIVER BASIN. S. 1601 by Sen. Metcalf, to increase the appropriation authorization for continuing work in the Missouri River Basin by the Secretary of the Interior; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
10. RURAL PLANNING. S. 1589 by Sen. Sparkman, to encourage local governments to develop voluntary cooperative area-wide planning programs; to Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author p. S5576
11. ANIMAL DRUGS. S. 1600 by Sen. Hill to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to consolidate certain provisions assuring the safety and effectiveness of new animal drugs; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

PRINTED HEARINGS RECEIVED BY THIS OFFICE

12. APPROPRIATIONS. Dept. of the Interior and related agencies appropriations for 1968. Parts 1, 2, and 3. H. Appropriations Committee.
District of Columbia appropriations for 1968. Part 1. H. Appropriations Committee.
13. FOOD FOR INDIA. H. J. Res. 262 and 267, emergency food assistance to India. H. Agriculture Committee.

14. ECONOMIC REPORT. 1967 Economic Report of the President. Parts 1, 2, and 3.
Jt. Economic Committee.
15. FARM LABOR. Application of minimum wages in agriculture. H. Agriculture Committee.
16. RECREATION. S. 25, establishment of the Great Salt Lake National Monument, Utah.
S. Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
17. EDUCATION. H. R. 6230, elementary and secondary education amendments of 1967.
H. Education and Labor Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS APR. 24:

Housing and urban development, H. Banking (Secretary Freeman to testify).
No. Cascades National Park, Wash., S. Interior (Greeley, FS, to testify).
Agricultural appropriations, H. Appropriations (exec).
Foreign aid, H. Foreign Affairs (exec).

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Item	Estimated Available, 1967 <u>a/</u>	Budget Estimates, 1968	House Committee Bill 1968	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) House Committee Bill Compared with Budget Estimates
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS:				
Forest protection and utilization:				
Forest land management	b/ \$178,388,000:	\$186,238,000:	\$185,063,000:	-\$1,175,000
Forest research	38,459,000:	40,032,000:	40,180,000:	+148,000
State and private forestry cooperation	c/ 18,151,000:	18,251,000:	18,251,000:	-
Total, Forest protection and utilization	234,998,000:	244,521,000:	243,494,000:	-1,027,000
Forest roads and trails	101,230,000:	110,500,000:	110,000,000:	-500,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:				
Special acts	80,000:	80,000:	80,000:	-
Uinta National Forest	300,000:	-	-	-
Cooperative range improvements	700,000:	700,000:	700,000:	-
Assistance to States for tree planting	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	-
Total, Annual appropriations	338,308,000:	356,801,000:	355,274,000:	-1,527,000
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (Primarily "Payments to States and Territories" and "Roads and Trails for States" payable from national forest receipts) <u>d/</u>				
	69,669,795:	71,111,250:	71,111,250:	-

a/ Includes proposed supplemental appropriations for pay act costs as reflected in House Doc. No. 83.
b/ Includes \$2,300,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1967, but excludes proposed supplemental appropriation of \$25,000,000 for fighting forest fires.
c/ Includes \$200,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1967.
d/ In addition, prior year balances available.

EXCERPTS FROM HOUSE REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL

FOREST SERVICE

Forest Land Management. Total reductions of \$1,350,000 below the budget estimate include: \$750,000 for the upgrading of waste treatment systems at 25 recreation sites and the development of recreation facilities; \$100,000 for development and operation of a mechanical gravel cleaner; and \$500,000 for management and development needs resulting from water development projects proposed and constructed by other agencies.

The amount recommended by the Committee also includes an increase of \$175,000 to complete the water system at Blanchard Springs Caverns, Arkansas.

Forest Research. Total decreases of \$1,482,000 below the budget estimate include \$700,000 for the construction of a forestry sciences laboratory at Albuquerque, New Mexico; \$200,000 for forest genetics research; \$182,000 for research on ecology, protection, and management of areas, and measurement of recreation use and trends; \$100,000 for research on electronic fire detection systems; \$100,000 for the expansion and acceleration of research on wood fiber products and related chemical research; \$100,000 for research on aerial logging systems; and \$100,000 for research on the cost and benefits of forestry investments and the effectiveness of forestry programs for small forest owners.

The increases recommended by the Committee over the budget estimate include: \$950,000 for the construction of a forest insect and disease laboratory at Delaware, Ohio; \$350,000 for the construction of a range and wildlife habitat laboratory at LaGrande, Oregon; \$290,000 for the construction of a forest seed laboratory at State College, Mississippi; and \$40,000 to provide additional staffing at the wildlife habitat research laboratory in Columbia, Missouri.

State and private forestry cooperation. This program, carried on in cooperation with the States encourages private timber management. The amount allowed includes \$12,834,000 for cooperation in forest fire control; \$300,000 for cooperation in forest tree planting; \$3,546,000 for cooperation in forest management and processing; and \$1,571,000 for general forestry assistance.

Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization). A decrease of \$500,000 is recommended for this item on the basis that receipts from "Roads and Trails for States," of which 10 percent accrues to this account, will be greater than estimated in the budget estimate.

TITLE I. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The Committee has disallowed the requested increase of \$100,000 for services to the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty, and liaison services for the new Citizens' Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (Forest Service). "The reduction of \$2,633,000 in the Federal Land Acquisition program of the Forest Service consists of low priority tracts as listed on page 1219 of the hearings, for which \$1,288,050 was programmed.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Surveys, Investigations, and Research. An additional reduction of \$1,500,000 is recommended below the requested increase of \$2,000,000 for the International Hydrological Decade. A total of \$668,000 would be available for this activity. Based

on testimony received during the hearings, the Committee is of the opinion that this in essence is a "Foreign Aid" program for water. As such, there is some question whether or not it is properly for funding in this appropriation account. At any rate, in a year of severe budget limitations, and in view of the pressing water needs of this country, the Committee does not feel that this is an appropriate time to initiate a greatly accelerated international water program.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968

APRIL 21, 1967.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 9029]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year 1968. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, and Water Pollution Control Administration) and for other related agencies including the U.S. Forest Service.

SUMMARY OF BILL

(INCLUDING APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriations, 1967 (to date).....	\$1, 333, 158, 800
Budget estimates, 1968.....	1, 443, 793, 000
Recommended in bill for 1968.....	1, 365, 310, 150
1968 bill compared with:	
Appropriations, 1967.....	+32, 151, 350
Budget estimates, 1968.....	-78, 482, 850

The bill also provides an additional borrowing authorization of \$16,200,000 for the Helium Fund.

REVENUES

The activities covered by the Bill are forecast to generate \$1,041,-870,135 in Federal revenues in fiscal year 1968, as compared to \$1,023,048,800 in fiscal year 1967; an increase of \$18,821,335.

Compared to direct appropriations of \$1,238,827,150 recommended in this Bill for 1968, receipt income will be about \$197,000,000 less than the Government's investment in the activities funded by this Bill.

The acceleration of our national economy as a result of some of the activities in this Bill such as the Forest Service, Bureau of Mines, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and Bureau of Land Management to name only a few, qualifies the investment of the Federal government as a sound financial venture when measured against any established rule of economics.

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

Following is a summary of the major increases and decreases in funding for the 1968 fiscal year which are discussed in detail below by appropriation item:

Major increases:

Additional education and welfare services and other assistance to the American Indian-----	+\$21, 530, 700
Road construction-----	+18, 481, 000
Additional requirements of the U.S. Forest Service-----	+11, 426, 000
Acquisition of land under the Land and Water Conservation Fund program-----	+9, 500, 000
Management, protection and maintenance of National Parks-----	+7, 410, 200
Geological surveys and investigations, and development of mineral resources-----	+5, 467, 000
Administration of Territories, primarily Guam--	+5, 100, 000
Management of sport fisheries and wildlife resources-----	+4, 864, 200
Conservation of mineral resources and health and safety in mines-----	+4, 571, 000
Water resources research-----	+4, 236, 000
Subsidies for construction of fishing vessels-----	+3, 000, 000
Arts and humanities-----	+2, 700, 000
Management and investigation of fishery resources-----	+2, 493, 650
Acquisition of wetlands-----	+1, 500, 000
Operation of the Smithsonian Institution-----	+1, 267, 000
Preservation of historic properties-----	+1, 000, 000
Subtotal, major increases-----	<u><u>+104, 546, 750</u></u>

Major decreases:

Construction of facilities	—\$35, 729, 600
Saline water research	—20, 000, 000
National Capital Transportation Agency	—10, 455, 000
Appalachian region fish and mining restoration	—7, 500, 000
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation	—1, 997, 000
Appropriation of receipts	—1, 114, 000
Solid waste disposal program	—1, 068, 000
Subtotal, major decreases	—77, 863, 600
Other increases and decreases, (net)	+5, 468, 200
Net total increase	+32, 151, 350

EXTENT OF ACTIVITIES FUNDED IN BILL

The extent of activities that are funded in this Bill is indicated by the following summary:

Management of Public Lands (acres):

Bureau of Land Management	457, 012, 198
U.S. Forest Service	186, 500, 000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	55, 294, 080
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	28, 930, 769
National Park Service	26, 551, 432
Total	754, 288, 479

Road Construction (miles):

Road mileage inventory, 1966	266, 970
Mileage to be constructed in 1967	8, 349
Mileage to be constructed in 1968	8, 763

	1966 calendar year-actual (millions)	1968 calendar year-estimated (millions)
Recreation Visitations:		
National Park Service	135	160
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	17	21
Bureau of Land Management	38	50
U.S. Forest Service	160	199
Total	350	430

Timber Production:

Forest Service—An estimated harvest of 12.7 billion board feet of timber is anticipated in 1968 with a value of \$171.5 million. This volume represents about 25% of the total timber cut for industrial purposes in the United States and is equivalent to the construction of 1.3 million homes of average size. It represents a million jobs based on timber use.

Bureau of Land Management—Administers the sale of over 1.5 billion board feet of timber annually.

Grazing:

Bureau of Land Management—Administers grazing of over 10 million head of livestock and 2.7 million big game animals.

Forest Service—Provides grazing for 7 million head of livestock which provides a continued and necessary source of grazing required by about 20,000 family-size ranch units throughout the United States.

Indian Education and Welfare:

Indian children in Federal day and boarding schools---- 58, 300

Indian children in public schools----- 47, 000

Indians provided with welfare and guidance services---- 23, 000

Operation and maintenance of irrigation systems (number of systems)----- 300

Mineral Resources:

Bureau of Land Management.—Administers mining and mineral leasing on some 780 million acres in the continental United States and over 250 million acres of submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf, with estimated receipts of \$560,000,000 in 1968.

Geological Survey.—Supervises development and production of minerals and mineral fuels on leased Federal, Indian, and Outer Continental Shelf lands, the annual value of such production being \$1.9 billion with royalties of over \$250 million.

COMPARISON OF BILL WITH 1967 APPROPRIATIONS

All information contained in this report with regard to the comparison of the 1968 allowances with the 1967 appropriations is based on 1967 appropriations actually enacted to date, and does not include any amounts contained in anticipated supplemental estimates for the 1967 fiscal year.

The 1968 budget document indicates that numerous supplemental estimates for fiscal year 1967 to cover increased pay costs and various other fund requirements are to be submitted to Congress. The aggregate estimate for these items is \$15,167,000. Considering these additional requests, the amount recommended by the Committee in this Bill for fiscal year 1968 would be \$18,098,500 over the amount of funding available in 1967 for direct appropriations rather than the increase of \$33,265,350 as listed in the report.

Any new or extended activity authorized by the Congress usually generates an additional request for funding. For the Department of the Interior agencies funded in this Bill, authorizing legislation enacted by the second session of the 89th Congress amounted to \$229,297,000. The 1968 budget estimate includes requests of \$24,064,700 for these activities.

NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY

The total New Obligational Authority recommended in the accompanying Bill for fiscal year 1968 amounts to \$1,211,610,150, a reduction of \$78,982,850 below the budget estimate of \$1,290,593,000. This compares with New Obligational Authority of \$1,210,857,800 for fiscal year 1967, exclusive of proposed supplemental estimates for 1967 not yet considered by the Congress, an increase of \$752,350.

The difference between "New Obligational Authority" and "Appropriations" recommended in this bill involves \$169,900,000 for the

liquidation of contract authorization which the Bureau of the Budget does not consider as New Obligational Authority, but which requires additional appropriation of funds.

LAND ACQUISITION

Land acquisition under the Land and Water Conservation Fund program continues to pose one of the most serious and critical problems of any activity in this Bill. The Committee discussed this matter at some length in its report last year, and intensively questioned those responsible for the administration of the program in the hearings this year.

As far as the Committee is concerned, little progress has been made during the past year in finding practical solutions to the problems that are inherent to this program. The principal recommendation that has been made is to appropriate additional funds to acquire the land at a more rapid rate. To a certain extent this would alleviate some of the difficulties but, of course, there is a limit on how far the Federal government can go in this direction. For example, there are critical budget years when the Committee of necessity is constrained to make reductions in various budget requests. It was for this reason that the Committee did not recommend the total funding requested for the Land and Water Conservation Fund for fiscal year 1968.

While the Committee is fully aware of the difficulties involved, it is hopeful that those responsible for the administration of this program will continue to critically analyze its operations with the view of devising the corrective action necessary to eliminate some of the major difficulties which now exist. The Committee is especially concerned with the unabated escalation of land prices in areas designated for Federal recreation or park areas.

FUNDING OF NEW PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

On numerous occasions during the course of the hearings, the Committee was aware of an increasing tendency on the part of some agencies to initiate new projects or activities to the detriment of existing programs that had been in progress for a period of time.

The Committee fully understands the hard decisions that must be made when because of lack of available funds, priorities must be considered. However, in situations such as this, the Committee does not endorse action to abandon progress on a well established and practical project whose value has already been proved to provide funding for a new activity whose ultimate worth is still problematical, and which from the standpoint of sound financial management would not qualify for as high a priority as the project upon which work was interrupted. The Committee is especially concerned with delays of construction projects and activities which protect and enhance the natural resources of this nation.

The Committee is also somewhat apprehensive as to whether or not sufficient consideration is being given to what might be called "fundamental activities" of certain agencies which are currently giving indications they may be interested in expanding their activities to what might be considered more glamorous pursuits at the expense of their basic fundamental activities. The Committee wishes to go on record by stating that it fully expects those agencies responsible

for the protection and conservation of our natural resources to give these matters their first and foremost consideration. Any efforts to gloss over these basic responsibilities in order to engage in other less important activities will be viewed with stern disfavor by the Committee and it will be obliged to act accordingly.

Also related to this consideration, is what the Committee discerns to be an increasing tendency in several agencies to expand their construction work on new projects, while at the same time facilities already available are being allowed to deteriorate because of an insufficient allocation of maintenance funds. It is an undisputed fact that each year maintenance is delayed, repair and rehabilitation costs increase greatly. The Committee therefore expects more attention to be given the attainment of a more favorable balance between maintenance and rehabilitation costs and construction costs for new projects.

In this connection it is interesting to note that when adding park beautification projects in the District of Columbia, it is also necessary to provide maintenance costs of 25 to 30 cents annually for each dollar of original development costs.

LIMITATION ON UNIT COST OF EMPLOYEE HOUSING

The Committee is continuing in fiscal year 1968 its policy of limiting the unit cost of employee housing (regardless of the source of financing) in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii and the Territories to \$20,000. The limitation includes engineering and design costs, but excludes provision of utilities to the lot line. Any exceptions to this monetary limitation shall continue to be submitted to the Committee for its advance review and approval. Employee houses shall not exceed the standards outlined by the Committee in its Report No. 2049, 87th Congress, 2d Session.

TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$49, 655, 000
Estimate, 1968.....	49, 573, 000
Recommended, 1968.....	49, 013, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967.....	— 642, 000
Estimate, 1968.....	— 560, 000

The amount allowed by the Committee by activity compared with the 1967 appropriation and the 1968 budget estimate is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1968	Bill compared with—	
		1967 appropriation	Estimate, 1968
Realty and mineral leasing services:			
Title, lease, and records service.....	\$5, 273, 200	+\$123, 000	-----
Records improvement.....	723, 400	—30, 000	-----
Resource management conservation and protection:			
Land classification and mineral examination.....	4, 658, 000	+133, 900	-----
Range management.....	5, 495, 000	+117, 900	-----
Forestry.....	7, 086, 700	+63, 000	—\$560, 000
Soil and watershed conservation.....	14, 072, 000	—678, 000	-----
Fire protection.....	3, 598, 400	+167, 000	-----
Cadastral survey:			
Alaska.....	1, 914, 000	+223, 000	-----
Other States.....	3, 186, 700	+81, 000	-----
Firefighting and rehabilitation.....	1, 000, 000	—600, 000	-----
General administration.....	2, 005, 600	+65, 000	-----
Transfers in the estimate.....		—307, 800	-----
Total, management of lands and resources.....	49, 013, 000	—642, 000	—560, 000

The reduction of \$560,000 recommended by the Committee relates to salvage and thinning activity in Western Oregon. The budget estimate proposed an increase in appropriated funds of \$560,000 for this purpose. The Committee recommends that instead of appropriating additional funds for this activity in the amount of \$560,000, a total of \$760,000 be deducted from the 25% available in the Oregon and California grant lands fund and be ear-marked for this purpose. Thus, with the \$4,598,000 provided in the budget base for this activity, plus the \$760,000 recommended by the Committee for deduction from the Oregon and California grant lands fund, a total of \$5,358,000 will be available in fiscal year 1968 for thinning and salvage. Based on information received by the Committee, funding at this level should be ample for the thinning and salvage activity that can feasibly be conducted in fiscal year 1968.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$3, 032, 000
Estimate, 1968.....	4, 300, 000
Recommended, 1968.....	3, 900, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967.....	+868, 000
Estimate, 1968.....	—400, 000

The Committee approves the construction and maintenance program as submitted in the budget estimate. The recommended reduction of \$400,000 is based on anticipated slippage in the actual performance of the construction program.

To the extent that the anticipated slippage may be less than the \$400,000 reduction recommended by the Committee, the proposed program for the construction of recreation facilities should be restricted in accordance with the priority listing as shown on page 175 of the hearings.

Funds provided under this appropriation include \$1,100,000 for the Boise Inter-Agency Fire Center; \$150,000 for the Craig District Office Complex; \$170,000 for the Kanab District Office Complex; and \$30,000 for survey and design.

Testimony developed during the hearings indicated to the Committee that a rather haphazard policy is being followed in the charging of admissions to the various recreation facilities administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

It is the strong feeling of the Committee that this matter should be given immediate and concerted attention with a view not only to attaining uniformity in the charging of admissions at the various Bureau of Land Management recreation facilities, but also to obtaining uniformity to the degree practical, with admission charges being made by other Federal agencies operating similar recreation facilities.

It is the further feeling of this Committee that when extensive Federal funds are used for the development of these recreation areas, it is incumbent upon those enjoying these facilities to bear their fair share of the costs in the form of admission charges.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF
CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1967	\$2, 000, 000
Estimate, 1968	3, 000, 000
Recommended, 1968	2, 600, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967	+ 600, 000
Estimate, 1968	- 400, 000

This appropriation is required to liquidate the obligations incurred under the contract authority provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act for development of roads and trails on the public lands.

In view of the program deferral imposed on this activity for the 1967 fiscal year, and the unexpended balance as reported for December 31, 1966, it is the opinion of the Committee that this activity will be adequately funded for the 1968 fiscal year with an appropriation of \$2,600,000.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

The Bill continues the indefinite appropriation of 25% of the gross receipts from sales of timber and other products, representing one-third of the 75% of the revenues due the Oregon and California counties.

It is estimated that a total of \$11,625,000 will be available in 1968 for the construction, acquisition, and operation and maintenance of access roads and improvements, and for forest protection and development on the revested lands and on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$116,840,300
Estimate, 1968-----	129,478,000
Recommended, 1968-----	126,478,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+9,637,700
Estimate, 1968-----	-3,000,000

The amount allowed by the Committee by activity compared with the 1967 appropriation and the estimate for 1968 is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1968	Bill compared with—	
		1967 appropriation	Estimate, 1968
Educational assistance, facilities, and services-----	86,924,000	+4,012,420	-1,000,000
Welfare and guidance services-----	16,303,000	+2,400,859	-----
Relocation and adult vocational training-----	21,267,000	+4,155,998	-1,000,000
Maintaining law and order-----	2,984,000	+74,700	-----
General reduction-----	-1,000,000	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
Transfers in the estimate-----	-----	-6,277	-----
Total, education and welfare services-----	126,478,000	+9,637,700	-3,000,000

The decrease of \$3,000,000 consists of a reduction of \$500,000 for the operation of additional Federal school facilities; \$500,000 of the increase requested for the adult education program; and \$1,000,000 of the increase requested for additional trainees in relocation and adult vocational training.

The Committee recommends an additional general reduction of \$1,000,000 for this activity. This reduction is based on the continued high rate of position vacancies along with various personnel limitations imposed by the Bureau of the Budget.

The Committee recommends that funds for maintaining law and order be distributed on the basis of tribes having the greatest need of financial assistance for this purpose.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$44,086,000
Estimate, 1968-----	47,608,000
Recommended, 1968-----	47,200,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+3,114,000
Estimate, 1968-----	-408,000

The amount allowed by the Committee by activity compared with the 1967 appropriation and the 1968 budget estimate is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1968	Bill compared with—	
		1967 appropriation	Estimate, 1968
Forest and range lands-----	\$5,438,000	+214,600	-----
Fire suppression-----	140,000	-----	-----
Agricultural and industrial assistance-----	8,759,000	+1,219,976	-\$200,000
Soil and moisture conservation-----	5,379,000	+131,492	-----
Maintenance of roads-----	3,913,000	+31,370	-----
Development of Indian arts and crafts-----	380,000	+6,000	-----
Management of Indian trust property-----	7,200,000	+421,261	-----
Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities-----	14,780,000	+1,147,870	-208,000
Operation, repair and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems-----	1,211,000	+1,000	-----
Transfers in the estimates-----	-----	-59,569	-----
Total, resources management-----	47,200,000	+3,114,000	-408,000

The decrease of \$408,000 recommended by the Committee consists of a reduction of \$200,000 in the budgeted increase for additional staff to assist with the mutual help and low rent housing programs; and a reduction of \$208,000 in the budgeted increase for the maintenance of new facilities.

Information received by the Committee indicates that the facility maintenance program is not being conducted as economically as it should be. Numerous instances were cited to the Committee where extensive repair work had been done on old buildings shortly before they were razed; and because of inadequate planning it reportedly has been necessary to make extensive modifications on new buildings shortly after construction was completed to make them functionally operational.

For the past few years the Committee has received assurance that a well managed and orderly maintenance program would be instituted through the use of a computer center in Albuquerque. At the time of the hearings, this had not yet been accomplished.

The Committee will expect concerted attention be given this activity in the immediate future so that a realistic control program on the maintenance of buildings and utilities can be achieved. The completion of this project, if it is properly devised, should result in considerable savings in maintenance costs.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$56, 118, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	40, 407, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	40, 525, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	- 15, 593, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	+ 118, 000

The net increase of \$118,000 recommended by the Committee includes a reduction of \$642,000 for school equipment. This equipment has been budgeted for various new schools scheduled for construction in fiscal year 1968. Construction of these schools is seldom completed during the fiscal year for which construction funds are budgeted. It is the feeling of the Committee that equipment for these schools should therefore be funded in the fiscal year following that for which construction funds are appropriated for the schools.

An additional reduction of \$275,000 is recommended in connection with the proposed construction of swimming pools in schools at Santa Fe, New Mexico and Sisseton, South Dakota. The Committee recognizes the potential benefit, both socially and physically, which construction of swimming pools might contribute to Indian youths. However, when there is still a shortage of adequate classrooms for Indian children, the use of Federal funds for construction of swimming pools is subject to question. The Committee would have no objection to the inclusion of swimming pools in the plans and specifications for the construction of Indian schools, however, This could be done at little or no additional cost as far as the planning is concerned, and would be predicated on the possibility that local civic groups or tribal councils might at some future date determine the pools to be of sufficient value to warrant financing of their construction with tribal funds; by subscription of local civic organizations; or in the case of integrated schools, by contribution of local governing bodies.

A reduction of \$90,000 is also recommended by the Committee in connection with funds requested for fallout shelters for various

schools included in the 1968 construction program. This Committee has consistently followed the policy of disapproving expenditures for this purpose in the construction of Indian schools.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$250,000 for construction of the Eufaula Boarding School, Eufaula, Oklahoma for which planning funds were included in the 1967 appropriation.

The Committee also has approved \$425,000 for the construction of dormitory facilities at the Phoenix Indian School at Phoenix, Arizona.

An additional \$450,000 is recommended to provide the required Federal funds as part of the total cost of a modern integrated junior high and high school facility at Tularosa, New Mexico.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$16,889,000
Estimate, 1968-----	19,000,000
Recommended, 1968-----	18,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+1,111,000
Estimate, 1968-----	-1,000,000

This appropriation is required to liquidate the obligations incurred for Indian road construction under the contract authorization provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

The Committee approves the road construction program as proposed for fiscal year 1968. However, in view of the road construction program deferral in 1967, and the current unexpended cash balance, the Committee is of the opinion that an appropriation of \$18,000,000 should be sufficient to adequately finance this program for the 1968 fiscal year.

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

Appropriation, 1967-----	-----
Estimate, 1968-----	\$450,000
Recommended, 1968-----	450,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+450,000
Estimate, 1968-----	-----

The Act of November 4, 1963 (77 Stat. 301) as amended, authorizes \$1,800,000 for expert assistance loans, of which \$900,000 has been appropriated.

The objective of the fund is to provide a revolving fund from which the Secretary of the Interior may make loans to Indian tribes and groups that are without available funds to obtain needed expert assistance, other than counsel, in connection with the preparation and trial of their claims before the Indian Claims Commission.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$4,623,000
Estimate, 1968-----	4,627,000
Recommended, 1968-----	4,627,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+4,000
Estimate, 1968-----	-----

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,627,000, the budget estimate, for this activity. It is to be noted that the budget estimate includes an additional \$2,068,000 for administrative expenses to be charged against participating programs. This is an increase of \$178,000 over the amount allocated to participating programs in fiscal year 1967.

TRIBAL FUNDS

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$3, 000, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	3, 000, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	3, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	-----
Estimate, 1968-----	-----

The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$3,000,000, the budget estimate, for tribal funds.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$3, 910, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	4, 240, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	4, 140, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+ 230, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	- 100, 000

The Committee has disallowed the requested increase of \$100,000 for services to the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty, and liason services for the new Citizens' Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$110, 000, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	110, 000, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	110, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	-----
Estimate, 1968-----	-----

ADVANCE APPROPRIATION

Appropriation, 1967-----	-----
Estimate, 1968-----	\$32, 000, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	9, 500, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+ 9, 500, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	- 22, 500, 000

With certain limitations, Public Law 88-578 approved September 3, 1964, provides for advance appropriations to the Land and Water Conservation Fund from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in such amounts as to average not more than \$60,000,000 for each fiscal year for a total of 8 years. The 1968 budget request for an advance appropriation of \$32,000,000 is the first request under this legislation.

Since the funds to be provided by the advance appropriation are to be used for the same identical purposes as those available by the appropriation of receipts of the fund, the Committee has considered the funding from the two sources as a combined fund.

However, as a result of the various deletions recommended by the Committee, the decreased funding requirements for this program is applied against the advance appropriation.

The Committee recommends a land acquisition program totaling \$119,500,000 for the 1968 fiscal year. \$110,000,000 of this amount is to be provided by appropriation of receipts from the fund, and \$9,500,000 will be provided by advance appropriation.

The following table reflects the action taken by the Committee on the budget request.

Activity	Budget estimate	Committee bill, 1968	Change
1. Assistance to States-----	\$65,000,000	\$65,000,000	-----
2. Federal land acquisition program:			
National Park Service: Requirements for recently acquired areas:			
Whiskeytown-Shasta National Recreation Area----	6,000,000	6,000,000	-----
Lake Mead National Recreation Area-----	783,000	783,000	-----
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore-----	6,500,000		-\$6,500,000
Assateague Island National Seashore-----	6,439,100	6,439,100	-----
Piscataway Park-----	2,738,900		-2,738,900
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore-----	800,000	800,000	-----
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area----	11,000,000	11,000,000	-----
Fire Island National Seashore-----	3,864,900	3,864,900	-----
Guadalupe Mountains National Park-----	1,800,000	354,000	-1,446,000
San Juan Island National Historic Park-----	1,750,000	750,000	-1,000,000
All other proposed acquisitions—less than \$500,000 per unit-----	2,247,700	1,228,900	-1,018,800
Subtotal, new areas-----	43,923,600	31,219,900	-12,703,700
Inholdings-----	4,301,400	3,238,100	-1,063,300
Total, Park Service-----	48,225,000	34,458,000	-13,767,000
Forest Service:			
Wilderness Areas-----	2,294,359	2,294,359	-----
Primitive Areas-----	340,640	340,640	-----
Other Recreation Areas-----	15,365,001	12,732,001	-2,633,000
Total, Forest Service-----	18,000,000	15,367,000	-2,633,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: Endangered Species-----	3,000,000	1,900,000	-1,100,000
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: Emergency planning and acquisition-----	5,000,000		-5,000,000
Total, Federal program-----	74,225,000	51,725,000	-22,500,000
Administrative expenses-----	2,775,000	2,775,000	-----
Total, 1968-----	142,000,000	119,500,000	-22,500,000

National Park Service

The reduction of \$13,767,000 in the Federal Land Acquisition program of the National Park Service includes the following:

Piscataway Park, Maryland-----	\$2,738,900
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas-----	1,446,000
Wolftrap Farm Park, Virginia-----	107,500
San Juan Island National Historical Park, Washington-----	1,000,000
Virgin Islands National Park, Virgin Islands-----	511,300
Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, Iowa-----	400,000
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana-----	6,500,000
Total-----	\$12,703,700

Inholdings

Everglades National Park, Florida-----	\$1,048,000
Larimer County, Colorado:	
Tract 276A-----	1,200
Tract 630-----	11,000
Flathead County, Montana: Tract 221C-----	3,100
Total-----	\$1,063,300

Forest Service

The reduction of \$2,633,000 in the Federal Land Acquisition program of the Forest Service consists of low priority tracts as listed on page 1219 of the hearings, for which \$1,288,050 was programed.

In addition, the Committee did not approve acquisition of the following inholding tracts:

1. Arkansas:	
Tract 68-6-----	\$80, 000
2. California:	
Whiskeytown Shasta-Trinity-----	499, 350
3. Colorado:	
Tract 04002-68-----	78, 000
4. Georgia:	
Tract 68-6-----	39, 900
5. Illinois:	
Tract 2895-----	8, 050
6. Kentucky:	
Tract 144-68-----	17, 500
7. Michigan:	
Tract 8-2112-11-----	354, 000
8. Minnesota:	
Tracts:	
B8-7-----	16, 400
B8-10-----	4, 000
5322-----	1, 550
9. New Hampshire:	
Tract 8-467-4-----	5, 500
10. Oregon:	
Tracts:	
131-68-----	6, 000
83-68-----	54, 000
11. West Virginia:	
Tracts:	
B8-33-----	155, 000
B8-36-----	9, 700
B8-37-----	16, 000
Total-----	1, 344, 950

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

The reduction of \$1,100,000 in the Federal Land Acquisition program of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife includes the following:

1. Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Maryland-----	\$750, 000
2. Columbia White-tailed Deer Sanctuary, Washington-----	350, 000

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Contingency Fund

The budget estimate included \$5,000,000 as a contingency fund for emergency planning and acquisition of priority tracts of land. The Committee has not approved this request.

While there may be certain advantages to the availability of such a fund, the Committee feels that this would in essence involve the granting of blanket authority to the Bureau to acquire \$5,000,000 worth of land at its discretion. While the land acquisition program on a general basis has been reasonably good to date, the Committee has found it necessary to disapprove sufficient proposals for the acquisition of certain tracts that it is not ready to relinquish its review of proposed acquisitions until operating experience under this program has generated more confidence by the Committee.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND POLICY

Income to the fund from admission and user fees is much less than was estimated. The Committee directs the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the participating agencies to be much more aggressive in the designation of fee areas and in the administration of the fee aspects of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The Committee believes that the using public should pay a reasonable share of the cost of recreation facilities provided by the Federal government.

The Committee reaffirms the reprogramming procedures followed during the past two years.

The Committee is not responsive to programming on an administrative unit basis until it is evident through a material reduction in reprogramming requests that the agencies are doing a better job of selection and price estimation on the tracts recommended in the budget estimate.

The Committee is also concerned that States have not obligated a larger portion of their allocations and it believes emphasis by the States should be on acquisition rather than development. In the opinion of the Committee, a proper ratio between development and acquisition for the States would be about one-third for development and two-thirds for acquisition. It urges the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the States to work toward this objective.

The Committee will look with strong disfavor on any developments under the State programs that involve luxury types of development in general, and it feels that the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in approving State plans should give the very lowest priority to resort hotels and motels that can be funded by private financing.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation, 1967	\$10, 513, 000
Estimate, 1968	15, 613, 000
Recommended, 1968	15, 613, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967	+ 5, 100, 000
Estimate, 1968	

This appropriation account provides for the expenses of the Office of Territories and for support of the Governments of the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

The amount recommended includes \$6,888,000 for the Guam rehabilitation program.

Because of the difficulty of accurately estimating the cost of individual construction projects in remote areas, the Committee will permit the incurrence of actual costs which are not in excess of 15 % of the budget estimate.

Based on testimony developed during the hearings, the Committee is greatly concerned with the eagerness of other Federal agencies to initiate and fund new programs in American Samoa which would not only tend to diffuse the current satisfactory administrative supervision in this area, but would also unnecessarily increase administrative costs.

Several years ago this Committee undertook to assist in the rehabilitation and development of American Samoa. It was with the understanding that this Committee would recommend all funds necessary for the orderly development of American Samoa. There was a mutual understanding with the Committee that funding of fragmentary programs would not be sought from other sources.

As a precautionary measure, the Committee takes this occasion to state that it has strenuous objection, except in unusual emergent circumstances, to the funding or administration of any programs for American Samoa under other appropriation accounts.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1967	\$17,494,000
Estimate, 1968	17,500,000
Recommended, 1968	17,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967	+6,000
Estimate, 1968	

The amount recommended represents the total annual amount authorized by Public Law 87-541, and will permit continuation of the accelerated development program in the fields of education, health, public works, and resources management.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1967	\$80,032,000
Estimate, 1968	88,199,000
Recommended, 1968	85,499,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967	+5,467,000
Estimate, 1968	-2,700,000

The amount allowed by activities as compared with the 1967 appropriation and the estimate for 1968 is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1968	Bill compared with—	
		1967 appropriation	Estimate, 1968
Topographic surveys and mapping	\$24,488,000	+\$1,802,000	
Geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping	26,223,000	+1,580,000	-\$551,000
Minerals discovery loan program	425,000	+4,000	
Marine geology and hydrology	1,170,000	+308,000	
Water resources investigations	26,432,600	+2,004,600	-1,649,000
Soil and moisture conservation	203,000	+4,000	
Conservation of lands and minerals	4,814,000	+121,000	
General administration	2,241,400	+207,000	
General reduction, travel	-500,000	-500,000	-500,000
Transfers in the estimate		-63,600	
Total, Geological Survey	85,499,000	+5,467,000	-2,700,000

The reduction of \$551,000 below the budget estimate for "Geologic and Mineral Resources Surveys and Mapping" consists of a decrease of \$280,000 for the heavy metals program and a decrease of \$271,000

for earthquake research. The Committee recognizes the importance of the heavy metals program and does not wish by this reduction to convey any disapproval of activities in this connection. Even with the recommended decrease, this Bill provides an additional \$1,500,000 over the \$6,396,000 available in 1967. With careful administration, the Committee feels the program objectives can be accomplished in 1968 with the lesser amount of funds.

Information received by the Committee would indicate there is an increasing duplication of effort in earthquake research. Notwithstanding the \$271,000 reduction recommended by the Committee, there will still be \$1,097,000 available for this work in 1968. With frugal administration, the 1968 program objectives in all probability can be achieved at the lower level of funding.

For "Water Resources Investigations", the Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,649,000 below the budget estimate. \$199,000 of this reduction relates to the requested increase for development and application of modern scientific methods of research and support of water conservation planning and management.

An additional reduction of \$1,500,000 is recommended below the requested increase of \$2,000,000 for the International Hydrological Decade. A total of \$668,000 would be available for this activity. Based on testimony received during the hearings, the Committee is of the opinion that this in essence is a "Foreign Aid" program for water. As such, there is some question whether or not it is properly for funding in this appropriation account. At any rate, in a year of severe budget limitations, and in view of the pressing water needs of this country, the Committee does not feel that this is an appropriate time to initiate a greatly accelerated international water program.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$50,000 to initiate a comprehensive study and investigation of the water resources of the Delmarva Peninsula as authorized by Public Law 89-618, approved October 4, 1966.

A reduction of \$500,000 below the budget estimate of \$4,060,000 for travel and transportation of persons is recommended. Actual expenditures for this purpose amounted to \$2,990,798 in fiscal year 1966. Notwithstanding the fact that the agency's activities will have expanded to some extent since 1966, the Committee is of the opinion that the budgeted increase for this purpose is out of proportion to the expansion of the program. In addition, information available to the Committee indicates that proper precautions are not being taken to insure that travel costs are held to a practical and reasonable minimum.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1967	\$34, 740, 000
Estimate, 1968	39, 825, 000
Recommended, 1968	38, 180, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967	+ 3, 440, 000
Estimate, 1968	- 1, 645, 000

The amount provided by activity compared with the 1967 appropriation and the estimate for 1968 is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1968	Bill compared with—	
		1967 appropriation	Estimate, 1968
Research:			
Coal.....	\$6,745,000	+\$455,000	—\$15,000
Petroleum.....	2,360,000	+235,000	—
Oil shale.....	1,620,000	+311,000	—300,000
Metallurgy.....	10,371,000	—495,000	—
Mining.....	6,742,000	+2,466,000	—700,000
Marine mineral mining.....	1,433,000	—	—
Explosives.....	578,000	+8,000	—
Resource Development:			
Statistics.....	1,777,000	—26,000	—
Economic analysis.....	450,000	+120,000	—130,000
Bituminous coal.....	905,000	+12,000	—
Anthracite.....	370,000	+4,000	—
Petroleum.....	700,000	+108,000	—
Minerals.....	3,565,000	+237,000	—500,000
International activities.....	564,000	+7,000	—
Transfers in the estimates.....	—	—2,000	—
Total, conservation and development of mineral resources.....	38,180,000	+3,440,000	—1,645,000

The net reduction of \$15,000 for Coal Research consists of a decrease of \$150,000 in the request of \$650,000 to fund an investigation of new processes for removal of sulphur oxides from stack gases after combustion, and an increase of \$135,000 for "Operation Anthracite Refuse". This is a proposed research project to establish approaches and capabilities for use in removal of refuse from anthracite mines by determining characteristics, economic value, utilization and disposal of current and in-situ refuse.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$576,000, a reduction of \$300,000 below the budget estimate, for oil shale research for in-situ work on Federal lands. The amount provided is more than double the funding available for this activity in fiscal year 1967.

The reduction of \$700,000 for mining research includes a decrease of \$200,000 in the total funding requested for the heavy metals program. Funding for this activity at the level recommended by the Committee will provide a total of \$1,600,000 in fiscal year 1968, an increase of \$409,000 over funds available in fiscal year 1967. The Committee is of the opinion that the funding level provided in this Bill for the heavy metals program will be sufficient to accomplish the objectives of the 1968 program if adequate attention is given to administering the program as economically as possible.

The reduction also includes a decrease of \$500,000 below the \$2,724,000 requested to start "Project Badger", a program of research and development in tunneling technology aimed at reducing the cost and increasing the speed of tunneling for such purposes as urban and inter-city transportation, waste disposal, water supply, underground power distribution, and other civilian and military uses.

A reduction of \$130,000 is recommended below the increase of \$250,000 requested for economic analysis. This provides about a 50% increase above the funding level for this activity in fiscal year 1967.

The Committee also recommends a reduction of \$500,000 the amount of the budget estimate, for studies on technologic and economic changes upon supply and demand of resources. Testimony developed during the hearings indicated all this work would be done under contract. It is the opinion of the Committee that further consideration should be given the possibility of performing these studies in-house.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$9, 590, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	10, 821, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	10, 721, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+1, 131, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	-100, 000

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$100,000 below the budget estimate. This amount was requested for an exhaustive review of current safety educational material.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$4, 300, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	3, 232, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	3, 232, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	-1, 068, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,232,000, the budget estimate, to provide for a research and development program for new and improved methods of proper and economic solid waste disposal as authorized under the Clean Air Act Amendments and Solid Waste Disposal Act.

The program includes studies directed toward the conservation of natural resources by reducing the amount of waste and unsalvageable materials, and by recovery and utilization of potential resources in solid wastes.

APPALACHIAN REGION MINING AREA RESTORATION

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$7, 000, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	800, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	-7, 000, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	-800, 000

The Committee recommends no additional funds for fiscal year 1968. Very limited progress on this program has been made to date. As of February 28, 1967, there was an unobligated balance of \$19,786,699. In the opinion of the Committee, available funds will be more than ample for the proposed 1968 fiscal year program.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$1, 556, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	1, 616, 000
Recommend, 1968-----	1, 532, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	-24, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	-84, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,532,000, a decrease of \$84,000 below the budget estimate.

HELIUM FUND

(BORROWING AUTHORIZATION)

Borrowing authority, 1967-----	\$26, 000, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	18, 200, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	16, 200, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	-9, 800, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	-2, 000, 000

This borrowing authority is required to finance helium purchases under the existing contracts for the conservation of helium. Testimony developed during the hearings indicated that total funding available for fiscal year 1968 would be \$49,502,000 based on additional borrowing authority of \$18,200,000. Purchases for fiscal years 1966 and 1967 indicate an annual rate of \$42 million. It is on this basis that the Committee is recommending a reduction of \$2 million in the borrowing authority for helium.

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION

The budget estimate proposes an increase of \$12,500,000 over the current annual limitation of \$47,500,000 on the contracting authority for the purchase of helium for storage under the conservation program. Under this increase, the Department would enter into additional long-term contracts (20 to 25 years), committing the United States to the purchase of an additional \$250 million worth of helium. The present contracts under the annual authority of \$47,500,000 obligate the United States to the expenditure of over a billion dollars for the purchase of 62.5 billion cubic feet of helium.

It is the recommendation of the Committee that this request be denied.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$8, 220, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	9, 725, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	9, 180, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+960, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	-545, 000

This appropriation provides for contract research to develop new methods of mining, preparing, and utilizing coal. The amount allowed includes \$8,800,000 for contract research and \$380,000 for administration and contract supervision.

The Committee has disallowed the request of \$500,000 for the initiation of new research projects, and \$45,000 for administration and contract supervision.

The budget estimate failed to include funds for the continuation of three research projects currently in progress. Sizeable amounts of Federal funds have been invested in these projects and according to information received by the Committee, failure to continue work on these projects will to a large extent negate the benefit to be received from the previous investment of funds on this work. Until a realistic policy is developed in connection with research projects that extend over a period of several years, the Committee is not inclined to recommend appropriations for new research projects.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$722, 000
Estimate, 1968.....	926, 000
Recommended, 1968.....	740, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967.....	+ 18, 000
Estimate, 1968.....	- 186, 000

The amount recommended by the Committee provides \$567,900 for coordination of oil and gas activities; \$156,700 for administration of the oil import program; and \$15,400 for the oil import appeals board.

\$111,200 of the reduction for the coordination of oil and gas activities relates to defense functions previously carried in the schedules for "Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization Functions of Federal Agencies, Office of Emergency Planning". Funding for this activity will be considered in the appropriation for the Office of Emergency Planning.

A reduction of \$74,800 in funds requested for administration of the oil import program is also recommended. During the hearings the Committee tried unsuccessfully to determine how the decisions are made on the oil import program. The Committee was assured that no decisions were made by those responsible for the administration of this activity, and that it served merely as a statistical function. In this case, little responsibility is delegated to this activity, and in the opinion of the Committee \$156,700 will be ample to provide for the accumulation of statistics in fiscal year 1968.

FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$20, 701, 000
Estimate, 1968.....	23, 835, 000
Recommended, 1968.....	23, 194, 650
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967.....	+ 2, 493, 650
Estimate, 1968.....	- 640, 350

The amount allowed by the Committee by activity compared with the 1967 appropriation and the 1968 budget estimate is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1968	Bill compared with—	
		1967 appropriation	Estimate, 1968
Management.....	\$550, 800	+ \$60, 500	-----
Marketing and technology.....	6, 913, 850	+ 1, 460, 375	- \$310, 350
Research.....	11, 680, 400	+ 93, 600	- 250, 000
Research on fish migration over dams.....	1, 405, 100	- 263, 849	- 30, 000
Fishing vessel mortgage insurance.....	45, 300	+ 1, 000	-----
Columbia River fishery development.....	2, 599, 200	- 119, 800	- 50, 000
Transfers in the estimate.....		+ 261, 824	-----
Adjustment for Pribilof Island transfer.....		+ 1, 000, 000	-----
Total, management and investigations of resources.....	23, 194, 650	+ 2, 493, 650	- 640, 350

The decrease of \$310,350 recommended by the Committee for "Marketing and technology" consists of \$38,000 for expansion of the economic research program; \$214,350 for fishing gear research and development, underutilized fish, Gulf of Mexico; and \$58,000 for development of a foreign trade expansion program.

The decrease of \$280,000 in research recommended by the Committee consists of a reduction of \$100,000 for Pacific anchovy studies; \$150,000 for EASTROPAC inter-agency oceanographic studies; and \$30,000 for research on fish migration over dams.

An additional reduction of \$50,000 is recommended for Columbia River fishery development.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000, the budget estimate, to continue the research program conducted in foreign countries with excess foreign currencies.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$1, 245, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	1, 380, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	1, 730, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+ 485, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	+ 350, 000

The amount recommended includes the following:

Design and construction of a fish protein concentrate demonstration plant-----	\$1, 000, 000
Rehabilitation of the biological research laboratory at Galveston, Texas-----	140, 000
Dock repairs, Juneau, Alaska-----	140, 000
Columbia River fishery facilities-----	100, 000
Total-----	1, 380, 000

The Committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$350,000 for the third phase of construction of the Willamette Falls fishway. Based on testimony developed during the hearings, it is the opinion of the Committee that work on this project should proceed without interruption and be completed with the least possible delay.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$3, 000, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	6, 000, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	6, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+ 3, 000, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	

Funds recommended under this appropriation item are required to carry out the provisions of Public Law 88-498, approved August 30, 1964, which amended and extended the Act of June 12, 1960, authorizing the payment of construction differential subsidies for fishing vessels constructed under certain restrictive conditions. The new Act extends the date for the acceptance of applications to June 30, 1969, extends coverage to the entire commercial fishing industry, authorizes appropriation of \$10,000,000 annually for the program, and increases the subsidy from 33½% to 50%.

FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$4, 710, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	4, 714, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	4, 714, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+ 4, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	

Funds provided under this item are to implement the 5-year program authorized under section 4(a) and 4(b) of the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964, Public Law 88-309.

The purpose of the program is to stimulate research and development projects by the several states in the development of the Nation's commercial fisheries on a matching fund basis with Federal funding of up to 75% of the costs; to assist in the reestablishment of a commercial fishery that has failed due to a resource disaster arising from natural or undetermined causes; and to assist in development of new commercial fisheries.

The recommended appropriation would provide \$4,100,000 in aid to States under Section 4(a) of the Act; \$400,000 under Section 4(b) of the Act, and \$214,000 for program administration.

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$2, 675, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	1, 678, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	1, 678, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	- 997, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,678,000 to carry out the provisions of Public Law 89-304, approved October 30, 1965. Under this program, State and other non-Federal cooperators are reimbursed up to 50% of the costs of projects to conserve, develop, and enhance the anadromous fishery resources of the Nation and the fish in the Great Lakes that ascend streams to spawn.

The Act authorizes total appropriations of \$25,000,000 for the period ending June 30, 1970. Although a total of \$2,675,000 was appropriated for this activity in fiscal year 1967, the Committee is informed that the Bureau of the Budget placed and has kept \$1,500,000 of the appropriation in reserve.

Of the amount provided, \$1,500,000 is for payment to cooperators, and \$178,000 is for program administration.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$739, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	743, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	693, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	- 46, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	- 50, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$693,000, a reduction of \$50,000 below the budget estimate. The additional funding requested for fiscal year 1968 was for executive direction and supervision of administrative services in the Washington, D.C. office.

The Committee has no objection to the purpose for which the additional funding was requested, but is of the opinion that the additional costs can be absorbed.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS (APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$2, 468, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	2, 496, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	2, 496, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+28, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	

These funds are derived from the sale of fur skins and other wildlife products of the Islands and are used to provide for schooling, medical attention, and other services to the natives of the Islands, for operation and maintenance of facilities, and management of the Alaska fur-seal herd.

FISHERIES LOAN FUND (LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$309, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	336, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	336, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+27, 000
Estimate 1968-----	

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$336,000, the budget estimate, on administrative expenses for the Fisheries Loan Fund.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$38, 145, 800
Estimate, 1968-----	43, 159, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	43, 010, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+4, 864, 200
Estimate, 1968-----	-149, 000

The amount allowed by the Committee by activity compared with the 1967 appropriation and the 1968 budget estimate is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1968	Bill compared with—	
		1967 appropriation	Estimate, 1968
Fish hatcheries-----	\$8, 816, 000	+\$674, 300	-\$90, 000
Wildlife refuges-----	13, 074, 000	+2, 710, 384	-160, 000
Soil and moisture conservation-----	713, 000	+5, 000	
Management and enforcement-----	3, 679, 000	+290, 000	-13, 000
Fishery research-----	3, 666, 500	+182, 500	-58, 500
Wildlife research-----	6, 671, 500	+790, 500	+192, 500
Fishery services-----	1, 716, 000	+159, 000	-10, 000
Wildlife services-----	2, 845, 000	+124, 000	-5, 000
River basin studies-----	1, 457, 000	+43, 000	-5, 000
Pesticides review-----	372, 000	+9, 000	
Transfers in the estimate-----		-123, 484	
Total, management and investigations of resources-----	43, 010, 000	+4, 864, 200	-149, 000

The net decrease of \$149,000 below the budget estimate consists of various reductions in the budget estimates totaling \$624,000 and increases recommended by the Committee totaling \$475,000.

Decreases below the budget estimates recommended by the Committee are as follows:

Fish hatcheries

\$90,000 for the operation of new facilities.

Wildlife refuges

\$70,000 for deferred maintenance.

\$90,000 for the operation of six new refuges and waterfowl production areas.

Management and enforcement

\$13,000 for increased costs of operation and maintenance of automotive, aircraft, and boating equipment.

Fishery research

\$14,000 for operations at existing facilities.

\$32,000 for operation of new facilities at four laboratories and an increased program at the fifth laboratory.

Wildlife research

\$20,000 increased costs of current programs.

\$100,000 for handling an expanding volume of bird banding and recovery data, and to update data processing equipment.

\$150,000 for the initiation of a comprehensive rare and endangered species preservation program.

Fishery services

\$10,000 for increased operational costs of current programs.

Wildlife services

\$5,000 for maintenance of the wildlife enhancement field program at its present operational level.

River basin studies

\$5,000 for increased operating costs.

In addition, the Committee has recommended a decrease of \$25,000 relative to the proposed acquisition of 17 automobiles which will not be necessary in fiscal year 1968.

The Committee recommends the following increases over the budget estimate:

\$75,000 for additional staffing to work on forest animal damage research at Olympia, Washington.

\$400,000 for the control of blackbirds. Of this amount, \$250,000 shall be allocated for research and \$150,000 for operations. In addition, the Committee directs that of the \$800,000 included in the budget estimate for bird control, the major portion of these funds be utilized for the control of blackbirds.

During the hearings, the Committee received extensive testimony of the increasing severity of damage to corn and other crops by blackbirds. The Committee is not convinced that agency officials are giving this problem sufficient attention in proportion to the huge losses in farm income that are occurring.

It is therefore the expressed desire of the Committee that activity in the blackbird control program be greatly accelerated and that the Committee be furnished with quarterly reports during the next fiscal year on progress that is being made in this connection.

The Committee has had extensive discussion with officials of the Department of the Interior relative to obtaining more uniformity in the funding of cooperative fish units and cooperative wildlife research units. In fact, a special request was made of the Department to give this matter consideration in the submission of the 1968 budget estimate. The Committee is disappointed to find that no action had been taken to accomplish this in the 1968 budget estimate. Therefore, the Committee directs that the funding for the cooperative fish units in Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, New York and Pennsylvania be increased by \$9,200 each in fiscal year 1968. In addition, the cooperative wildlife research unit in Massachusetts should be increased \$24,500 over the amount provided in the budget estimate. The total cost of these increases amounts to \$70,500 and shall be absorbed by the Bureau.

Once again the Committee suggests that consideration be given to the uniform funding of the cooperative wildlife research units in the submission of the 1969 budget estimate. Unless this is done, the Committee undoubtedly will find it necessary next year to adjust the funding for wildlife research units accordingly, and to direct that the additional costs be absorbed by the agency.

The Committee is gratified at the efforts which have been made to improve the administration of the predator control program. However, it would suggest that more effective results might be obtained if greater attention is given to improving operations at the field level in 1968 rather than concentrating efforts for program improvement at the Washington headquarters level.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$8, 618, 600
Estimate, 1968-----	2, 568, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	2, 568, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	—6, 050, 600
Estimate, 1968-----	

This item finances the construction of fish hatchery and wildlife refuge facilities, and fishery and wildlife research facilities. The amount allowed includes the following items included in the budgeted program:

Fish Hatchery Facilities:

McNenny, South Dakota-----	\$20, 000
Quinalt, Washington-----	246, 000

Wildlife Facilities:

Various wildlife refuge facilities-----	678, 000
Sanitary facilities on National Wildlife Refuges-----	434, 000
Advance planning and water rights-----	200, 000

Wildlife Research Facilities:

To plan and construct suitable sanitary facilities at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center-----	200, 000
To construct 16 ponds at the Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center at Jamestown, North Dakota-----	50, 000

A general reduction of \$83,000 is recommended on the basis of anticipated slippage in program activity.

The recommended appropriation also includes increases of \$240,000 for the second stage of construction on the Marine Game Fish Labo-

ratory at Panama City, Florida; \$200,000 for the second phase of construction on the Marine Game Fish Laboratory at Port Aransas, Texas; \$100,000 for rehabilitation of facilities at the hatchery at Saratoga, Wyoming; and \$233,000 for construction of the Wolf Creek Dam Hatchery in Kentucky.

In addition, \$50,000 is included for the site selection of a blackbird research center.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$6, 000, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	7, 500, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	7, 500, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+ 1, 500, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	

The recommended amount, together with an estimated \$5,000,000 to be available in receipts from Federal hunting stamps, will provide a total in the migratory bird conservation fund of \$12,500,000 for fiscal year 1968 to continue the expanded Wetlands Acquisition Program authorized by Public Law 87-383.

Under the provisions of the Wetlands legislation, the appropriation advances to the fund for acquisition of refuges are to be repaid from receipts beginning in 1969. The Committee expects that the Bureau will continue the policy of more widespread acquisition by easement instead of purchase in fee which will reduce the cost of the program.

APPALACHIAN REGION FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$500,000
Estimate, 1968-----	400,000
Recommended, 1968-----	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	- 500,000
Estimate, 1968-----	- 400,000

Funds provided under this item are to implement a program for assisting the States in recovering from damages caused by strip-mine operations where the land is exhausted of its mineral resources, and where mining operations have been abandoned, as provided in Section 205 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, Public Law 89-4.

Progress on this program has been extremely slow. As of January 31, 1967, there was an unobligated balance of \$1,775,540 previously appropriated for this purpose. Therefore, it is the opinion of the Committee that activity under this program can continue unimpeded in fiscal year 1968 without the appropriation of additional funds.

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$2, 675, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	1, 675, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	1, 675, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	- 1, 000, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,675,000 to carry out the provisions of Public Law 89-304, approved October 30, 1965. The purpose of this program is to conserve, develop, and enhance the anadromous fishery resources within the several States and in the Great Lakes.

This is a companion program to that discussed previously under the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries section of this report, and identical circumstances prevail with regard to funding of the program.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$1, 549, 000
Estimate, 1968.....	1, 613, 000
Recommended, 1968.....	1, 572, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967.....	+23, 000
Estimate, 1968.....	-41, 000

The reduction of \$41,000 is in connection with the increase requested to replace refuge receipt funds no longer available to this appropriation. In the opinion of the Committee, the minor increase requested in the budget estimate can be absorbed.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$35, 932, 800
Estimate, 1968.....	40, 822, 000
Recommended, 1968.....	40, 442, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967.....	+4, 509, 200
Estimate, 1968.....	-380, 000

The following table summarizes the increases recommended by the Committee and the reductions made in the budget estimate:

Activity	Committee bill, 1968	Bill compared with—	
		1967 appro- priation	Estimate, 1968
Management of park and other areas.....	\$33, 725, 900	+\$3, 279, 100	-\$380, 000
Forestry and fire control.....	1, 835, 000	+127, 000	
Soil and moisture conservation.....	206, 900	+900	
Park and recreation programs.....	4, 376, 700	+89, 700	
Concessions management.....	297, 500	+7, 500	
Transfers in the estimates.....		+1, 005, 000	
Total, management and protection.....	40, 442, 000	+4, 509, 200	-380, 000

The decrease of \$380,000 includes the following items:

Cape Lookout.....	\$20, 000
Delaware Water Gap.....	20, 000
Guadalupe Mountains.....	70, 800
Herbert Hoover.....	27, 000
Indiana Dunes.....	108, 700
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.....	54, 400
New York City Group.....	40, 000
San Juan Island.....	6, 500
Wolf Trap Farm.....	32, 600
Total.....	380, 000

The Committee has received extensive adverse comment on the control of elk herds in Yellowstone National Park. It is suggested that this problem be given concerted attention by officials of the National Park Service with the view of controlling these herds through the use of suitable traps. Any additional costs occasioned by this activity shall be absorbed within available funds of the agency.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$26,680,000
Estimate, 1968-----	29,942,000
Recommended, 1968-----	29,581,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+2,901,000
Estimate, 1968-----	-361,000

The decrease of \$361,000 includes the following items:

Guadalupe Mountains-----	\$30,000
Indiana Dunes-----	19,200
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial-----	100,000
National Capital Parks-----	100,000
New York City Group-----	10,000
San Juan Island-----	20,900
Wolf Trap Farm-----	34,800
General-----	46,100
Total-----	361,000

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$22,894,000
Estimate, 1968-----	17,579,000
Recommended, 1968-----	11,197,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	-11,697,000
Estimate, 1968-----	-6,382,000

The net decrease of \$6,382,000 consists of the following reductions:

Interpretive production facility, Harper's Ferry, West Virginia-----	\$618,000
Replica locomotives and tenders, Golden Spike, Utah-----	326,500
Completion of visitor center, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, Missouri-----	2,325,000
Amphitheater, Yellowstone, Wyoming-----	200,000
Various projects in park system general, District of Columbia-----	600,000
Various facilities—Wolf Trap Farm Park, Virginia-----	157,500
Recreation building, Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland-----	200,000
Total-----	4,427,000

While the Committee approves the construction program with the exceptions noted above, it is of the opinion that there will be sufficient delay in the construction program as a result of the 1967 deferrals to warrant a further reduction of \$1,000,000 for slippage in the program.

The Committee recommends the transfer to the construction program of \$1,000,000 of the unobligated balance of funds previously appropriated under this appropriation for the acquisition of land and water rights.

The Committee also recommends an increase of \$45,000 for land acquisition and planning of the East Glacier Airport.

The amount provided by activity consists of the following:

Camping and picnicing facilities.....	\$2, 338, 000
Public service and administrative units.....	5, 002, 000
Utilities.....	3, 755, 000
Employee housing.....	462, 000
Miscellaneous.....	1, 140, 000
Acquisition of water rights.....	500, 000
Total.....	13, 197, 000
Less:	
Slippage.....	— 1, 000, 000
Transfer of unobligated land acquisition funds.....	— 1, 000, 000
Net appropriation.....	11, 197, 000

PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$30, 000, 000
Estimate, 1968.....	38, 000, 000
Recommended, 1968.....	38, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967.....	+ 8, 000, 000
Estimate, 1968.....	

This appropriation provides for liquidation of obligations incurred for the construction of parkways and roads and trails by the National Park Service under contract authority provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Appropriation, 1967.....	
Estimate, 1968.....	\$2, 323, 000
Recommended, 1968.....	1, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967.....	+ 1, 000, 000
Estimate, 1968.....	— 1, 323, 000

Funds recommended under this appropriation item are required to carry out the provisions of Public Law 89-665, approved October 15, 1966. This legislation was enacted to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the nation.

Of the amount provided, \$677,000 is for matching grants-in-aid, and \$323,000 is for administrative and technical support.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$2, 562, 000
Estimate, 1968.....	2, 569, 000
Recommended, 1968.....	2, 569, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967.....	+ 7, 000
Estimate, 1968.....	

Although this appropriation item provides \$2,569,000 for administrative expenses, it is to be noted that the budget estimate provides for the charging of an additional \$3,750,000 of administrative expenses to other appropriations available to the National Park Service for a total administrative cost in fiscal year 1968 of \$6,319,000.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$27, 500, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	20, 982, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	7, 500, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	— 20, 000, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	— 13, 482, 000

The amount allowed includes \$5,950,000 for research and development and \$1,550,000 for administration and coordination.

The total amount approved for this appropriation represents the balance of authorized funds not yet appropriated. Legislative action is currently in process for the extension of this authorization. However, pending the enactment of the legislation, the Committee has decided to pass over without prejudice the remaining balance of funds requested.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$2, 351, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	2, 300, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	2, 300, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	— 51, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	

The amount allowed includes \$2,088,000 for operation and maintenance, and \$212,000 for administration.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$6, 894, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	12, 700, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	11, 130, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+4, 236, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	— 1, 570, 000

The Committee recommends an allowance of \$11,130,000 for administration of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-379), as amended.

Funds included in this item will provide a total of \$5,100,000 for assistance to States. This provides \$100,000 for each of the 51 Institutes as authorized under the Act.

The recommended amount also includes \$3,000,000 for matching grants to Institutes as provided by the Act, an increase of \$1,000,000 over 1967.

The amount recommended by the Committee also includes \$2,000,000, a reduction of \$1,000,000 below the budget estimate, for water resources research to be performed by any qualified entity or individual as provided under Title II of the Act. The Committee is not convinced that plans and guidelines have been sufficiently developed for this phase of the program to warrant approval of the total budget request.

The budget estimate included an increase of \$1,000,000 to operate a Water Resources Scientific Information Center. The amount recommended by the Committee provides \$500,000 for this activity.

Of the amount approved by the Committee, \$530,000 is included for administrative expenses in fiscal year 1968.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$4,704,000
Estimate, 1968-----	5,130,000
Recommended, 1968-----	5,100,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+396,000
Estimate, 1968-----	-30,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,100,000, a reduction of \$30,000 below the budget estimate. The decrease consists of a reduction of \$9,000 requested for travel, and a reduction of \$21,000 for other expenses.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$4,998,900
Estimate, 1968-----	7,570,000
Recommended, 1968-----	6,776,500
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+1,777,600
Estimate, 1968-----	-793,500

The total decrease of \$793,500 includes \$74,300 for salary and related cost increases in the Office of the Secretary and the Office of the Under Secretary; \$65,100 for the Office of Program Analysis; \$184,000 for the Office for Equal Opportunity; \$49,100 for the Office of the Science Advisor; \$8,000 for Interior coordination, Water Resources Council; \$75,000 for the Office of Ecology; \$105,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Water Pollution; and \$47,000 for the Office of Survey and Review.

In addition, the recommended decrease includes a reduction of \$186,000 representing defense funds previously carried in the schedules for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization Functions, Federal Agencies, Office of Emergency Planning. This item will be considered in the appropriation for the Office of Emergency Planning.

As was noted in the hearings, the Committee is becoming increasingly concerned with the funding practices being followed by the Office of the Secretary. The total appropriations for the Office of the Secretary in the 1967 fiscal year amounted to \$4,998,900. Yet in the budget justifications for the 1968 estimate, the total amount available in fiscal year 1967 was shown as \$6,795,500. This of course resulted from the transfer of various functions and funds, some of which the Committee is not inclined to question.

However, there seems to be an increasing tendency in the Office of the Secretary to revise organizational structures and realign the application of funds regardless of the pattern set forth in the budget submission. The Committee recognizes that to a certain extent such practices are feasible and practicable when done within reason. Notwithstanding, the Committee wishes to go on record that it will not countenance the continued manipulation of appropriated funds to the extent that has occurred during the past few years.

In addition, the Committee directs that no major reorganization of the functions of the Office of the Secretary, which would involve the use of funds on a materially different basis than that presented in the budget estimate, be effected without prior approval by this Committee.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

The Committee recommends under this heading a total of \$243,494,000, an increase of \$11,426,000 over the 1967 appropriation, and a decrease of \$1,027,000 below the budget estimate. The following is a summary of action taken on the programs included under this appropriation.

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$176,150,000
Estimate, 1968.....	186,238,000
Recommended, 1968.....	185,063,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967.....	+8,913,000
Estimate, 1968.....	-1,175,000

The amount allowed by the Committee by activity in comparison with the 1967 appropriation and the 1968 budget estimate is indicated in the following table:

Activity	Committee bill, 1968	Bill compared with—	
		1967 appropriation	Estimate, 1968
Forest Land Management:			
National Forest protection and management:			
Timber resource management:			
Sales administration and management.....	\$35,900,000	+\$2,077,000	-----
Reforestation and stand improvement.....	17,640,000	+210,000	-----
Recreation-public use.....	34,063,000	+3,402,000	-\$575,000
Wildlife habitat management.....	4,201,000	+304,000	-100,000
Range resource management:			
Management.....	5,682,000	+278,000	-----
Revegetation.....	2,854,000	+34,000	-----
Improvements.....	3,442,000	+47,000	-----
Soil and water management.....	6,361,000	+100,000	-----
Mineral claims, leases, and special uses.....	4,097,000	+93,000	-----
Land classification, adjustments, and surveys.....	6,349,000	+744,000	-----
Forest fire protection.....	26,172,000	+1,142,000	-----
Structural improvements for fire and general purposes (construction and maintenance).....	11,040,000	+131,000	-----
Payments to Employees' Compensation Fund.....	759,000	+26,000	-----
Subtotal.....	158,560,000	+8,588,000	-675,000
Amount advanced from "Cooperative Range Improvements".....	-700,000		-----
Subtotal, National Forest protection and management.....	157,860,000	+8,588,000	-675,000
Water resource development and related activities.....	8,160,000	+1,444,000	-500,000
Fighting forest fires.....	5,000,000		-----
Insect and disease control:			
White pine blister rust control.....	2,270,800	-1,416,200	-----
Other pest control.....	9,292,200	+616,200	-----
Subtotal, insect and disease control.....	11,563,000	-800,000	-----
Acquisition of lands, Weeks Act.....	2,480,000		-----
Transfer in the estimates.....		-319,000	-----
Total, forest land management.....	185,063,000	+8,913,000	-1,175,000

Total reductions of \$1,350,000 below the budget estimate include: \$750,000 for the upgrading of waste treatment systems at 25 recreation sites and the development of recreation facilities; \$100,000 for development and operation of a mechanical gravel cleaner; and \$500,000 for management and development needs resulting from water development projects proposed and constructed by other agencies.

The amount recommended by the Committee also includes an increase of \$175,000 to complete the water system at Blanchard Springs Caverns, Arkansas.

If the anticipated regular harvest program fails to materialize, the Forest Service indicates that savings can be shifted to additional sales of salvage and thinning material to the extent that such can be marketed. Should this occur, the Committee will consider re-programming available funds from within the total timber sales item for additional thinning and salvage work.

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$37, 821, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	40, 032, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	40, 180, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+2, 359, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	+148, 000

The amount allowed by the Committee for Forest Research by activity is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1968	Bill compared with—	
		1967 appro- priation	Estimate, 1968
Forest research:			
Forest and range management research:			
Timber management research-----	\$8, 737, 000	+\$537, 000	—\$200, 000
Watershed management research-----	3, 650, 000	+285, 000	-----
Range management research-----	1, 294, 000	+27, 000	-----
Wildlife habitat research-----	912, 000	+19, 000	-----
Forest recreation research-----	629, 000	+160, 000	—182, 000
Subtotal, Forest and range management research....	15, 222, 000	+1, 028, 000	—382, 000
Forest protection research:			
Forest fire research-----	3, 012, 000	+162, 000	—100, 000
Forest insect research-----	4, 103, 000	+190, 000	-----
Forest disease research-----	2, 358, 000	+222, 000	-----
Subtotal, Forest protection research-----	9, 473, 000	+584, 000	—100, 000
Forest products and engineering research:			
Forest products utilization research-----	6, 763, 000	+408, 000	—100, 000
Forest engineering research-----	698, 000	+127, 000	—100, 000
Subtotal, Forest products and engineering research....	7, 461, 000	+535, 000	—200, 000
Forest resource economics research:			
Forest survey-----	2, 203, 000	+148, 000	-----
Forest products marketing research-----	1, 625, 000	+34, 000	-----
Forest economics research-----	988, 000	+215, 000	—100, 000
Subtotal, Forest resource economics research-----	4, 816, 000	+397, 000	—100, 000
Forest research construction-----	3, 208, 000	—77, 000	+930, 000
Transfer in the estimates-----		—108, 000	-----
Total, forest research-----	40, 180, 000	+2, 359, 000	+148, 000

Total decreases of \$1,482,000 below the budget estimate include \$700,000 for the construction of a forestry sciences laboratory at Albuquerque, New Mexico; \$200,000 for forest genetics research; \$182,000 for research on ecology, protection, and management of areas, and measurement of recreation use and trends; \$100,000 for research on electronic fire detection systems; \$100,000 for the expansion and acceleration of research on wood fiber products and related chemical research; \$100,000 for research on aerial logging systems; and \$100,000 for research on the cost and benefits of forestry investments and the effectiveness of forestry programs for small forest owners.

The increases recommended by the Committee over the budget estimate include: \$950,000 for the construction of a forest insect and disease laboratory at Delaware, Ohio; \$350,000 for the construction of a range and wildlife habitat laboratory at LaGrande, Oregon; \$290,000 for the construction of a forest seed laboratory at State College, Mississippi; and \$40,000 to provide additional staffing at the wildlife habitat research laboratory in Columbia, Missouri.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

Appropriation, 1967	\$18, 097, 000
Estimate, 1968	18, 251, 000
Recommended, 1968	18, 251, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967	+ 154, 000
Estimate, 1968	

This program, carried on in cooperation with the States encourages private timber management. The amount allowed includes \$12,834,000 for cooperation in forest fire control; \$300,000 for cooperation in forest tree planting; \$3,546,000 for cooperation in forest management and processing; and \$1,571,000 for general forestry assistance.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1967	\$101, 230, 000
Estimate, 1968	110, 500, 000
Recommended, 1968	110, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967	+ 8, 770, 000
Estimate, 1968	- 500, 000

These funds are required to liquidate obligations incurred under contract authorization contained in the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

A decrease of \$500,000 is recommended for this item on the basis that receipts from "Roads and Trails for States," of which 10 percent accrues to this account, will be greater than estimated in the budget estimate.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

Appropriation, 1967	\$1, 000, 000
Estimate, 1968	1, 000, 000
Recommended, 1968	1, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967	
Estimate, 1968	

These funds are used to provide advice, technical assistance, and financial contribution under Title IV of the Agricultural Act, 1956, to carry out increased tree planting and reforestation work on non-Federal forest land. The funds must be matched by the States and the work is conducted in accordance with plans submitted by the States and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

Appropriation, 1967	\$178, 400
Estimate, 1968	162, 000
Recommended, 1968	162, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967	— 16, 400
Estimate, 1968	

The Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review is an independent, quasi-judicial agency created by Title II of the Federal Coal Mines Safety Act (30 U.S.C. 471-483). The principal function of the Board is to determine the propriety of findings and mine closing or classification orders, issued by representatives of the U.S. Bureau of Mines upon request for relief submitted to the Board by coal mine operators affected by those orders.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Appropriation, 1967	\$115, 000
Estimate, 1968	115, 000
Recommended, 1968	115, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967	
Estimate, 1968	

The Commission of Fine Arts is a permanent advisory agency created to give advice concerning aesthetic standards and matters of civic design involved in the orderly development of the city of Washington; and to furnish expert opinion on questions of art to the President, to the Congress and its committees, and to the heads of various departments and agencies of the Federal and District governments.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, 1967	\$73, 671, 000
Estimate, 1968	82, 133, 000
Recommended, 1968	82, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967	+8, 329, 000
Estimate, 1968	— 133, 000

The amount allowed by the Committee by activity in comparison with the 1967 appropriation and the 1968 budget estimate is indicated in the following table:

Activity	Committee bill, 1968	Bill compared with—	
		1967 appro- priation	Estimate, 1968
Hospital health services	\$46,770,000	+\$4,346,000	-----
Contract medical care	13,906,000	—195,000	-----
Field health services	18,951,000	+3,647,000	-----
Special assistance to the Menominee Indian People	350,000	—450,000	-----
Administration	2,023,000	+193,000	—\$133,000
Transfer in the Estimates		+788,000	-----
Total, Indian health activities	82,000,000	+8,329,000	—133,000

The reduction of \$133,000 relates to the increase requested for administration. In the opinion of the Committee this minor amount can be absorbed.

If various States fail to enact necessary legislation for participation in the medicare program, the Committee will favorably consider reprogramming available funds to finance additional costs to this activity.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1967	\$14,489,000
Estimate, 1968	22,211,000
Recommended, 1968	14,733,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967	+244,000
Estimate, 1968	—7,478,000

The decrease recommended by the Committee includes \$4,230,000 for the construction of a hospital at Tuba City, Ariz.; and \$2,312,000 for the construction of 121 quarters to accommodate personnel of the proposed hospital. Testimony developed during the hearings indicated that planning for the construction of the hospital will not be completed in fiscal year 1968.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$64,000 for the consolidation of shop space and construction of a new incinerator at the Public Health Service Indian hospital at Talihina, Okla.

While the Committee approves the budgeted construction program, with the exceptions noted above, it recommends an additional reduction of \$1,000,000 based on anticipated slippage in the construction program. As of December 31, 1966, there was an unobligated balance of \$17,733,573 in this appropriation account.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

ARTS AND HUMANITIES EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, 1967	\$1, 000, 000
Estimate, 1968	1, 000, 000
Recommended, 1968	1, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967	
Estimate, 1968	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the procurement of school equipment and materials, and for teacher training to strengthen education in the arts and humanities.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Appropriation, 1967	\$382, 000
Estimate, 1968	500, 000
Recommended, 1968	500, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967	+118, 000
Estimate, 1968	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$500,000, the budget estimate, for the Indian Claims Commission. The increased funding for the 1968 fiscal year is to cover the cost of five additional attorneys to assist in processing of Indian claims and to meet increased costs of additional reporting service of hearings.

According to testimony provided in the hearings on this activity, there is a current backlog of 347 claims to be processed. Because of the nature of the claims, their disposition is slow and time-consuming. It is the feeling of the Committee that progress on the elimination of this backlog should be given concerted attention by those responsible for the administration of this program.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967	\$1, 005, 000
Estimate, 1968	1, 100, 000
Recommended, 1968	995, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967	-10, 000
Estimate, 1968	-105, 000

The decrease of \$105,000 recommended by the Committee consists of \$98,163 for personnel and related costs; \$500 for travel; \$500 for transportation; \$5,000 for services of other agencies; \$337 for supplies and materials; and \$500 for equipment.

In recommending this reduction, the Committee in no way means to imply any disregard of the necessity for sound and practical planning for the future of the Nation's Capital. On the contrary, the Committee feels there is an urgent need for this activity if the facilities of the Nation's Capital are to keep pace with future requirements. Not only does sound city planning result in the most efficient use of available facilities, but it also helps to enable the development of required facilities at a minimum cost.

The reduction in funding recommended by the Committee is generated by several considerations: (1) The elimination of the National Capital Regional Planning Council coupled with the increased funding

and activity of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, (2) The desirability for the District of Columbia to finance more of the planning that relates directly to the District's facilities, and, (3) The increasing probability of the transfer of funds from other agencies on joint planning projects.

The Committee has recommended a limitation in the appropriation language which would prohibit the use of appropriated funds for any foreign travel.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES	
Appropriation, 1967	\$1, 400, 000
Estimate, 1968	
Recommended, 1968	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967	- 1, 400, 000
Estimate, 1968	

Effective September 30, 1967, the National Capital Transportation Agency will go out of existence. In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 89-774, enacted November 6, 1966, its functions will be transferred to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

The budget estimate proposed appropriation language that would make \$400,000 of unobligated funds appropriated in 1967 for salaries and expenses available during fiscal year 1968.

The Committee recommends that \$250,000 be transferred from funds available in the "Construction, Rail Rapid Transit System" appropriation for necessary expenses to be incurred in fiscal year 1968.

The Committee is most disappointed in the progress that has been made on the construction of this system. Despite the expenditure of several millions of dollars already on this project, it would appear that a definite routing of the system has not yet been decided upon. The metropolitan area of the Nation's Capital urgently needs a rapid transit system at the earliest possible date. To achieve this will take a determined and concerted effort by those responsible for its construction, with the fortitude to repel the multitude of recommendations on how the system should be built and which sections of the area the system should serve. Otherwise, completion of the system will be materially delayed, and the construction costs will soar to astronomical heights.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

Appropriation, 1967	\$9, 000, 000
Estimate, 1968	16, 370, 000
Recommended, 1968	11, 700, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967	+ 2, 700, 000
Estimate, 1968	- 4, 670, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,700,000, a reduction of \$4,670,000 below the budget estimate, for the grant-in-aid programs authorized in the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-209, approved September 29, 1965).

Of the total amount, \$4,500,000 is provided for the Endowment for the Arts under Section 5(c) of the Act; \$2,000,000 is provided for grants to States under Section 5(h) of the Act; and \$500,000 is recommended for matching grants, as provided under Section 11(b) of the Act.

For the Endowment for the Humanities, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for grants and loans to individuals and groups as provided under Section 7(c) of the Act; and \$500,000 for matching grants under Section 11(b) of the Act.

For administration of the programs, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,200,000, an increase of \$200,000 over the amount available in 1967, and a reduction of \$420,000 below the budget estimate.

In its consideration of the funding for this program, the Committee has made an earnest effort to achieve a practical medium between the extremes of those who have no regard whatsoever for the program and those who enthusiastically endorse it. There were many ramifications for consideration.

With proper and careful administration, this program offers distinct cultural benefits to our people that must be available if we as a nation are to participate in a full life spiritually and intellectually.

This requires, prudent, sensitive, intelligent administrative supervision in the highest degree. One of the best ways to achieve this is by continual appointment of panelists of the very highest caliber who are responsible for recommending awards of grants and loans. This not only materially assists in grant awards for the most meritorious projects, but also develops the highest quality of criteria available in this nation whose cultural heritage is magnificent.

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$907, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	860, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	860, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	—47, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	

The Public Land Law Review Commission was created by Public Law 88-606, enacted September 19, 1964, to study existing statutes and regulations governing the retention, management and disposition of public lands; to review policies and practices of Federal agencies charged with administrative jurisdiction over such lands insofar as such policies and practices relate to the retention, management, and disposition of those lands; to compile data necessary to understand and determine the various demands on public lands which now exist and which are likely to exist within the future; and to recommend such modification in existing laws and regulations, practices, and policies as will, in the judgment of the Commission, best provide maximum benefit for the general public.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$22, 523, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	25, 100, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	23, 790, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+1, 267, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	-1, 310, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$23,790,000, an increase of \$1,267,000 over funds available for fiscal year 1967, and \$1,310,000 below the budget estimate. The increases provided are as follows:

U.S. National Museum—

Office of Exhibits: \$5,000 for additional printing costs.

Conservation Analytical Laboratory: \$5,000 for special analyses which cannot be performed at the Smithsonian.

Office of the Registrar: \$9,000 for additional personnel costs.

Museum of History and Technology—\$8,000 for special studies related to the bicentennial of the American Revolution; and \$15,000 for exhibitions in connection with the bicentennial of the American Revolution.

Museum of Natural History—\$71,000 for additional personnel costs; \$5,000 for shipment of natural history specimens; and \$10,000 for replacement of obsolete and worn equipment.

National Air and Space Museum—\$30,000 for additional personnel costs.

Freer Gallery of Art—\$6,000 for additional personnel costs.

National Collection of Fine Arts—\$59,000 for additional personnel costs; \$50,000 for the collection and preparation of exhibit materials; and \$40,000 for equipment.

National Portrait Gallery—\$53,000 for additional personnel costs; \$20,000 for renovation, conservation, and photographing of portraits and statuary; and \$60,000 for furnishings for exhibition areas.

Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden—\$55,000 for necessary expenses.

Astrophysical Observatory—\$29,000 for additional personnel services; \$5,000 for shipment of optical equipment to observing sites; \$33,000 for special studies; and \$20,000 for equipment.

Radiation Biology Laboratory—\$40,000 for additional personnel services; and \$5,000 to provide additional computer service.

Building Management—\$400,000 for necessary expenses.

Office of Education and Training—\$15,000 for additional personnel costs.

Administrative and Technical Support—The Committee recommends an increase of \$219,000 for administrative and technical support as follows:

Management support-----	\$52, 000
Fiscal-----	35, 000
Personnel-----	14, 000
Supply-----	18, 000
Information systems-----	55, 000
Library-----	25, 000
Press-----	20, 000

The Committee continues to view with some concern the energetic efforts to expand the scope of activity by the Smithsonian Institution.

There is no denying that this fine institution serves a worthy purpose in the Nation's educational and recreational pursuits. In addition, the Committee is also impressed by the institution's contribution to the scientific world.

However, as a word of caution, the Committee suggests that those responsible for the operation of the Smithsonian Institution, at least as far as the use of appropriated funds is concerned, carefully measure its extension of activity where other agencies are already funded and engaged.

The Committee recognizes that in many instances there is a fine line of distinction with regard to areas in which the Smithsonian Institution may encroach. However, it is the impression of the Committee that excessive interest currently exists in the field of the arts and possibly to a certain extent in the field of the humanities. The Committee questions whether it is the precise mission of the Smithsonian to make a "midway" of the Mall.

Notwithstanding testimony given during the hearings, the Committee has serious reservations with regard to operation of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in Panama. It is suggested that this program be given close and careful scrutiny to make certain it is continually working toward achievement of specific and practical research projects, and that results from this research effort are commensurate with costs.

The Committee reiterates its desire and intent that the Smithsonian Institution shall take a very active part in the celebration of the bicentennial of the American Revolution.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$2, 316, 000
Estimate, 1968.....	6, 100, 000
Recommended, 1968.....	3, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967.....	+684, 000
Estimate, 1968.....	-3, 100, 000

This appropriation item is to provide for the use of the Special Foreign Currency Program to award grants to American universities, museums, or other institutions of higher learning interested in conducting research and excavation in archeology and related disciplines in foreign countries.

The increase of \$684,000 over the 1967 funding level includes \$674,000 for systematic and environmental biology and \$10,000 for program development and administration.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$1, 589, 000
Estimate, 1968.....	485, 000
Recommended, 1968.....	400, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967.....	-1, 189, 000
Estimate, 1968.....	-85, 000

The amount recommended under this appropriation item is for the capital improvements program at the National Zoological Park. The District of Columbia will continue to finance the operation and maintenance of the zoo. A decrease of \$85,000 relates to planning costs.

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$2, 300, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	1, 353, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	1, 100, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	-1, 200, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	-253, 000

The total decrease of \$253,000 consists of a reduction of \$100,000 to provide a small kitchen and dining room; \$25,000 for improvements to the fine arts and portrait galleries; \$75,000 for the Chesapeake Bay Center for Field Biology; \$10,000 for the Barney Studio House; and \$43,000 for the relocation of the Radiation Biology Laboratory.

CONSTRUCTION, JOSEPH H. HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GARDEN

Appropriation, 1967-----	-----
Estimate, 1968-----	\$803, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	803, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+803, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	-----

Funds provided under this appropriation account are for the preparation of plans and specifications for the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden authorized by Public Law 89-788, approved November 7, 1966.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$2, 718, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	3, 085, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	3, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+282, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	-85, 000

The recommended decrease of \$85,000 includes reductions of \$9,284 for the cost of within-grade promotions; \$17,816 for educational services; \$54,000 for alterations and improvements; and \$3,900 for other miscellaneous increases requested.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$1, 100, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	1, 330, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	1, 300, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	+200, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	-30, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,300,000, a reduction of \$30,000 below the budget estimate, to finance the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and the Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources as authorized by Public Law 89-454, approved June 17, 1966.

The decrease consists of a reduction of \$10,000 for travel; and a reduction of \$20,000 for "Other Services".

The Committee reiterates its previous suggestion that the Council take full advantage of vast oceanographic data and facilities already available in government agencies before it enters into contracts with private firms for various cost and research data.

FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMITTEES FOR ALASKA

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$190, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	325, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	190, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	-----
Estimate, 1968-----	-135, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$190,000 a decrease of \$135,000 below the budget estimate, for Federal Development Planning Committees for Alaska.

The amount recommended by the Committee will continue the operation of this activity at its 1967 level. While the Committee recognizes, and is in sympathy with, the various problems involved in the transition of Alaska from a Territory to a State, it has serious reservations with regard to the effectiveness and objectivity of work being performed by this agency.

Testimony developed during the hearings rather indicated a lack of practical purpose in a good portion of the economic research currently being performed. In addition, the Committee noted apparent duplication of effort along various lines of research that is being performed. Apparently, little or no recognition is being given to availability of applicable data already assembled by other Federal agencies. For example, it seemed there was little or no coordination with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the compilation of recreation research.

In arriving at its recommendation for this appropriation item, the Committee also took into consideration increasing assistance being received by this activity from the Economic Development Administration.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$25, 000
Estimate, 1968-----	35, 000
Recommended, 1968-----	25, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1967-----	-----
Estimate, 1968-----	-10, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,000, a reduction of \$10,000 below the budget estimate, for operating expenses of the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission authorized by Public Law 88-630, as amended. This legislation provides for the establishment of a 28 member commission for a five-year period to advise on and coordinate activities of agencies and individuals interested in preserving and marking as much as possible of the route followed by Lewis and Clark in 1804-1806.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 7, in connection with Bureau of Indian Affairs, construction:

Provided further, That \$450,000 shall be for assistance to the Tularosa School District No. 4, New Mexico, for construction of a junior-senior high school facility.

On page 16, in connection with Bureau of Mines, conservation and development of mineral resources:

of which not to exceed \$2,224,000 shall remain available until expended for the conduct of a tunneling technology program.

On page 25, in connection with National Park Service, management and protection:

Land for East Glacier Airport, Montana;

On page 37, in connection with Indian Health Activities:

of which \$350,000 shall be available for payments on account of the Menominee Indian people as authorized by section 1 of the Act of October 14, 1966 (80 Stat. 903).

On page 39, in connection with National Capital Planning Commission, salaries and expenses:

Provided, that none of the funds provided herein shall be used for foreign travel.

On page 39, in connection with National Capital Transportation Agency, salaries and expenses:

Not to exceed \$250,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation granted under, "Construction, Rail Rapid Transit System" shall be available during the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses.

On page 40, in connection with National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities:

Provided further, That not to exceed three percent of the funds appropriated for the purposes of Section 5(c) and not to exceed three percent of the funds appropriated for the purposes of Section 7(c) shall be available for program development and evaluation.

On page 44, in connection with National Gallery of Art:

, alteration, improvement,

TRUST FUND RECEIPTS

(Not a charge against general budget revenues)

	Appropriation estimate, 1967	Appropriation estimate, 1968	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Department of the Interior: ¹			
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands-----	\$60, 000	\$60, 000	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts-----	500, 000	500, 000	-----
Trust funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management-----	25, 000	25, 000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, agencies, school, etc-----	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-----
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes-----	104, 438, 474	100, 954, 943	----- -\$3, 483, 531
Donations, National Park Service-----	900, 000	900, 000	-----
Gifts or bequests of personal property, National Parks-----	38, 300	38, 300	-----
Advances from District of Columbia, National Park Service-----	6, 996, 260	11, 048, 200	----- + 4, 051, 940
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, National Parks-----	2, 540	2, 540	-----
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, Contributions-----	-----	775, 000	----- + 775, 000
Advances, authorized services, Geological Survey-----	2, 700, 000	2, 700, 000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines-----	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	844, 700	844, 700	-----
Inspection and grading of fishing products, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	724, 300	785, 600	----- + 61, 300
Contributed funds, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	87, 000	71, 000	----- - 16, 000
Cooperation with foreign agencies, Office of Saline Water-----	6, 363, 000	7, 670, 000	----- + 1, 307, 000
Total-----	128, 179, 574	130, 875, 283	----- + 2, 695, 709
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service cooperative work-----	30, 000, 000	31, 000, 000	----- + 1, 000, 000

Other agencies:			
National Capital Planning Commission: Contributed funds			
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: Donations			
Smithsonian Institution:			
Canal Zone biological area fund			
National Collection of Fine Arts trust fund donations			
Contributions, Indian sanitation facilities			
Total other agencies			
Grand total			

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, and Water Pollution Control Administration.

NOTE.—Amounts as estimated and shown in the January 1967 budget document for 1968. Subject to further revision.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation estimate, 1967	Appropriation estimate, 1968	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Department of the Interior: ¹			
Payments to State and Local Governments:			
Leasing of grazing lands-----	\$1, 000	\$1, 000	
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)-----	241, 775	266, 000	+\$24, 225
Payments of royalties to Oklahoma-----	4, 130	10, 000	+ 5, 870
Payments to States (grazing fees)-----	2, 000	2, 000	
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands-----	637, 000	665, 000	+28, 000
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oregon, in lieu of taxes-----			
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties-----	1, 012, 000	1, 125, 000	+113, 000
Mineral leasing, payment to States-----	20, 965, 264	23, 750, 000	+2, 784, 736
Payment to counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Land Management-----	48, 218, 000	49, 200, 000	+982, 000
Claim and treaty obligations, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	135, 000	142, 000	+ 7, 000
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, Act of June 26, 1936-----	160, 500	160, 500	
Education expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park-----	10, 000	10, 000	
Payments to State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service-----	91, 600	93, 550	+1, 950
Internal Revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories-----	23, 800	23, 800	
Payment to Alaska from Pribilof Islands receipts-----	11, 073, 732	10, 000, 000	-1, 073, 732
Payment to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act-----	300, 000	400, 000	+100, 000
	1, 536, 000	1, 536, 000	
Subtotal-----	84, 411, 801	87, 384, 850	+2, 973, 049
Receipts applied to Operations:			
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land-----	1, 000	1, 000	
Expenses, Public Land Administration Act-----	800, 000	800, 000	
Operation and maintenance revenue, Indian irrigation systems-----	3, 890, 000	3, 990, 000	+100, 000
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects-----	2, 730, 000	2, 930, 000	+200, 000
Indian arts and crafts fund-----	200	200	
Operation, management, and maintenance and demolition of federally-acquired properties, Independence National Park, National Park Service-----	1, 950		-1, 950
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey-----	1, 000		-1, 000
Migratory Bird Conservation Fund-----	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	

Management of national wildlife refuges and enforcement activities-----	1,339,000	1,339,000	46,000
Expenses incident to sale of refuge products-----	229,000	275,000	+46,000
Subtotal-----	14,088,150	14,385,200	+297,050
Mixed Receipts:			
Federal aid in wildlife restoration:			
Payments to States-----	23,209,604	19,081,400	-4,128,204
Applied to operations-----	1,134,200	1,118,600	-15,600
Federal aid in fish restoration and management:			
Payments to States-----	7,385,518	7,307,400	-78,118
Applied to operations-----	508,500	502,600	-5,900
Subtotal-----	32,237,822	28,010,000	-4,227,822
Total, Department of the Interior-----	130,737,773	129,780,050	-957,723
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service:			
Payments to States and local governments:			
Payments to States, national forests fund (25 percent fund)-----	41,942,319	42,900,000	+957,681
Payments to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties)-----	144,815	145,000	+185
Payments to counties, national grasslands-----	431,250	431,250	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico-----	102,931	105,000	+2,069
Subtotal-----	42,621,315	43,581,250	+959,935
Receipts applied to operations:			
Expenses, brush disposal-----	10,200,000	10,300,000	+100,000
Roads and trails for States (10 percent fund)-----	16,778,480	17,160,000	+381,520
Forest fire prevention (Smokey Bear)-----	45,000	45,000	-----
Restoration of forest lands and improvements-----	25,000	25,000	-----
Subtotal-----	27,048,480	27,530,000	+481,520
Total, Department of Agriculture—Forest Service-----	69,669,795	71,111,250	+1,441,455
Total, permanent appropriations-----	200,407,568	200,891,300	+483,732

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, and Water Pollution Control Administration.

NOTE.—Amounts as estimated and shown in the January 1967 budget document for 1968. Subject to further revision.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967, AND THE ESTIMATES AND
AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968

Item	Appropriations, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	Recommended in the bill for 1968	Bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1967	1968 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of lands and resources-----	1 \$49, 655, 000	\$49, 573, 000	\$49, 013, 000	—\$642, 000	—\$560, 000
Construction and maintenance-----	3, 032, 000	4, 300, 000	3, 900, 000	+ 868, 000	—400, 000
Public lands development roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	2, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	2, 600, 000	+ 600, 000	—400, 000
<i>Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite appropria- tion of receipts)</i> -----	(11, 875, 000)	(11, 625, 000)	(11, 625, 000)	(—250, 000)	-----
<i>Range improvements (indefinite appropriation of re- ceipts)</i> -----	(1, 474, 000)	(1, 582, 000)	(1, 582, 000)	(+ 108, 000)	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management-----	54, 687, 000	56, 873, 000	55, 513, 000	+ 826, 000	—1, 360, 000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Education and welfare services-----	2 116, 840, 300	129, 478, 000	126, 478, 000	+ 9, 637, 700	—3, 000, 000
Resources management-----	44, 086, 000	47, 608, 000	47, 200, 000	+ 3, 114, 000	—408, 000

Construction-----	56, 118, 000	40, 407, 000	40, 525, 000	-15, 593, 000	+118, 000
Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	16, 889, 000	19, 000, 000	18, 000, 000	+1, 111, 000	-1, 000, 000
Revolving fund for loans-----		450, 000	450, 000	+450, 000	-----
General administrative expenses-----	4, 623, 000	4, 627, 000	4, 627, 000	+4, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds-----	238, 556, 300	241, 570, 000	237, 280, 000	-1, 276, 300	-4, 290, 000
<i>Tribal funds</i> (not included in totals of this tabulation)-----	(3, 000, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	-----	-----
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 910, 000	4, 240, 000	4, 140, 000	+230, 000	-100, 000
Land and water conservation:					
<i>(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)</i> -----	(110, 000, 000)	(110, 000, 000)	(110, 000, 000)	-----	-----
Advance appropriation-----		32, 000, 000	9, 500, 000	+9, 500, 000	-22, 500, 000
Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation-----	3, 910, 000	36, 240, 000	13, 640, 000	+9, 730, 000	-22, 600, 000
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
Administration of territories-----	10, 513, 000	15, 613, 000	15, 613, 000	+5, 100, 000	-----
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	17, 494, 000	17, 500, 000	17, 500, 000	+6, 000	-----
Total, Office of Territories-----	28, 007, 000	33, 113, 000	33, 113, 000	+5, 106, 000	-----
Total, Public Land Management-----	325, 160, 300	367, 796, 000	339, 546, 000	+14, 385, 700	-28, 250, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 61.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1967, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1968—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	Recommended in the bill for 1968	Bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1967	1968 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
MINERAL RESOURCES					
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, investigations, and research-----	\$80,032,000	\$88,199,000	\$85,499,000	+\$5,467,000	—\$2,700,000
BUREAU OF MINES					
Conservation and development of mineral resources----	34,740,000	39,825,000	38,180,000	+3,440,000	—1,645,000
Health and safety-----	39,590,000	10,821,000	10,721,000	+1,131,000	—100,000
Solid waste disposal-----	4,300,000	3,232,000	3,232,000	—1,068,000	-----
Appalachian region mining area restoration-----	7,000,000	800,000	-----	—7,000,000	—800,000
General administrative expenses-----	1,556,000	1,616,000	1,532,000	—24,000	—84,000
<i>Helium Fund</i>					
<i>Borrowing authorization-----</i>	(26,000,000)	(18,200,000)	(16,200,000)	(—9,800,000)	(—2,000,000)
<i>Annual limitation on contract authorization-----</i>	-----	(12,500,000)	-----	-----	(—12,500,000)
Total, Bureau of Mines-----	57,186,000	56,294,000	53,665,000	—3,521,000	—2,629,000

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH				
Salaries and expenses-----	8, 220, 000	9, 725, 000	9, 180, 000	+ 960, 000
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS				
Salaries and expenses-----	722, 000	926, 000	740, 000	+ 18, 000
Total, Mineral Resources-----	146, 160, 000	155, 144, 000	149, 084, 000	+ 2, 924, 000
FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS				
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES				
Management and investigations of resources-----	20, 701, 000	23, 835, 000	23, 194, 650	+ 2, 493, 650
Management and investigations of resources (<i>appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(1, 000, 000)	-----	-----	(- 1, 000, 000)
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program)-----	500, 000	100, 000	100, 000	- 400, 000
Construction-----	1, 245, 000	1, 380, 000	1, 730, 000	+ 485, 000
Construction of fishing vessels-----	3, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	+ 3, 000, 000
Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development-----	4, 710, 000	4, 714, 000	4, 714, 000	+ 4, 000
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation--	2, 675, 000	1, 678, 000	1, 678, 000	- 997, 000
<i>Administration of Pribilof Islands (indefinite appropriation of receipts)</i> -----	(2, 468, 000)	(2, 496, 000)	(2, 496, 000)	(+ 28, 000)

See footnotes at end of table, p. 61.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1967, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1968—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	Recommended in the bill for 1968	Bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1967	1968 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS—Continued					
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES—continued					
General administrative expenses-----	\$739, 000	\$743, 000	\$693, 000	—\$46, 000	—\$50, 000
<i>Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund</i> -----	(309, 000)	(336, 000)	(336, 000)	(+27, 000)	-----
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	33, 570, 000	38, 450, 000	38, 109, 650	+4, 539, 650	—340, 350
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE					
Management and investigations of resources-----	38, 145, 800	43, 159, 000	43, 010, 000	+4, 864, 200	—149, 000
Construction-----	48, 618, 600	2, 568, 000	2, 568, 000	—6, 050, 600	-----
Migratory bird conservation account-----	6, 000, 000	7, 500, 000	7, 500, 000	+1, 500, 000	-----
Appalachian region fish and wildlife restoration projects-----	500, 000	400, 000	-----	—500, 000	—400, 000
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation-----	2, 675, 000	1, 675, 000	1, 675, 000	—1, 000, 000	-----

General administrative expenses-----	1, 549, 000	1, 613, 000	1, 572, 000	+23, 000	-41, 000
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife----	57, 488, 400	56, 915, 000	56, 325, 000	-1, 163, 400	-590, 000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Management and protection-----	35, 932, 800	40, 822, 000	40, 442, 000	+4, 509, 200	-380, 000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities----	26, 680, 000	29, 942, 000	29, 581, 000	+2, 901, 000	-361, 000
Construction-----	22, 894, 000	17, 579, 000	11, 197, 000	-11, 697, 000	-6, 382, 000
Parkway and road construction (liquidation of con- tract authorization)-----	30, 000, 000	38, 000, 000	38, 000, 000	+8, 000, 000	-----
Preservation of historic properties-----	-----	¹² 2, 323, 000	1, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000	-1, 323, 000
General administrative expenses-----	2, 562, 000	2, 569, 000	2, 569, 000	+7, 000	-----
Total, National Park Service-----	118, 068, 800	131, 235, 000	122, 789, 000	+4, 720, 200	-8, 446, 000
Total, Fish and Wildlife and Parks-----	209, 127, 200	226, 600, 000	217, 223, 650	+8, 096, 450	-9, 376, 350
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER					
Salaries and expenses-----	27, 500, 000	20, 982, 000	⁵ 7, 500, 000	-20, 000, 000	-13, 482, 000
Operation and maintenance-----	2, 351, 000	2, 300, 000	2, 300, 000	-51, 000	-----
Total, Office of Saline Water-----	29, 851, 000	23, 282, 000	⁵ 9, 800, 000	-20, 051, 000	-13, 482, 000
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH					
Salaries and expenses-----	6, 894, 000	12, 700, 000	11, 130, 000	+4, 236, 000	-1, 570, 000
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 704, 000	5, 130, 000	5, 100, 000	+396, 000	-30, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 61.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1967, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1968—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	Recommended in the bill for 1968	Bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1967	1968 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR— Continued					
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$4, 998, 900	\$7, 570, 000	\$6, 776, 500	+\$1, 777, 600	—\$793, 500
Total, direct appropriations-----	726, 895, 400	798, 222, 000	738, 660, 150	+11, 764, 750	—59, 561, 850
Total, appropriations of earmarked receipts-----	126, 817, 000	125, 703, 000	125, 703, 000	—1, 114, 000	-----
Total, borrowing authorization-----	26, 000, 000	18, 200, 000	16, 200, 000	—9, 800, 000	—2, 000, 000
Total, annual contract authority-----	-----	12, 500, 000	-----	-----	—12, 500, 000
Total, title I, Department of the Interior-----	879, 712, 400	954, 625, 000	880, 563, 150	+850, 750	—74, 061, 850
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
FOREST SERVICE					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management-----	^a 176, 150, 000	186, 238, 000	185, 063, 000	+8, 913, 000	—1, 175, 000
Forest research-----	37, 821, 000	40, 032, 000	40, 180, 000	+2, 359, 000	+148, 000

State and private forestry cooperation-----	7 18, 097, 000	18, 251, 000	18, 251, 000	+ 154, 000	-----
Total, forest protection and utilization-----	232, 068, 000	244, 521, 000	243, 494, 000	+ 11, 426, 000	- 1, 027, 000
Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	101, 230, 000	110, 500, 000	110, 000, 000	+ 8, 770, 000	- 500, 000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Uinta National Forest-----	300, 000	-----	-----	- 300, 000	-----
<i>Special acts (appropriation of receipts)</i> -----	(80, 000)	(80, 000)	(80, 000)	-----	-----
<i>Cooperative range improvements (appropriation of receipts)</i> -----	(700, 000)	(700, 000)	(700, 000)	-----	-----
Assistance to States for tree planting-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----	-----
Total, definite appropriations-----	334, 598, 000	356, 021, 000	354, 494, 000	+ 19, 896, 000	- 1, 527, 000
Total, appropriation of receipts-----	780, 000	780, 000	780, 000	-----	-----
Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture-----	335, 378, 000	356, 801, 000	355, 274, 000	+ 19, 896, 000	- 1, 527, 000
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW					
Salaries and expenses-----	8 178, 400	162, 000	162, 000	- 16, 400	-----
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses-----	115, 000	115, 000	115, 000	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 61.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1967, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1968—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	Recommended in the bill for 1968	Bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1967	1968 estimate
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued					
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian health activities-----	\$73, 671, 000	\$82, 133, 000	\$82, 000, 000	+\$8, 329, 000	—\$133, 000
Construction of Indian health facilities-----	9 14, 489, 000	22, 211, 000	14, 733, 000	+244, 000	—7, 478, 000
Total, Public Health Service-----	88, 160, 000	104, 344, 000	96, 733, 000	+8, 573, 000	—7, 611, 000
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Arts and humanities educational activities-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000		
Total, Health, Education, and Welfare-----	89, 160, 000	105, 344, 000	97, 733, 000	+8, 573, 000	—7, 611, 000
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	382, 000	500, 000	500, 000	+118, 000	
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 005, 000	1, 100, 000	995, 000	—10, 000	—105, 000
NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 400, 000	(10)	(13)	—1, 400, 000	

Construction, rail rapid transit system-----	9, 055, 000				-9, 055, 000	
Total, National Capital Transportation Agency-----	10, 455, 000		(10)	(13)	-10, 455, 000	
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES-----						
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 000, 000		1, 620, 000	1, 200, 000	+200, 000	-420, 000
Endowment for the arts-----	6, 000, 000		8, 750, 000	7, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000	-1, 750, 000
Endowment for the humanities-----	2, 000, 000		6, 000, 000	3, 500, 000	+1, 500, 000	-2, 500, 000
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities-----	9, 000, 000		16, 370, 000	11, 700, 000	+2, 700, 000	-4, 670, 000
PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION-----						
Salaries and expenses-----	907, 000		860, 000	860, 000	-47, 000	
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION-----						
Salaries and expenses-----	22, 523, 000		25, 100, 000	23, 790, 000	+1, 267, 000	-1, 310, 000
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program)-----	2, 316, 000		6, 100, 000	3, 000, 000	+684, 000	-3, 100, 000
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park-----	1, 589, 000		485, 000	400, 000	-1, 189, 000	-85, 000
Restoration and renovation of buildings-----	2, 300, 000		1, 353, 000	1, 100, 000	-1, 200, 000	-253, 000
Construction-----			803, 000	803, 000	+803, 000	
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art-----	2, 718, 000		3, 085, 000	3, 000, 000	+282, 000	-85, 000
Total, Smithsonian Institution-----	31, 446, 000		36, 926, 000	32, 093, 000	+647, 000	-4, 833, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 61.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1967, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1968—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	Recommended in the bill for 1968	Bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1967	1968 estimate
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued					
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
National Council on Marine Resources and Engineer- ing Development, and Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources-----	11 \$1, 100, 000	\$1, 330, 000	\$1, 300, 000	+\$200, 000	—\$30, 000
FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMITTEES FOR ALASKA					
Salaries and expenses-----	190, 000	325, 000	190, 000	-----	—135, 000
HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS					
LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	25, 000	35, 000	25, 000	-----	—10, 000
CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	25, 000	-----	-----	—25, 000	-----

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission-----	80, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, direct appropriations-----	478, 666, 400	519, 088, 000	500, 167, 000	+21, 500, 600	-18, 921, 000	-----
Total, appropriation of earmarked receipts-----	780, 000	780, 000	780, 000	-----	-----	-----
Total, title II, related agencies-----	479, 446, 400	519, 868, 000	500, 947, 000	+21, 500, 600	-18, 921, 000	-----
Grand total-----	1, 359, 158, 800	1, 474, 493, 000	1, 381, 510, 150	+22, 351, 350	-92, 982, 850	-----
Consisting of:						
Direct appropriations-----	1, 205, 561, 800	1, 317, 310, 000	1, 238, 827, 150	+33, 265, 350	-78, 482, 850	-----
Appropriation of receipts-----	127, 597, 000	126, 483, 000	126, 483, 000	-1, 114, 000	-----	-----
Borrowing authorization-----	26, 000, 000	18, 200, 000	16, 200, 000	-9, 800, 000	-2, 000, 000	-----
Annual contract authority-----	-----	12, 500, 000	-----	-----	-12, 500, 000	-----

¹ Includes \$800,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1967.
² Includes \$2,150,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1967.
³ Includes \$200,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1967.
⁴ Includes \$1,500,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1967 and in addition \$917,527 reappropriated in 1967 Appropriation Act.
⁵ Passed over without prejudice pending enactment of authorizing legislation.
⁶ Includes \$2,300,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1967.
⁷ Includes \$200,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1967.

⁸ Includes \$117,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1967.
⁹ Includes \$1,025,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1967.
¹⁰ Proposes reappropriation of 1967 unobligated balance not to exceed \$400,000.
¹¹ Appropriated in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1967.
¹² Includes \$323,000 for activities previously carried under "Management and Protection, National Park Service".
¹³ Provides for transfer of \$250,000 from "Construction, Rail Rapid Transit System".

○

Union Calendar No. 90

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 9029

[Report No. 206]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 21, 1967

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
6 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifica-
7 tion, and performance of other functions, as authorized by
8 law, in the management of lands and their resources under
9 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,
10 \$49,013,000.

11 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

12 For acquisition, construction and maintenance of build-
13 ings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements, and
14 maintenance of access roads, \$3,900,000, to remain available
15 until expended.

16 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

17 (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

18 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
19 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203,
20 \$2,600,000, to remain available until expended.

21 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

22 For expenses necessary for management, protection,
23 and development of resources and for construction, opera-

tion, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction on lands other than those administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Transportation: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

1 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

2 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
3 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
4 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
5 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
6 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
7 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys
8 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of
9 said Act, and the amount designated for range improve-
10 ments from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands trans-
11 ferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive
12 Order 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available
13 until expended.

14 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

15 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
16 shall be available for purchase of one passenger motor ve-
17 hicle for replacement only; purchase of two aircraft, of
18 which one shall be for replacement only; purchase, erection,
19 and dismantlement of temporary structures; and alteration
20 and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant
21 facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided,*
22 That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land
23 Management expenditures in connection with the revested
24 Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay

1 Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made
2 under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant
3 lands") shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred
4 to in subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August
5 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated
6 the "Oregon and California land-grant fund" and section 4
7 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the
8 special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant
9 fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations herein made
10 may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) sur-
11 veys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the
12 Bureau of Land Management and (2) protection and leas-
13 ing of lands and mineral resources for the State of Alaska.

14 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

15 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

16 For expenses necessary to provide education and wel-
17 fare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
18 with States and other organizations, including payment (in
19 advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assist-
20 ance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, insti-
21 tutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
22 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
23 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations

1 of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of
2 Indian arts and crafts shops; \$126,478,000.

3 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

4 For expenses necessary for management, development,
5 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
6 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Af-
7 fairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
8 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
9 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
10 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
11 arts and crafts, as authorized by law; \$47,200,000.

12 CONSTRUCTION

13 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
14 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
15 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prep-
16 aration of lands for farming; and architectural and engineer-
17 ing services by contract; \$40,525,000, to remain available
18 until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein
19 appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within
20 the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico,
21 South Dakota, and Utah outside of the boundaries of existing
22 Indian reservations except lands authorized by law to be
23 acquired for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: *Provided*
24 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
25 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of

1 Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside
 2 the boundaries of existing reservations except such lands
 3 as may be required for replacement of the Wild Horse Dam
 4 in the State of Nevada: *Provided further*, That such amounts
 5 as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian
 6 Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Rec-
 7 lamation; *Provided further*, That \$450,000 shall be for
 8 assistance to the Tularosa School District Numbered 4, New
 9 Mexico, for construction of a junior-senior high school facility.

10 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

11 AUTHORIZATION)

12 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
 13 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
 14 203, \$18,000,000, to remain available until expended.

15 REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

16 For payment to the revolving fund for loans, for loans as
 17 authorized in section 1 of the Act of November 4, 1963, as
 18 amended (25 U.S.C. 70n-1), \$450,000.

19 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for the general administration of
 21 the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field
 22 offices, \$4,627,000.

23 TRIBAL FUNDS

24 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
 25 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000

1 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for
2 the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and
3 travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assist-
4 ance to Indian children attending public and private schools
5 (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission) ;
6 purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which
7 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
8 the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights;
9 compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons
10 employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay,
11 travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and
12 committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including
13 mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem
14 in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but
15 not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the
16 Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of
17 the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash
18 grants; and employment of a curator for the Osage Museum,
19 who shall be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal
20 Council and without regard to the classification laws: *Pro-*
21 *vided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein,
22 tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the
23 current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by
24 the governing body of the particular tribe involved and

1 approved by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That funds
2 derived from appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the
3 Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims shall not
4 be available for advances, except for such amounts as may
5 be necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and
6 expenses of program planning, until after legislation has been
7 enacted that sets forth the purposes for which said funds will
8 be used: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropria-
9 tion or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of
10 land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon,
11 and Washington, either inside or outside the boundaries of
12 existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in the
13 property being exempted from local taxation, except as pro-
14 vided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627).

15 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

16 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
17 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
18 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed seventy passenger
19 motor vehicles (including fifteen for police-type use which
20 may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limi-
21 tation for the current fiscal year), of which fifty shall be
22 for replacement only, which may be used for the trans-
23 portation of Indians; advance payments for service (includ-

1 ing services which may extend beyond the current fiscal
2 year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of
3 June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3,
4 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation terminating Federal
5 supervision over certain Indian tribes; and expenses required
6 by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

7 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recrea-
10 tion, not otherwise provided for, \$4,140,000.

11 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

12 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
13 the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78
14 Stat. 897), including \$2,775,000 for administrative ex-
15 penses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the cur-
16 rent fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or interests
17 therein, in accordance with the statutory authority appli-
18 cable to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be derived
19 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, established
20 by section 2 of said Act, and to remain available until ex-
21 pended, not to exceed \$119,500,000, of which (1) not to
22 exceed \$65,000,000 shall be available for payments to the
23 States to be matched by the individual States with an equal
24 amount; (2) not to exceed \$34,458,000 shall be available

1 to the National Park Service; (3) not to exceed \$15,367,-
 2 000 shall be available to the Forest Service; (4) not to
 3 exceed \$1,900,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Sport
 4 Fisheries and Wildlife: *Provided*, That in the event the
 5 receipts available in the Land and Water Conservation Fund
 6 are insufficient to provide the full amounts specified herein,
 7 the amounts available under clauses (1) through (4) shall
 8 be reduced proportionately.

9 For a repayable advance to the "Land and Water
 10 Conservation Fund," as authorized by section 4(b) of the
 11 Act of Sept. 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 900), \$9,500,000, to re-
 12 main available until expended.

13 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

14 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

15 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
 16 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
 17 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
 18 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
 19 of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as author-
 20 ized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1661 (c)) ; salaries of
 21 the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secre-
 22 tary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of the
 23 immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591,
 24 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation and mileage of members of

1 the legislature in American Samoa as authorized by law (48
2 U.S.C. sec. 1661 (c)) ; compensation and expenses of the
3 judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48
4 U.S.C. 1661 (c)) ; grants to American Samoa, in addition
5 to current local revenues, for support of governmental func-
6 tions; loans and grants to Guam, as authorized by law (Pub-
7 lic Law 88-170) ; and personal services, household equip-
8 ment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation
9 of the houses of the Governors of Guam and American
10 Samoa; \$15,613,000, to remain available until expended:
11 *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein
12 provided for are authorized to make purchases through the
13 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
14 appropriations available for the administration of Territories
15 may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and
16 operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes
17 and for commercial transportation purposes found by the
18 Secretary to be necessary.

19 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

20 For expenses necessary for the Department of the Inte-
21 rior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
22 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by
23 joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the
24 Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended (76 Stat.

1 171), including the expenses of the High Commissioner of
2 the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and
3 expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
4 Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
5 in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental
6 functions; \$17,500,000, to remain available until expended:
7 *Provided*, That all financial transactions of the Trust Terri-
8 tory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumen-
9 talities established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall
10 be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance
11 with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921
12 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Audit-
13 ing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834) : *Provided further*, That
14 the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
15 is authorized to make purchases through the General Serv-
16 ices Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations
17 available for the administration of the Trust Territory of the
18 Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase, charter,
19 maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels
20 for official purposes and for commercial transportation pur-
21 poses found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out
22 the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agreement
23 approved by Congress.

1 MINERAL RESOURCES

2 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

3 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

4 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to per-
5 form surveys, investigations, and research covering topogra-
6 phy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the
7 United States, its Territories and possessions, and other
8 areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427) ;
9 classify lands as to mineral character and water and power
10 resources; give engineering supervision to power permits
11 and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce depart-
12 mental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining
13 leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the
14 interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15
15 U.S.C. 715) ; administer the minerals exploration program
16 (30 U.S.C. 641) ; and publish and disseminate data relative
17 to the foregoing activities; \$85,499,000, of which \$13,960,-
18 000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or
19 municipalities for water resources investigations, and
20 \$216,000 shall remain available until expended, to provide
21 financial assistance to participants in minerals exploration
22 projects, as authorized by law (30 U.S.C. 641-646) , in-
23 cluding administration of contracts entered into prior to June

1 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production Act
2 of 1950, as amended: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
3 propriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost
4 of any topographic mapping or water resources investiga-
5 tions carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

7 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
8 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed forty-six
9 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimburse-
10 ment of the General Services Administration for security
11 guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting
12 for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making
13 of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is ad-
14 ministratively determined that such procedures are in the
15 public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary
16 buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for
17 gaging stations and observation wells; expenses of U.S.
18 National Committee on Geology; and payment of compen-
19 sation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological
20 Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the
21 United States in the negotiation and administration of inter-
22 state compacts.

1 BUREAU OF MINES

2 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

3 RESOURCES

4 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
5 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
6 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Terri-
7 tories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and substi-
8 tutes; \$38,180,000, of which not to exceed \$2,224,000 shall
9 remain available until expended for the conduct of a tunnel-
10 ing technology program.

11 HEALTH AND SAFETY

12 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
13 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and con-
14 trolling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law;
15 \$10,721,000.

16 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the
18 Secretary of the Interior under the Solid Waste Disposal Act,
19 \$3,232,000, to remain available until expended.

20 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for general administration of
22 the Bureau of Mines; \$1,532,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

HELIUM FUND

The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to section 12 (a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain

1 available without fiscal year limitation, \$16,200,000, in
2 addition to amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

3 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
6 production and conservation of coal in the United States
7 through research and development, as authorized by law
8 (74 Stat. 337), \$9,180,000, to remain available until
9 expended, of which not to exceed \$380,000 shall be avail-
10 able for administration and supervision.

11 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
14 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, includ-
15 ing cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
16 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
17 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$740,000.

18 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

19 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

20 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
21 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
22 and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including
23 whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products;
24 collection, compilation, and publication of information con-

cerning such resources; promotion of education and training
of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions
related thereto, as authorized by law; \$23,194,650.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
Department shall determine to be excess to the normal re-
quirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of
the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law,
\$100,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other
appropriations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing
currencies.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
facilities required for the conservation, management, in-
vestigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery
resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
\$1,730,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
the Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 212), as amended by
the Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 614), to assist in the

1 construction of fishing vessels, \$6,000,000, to remain avail-
2 able until expended.

3 FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

4 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

5 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
6 the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act
7 of 1964 (78 Stat. 197), \$4,714,000, of which not to exceed
8 \$214,000 shall be available for program administration and
9 \$400,000 shall be available until expended pursuant to the
10 provisions of section 4 (b) of the Act: *Provided*, That the
11 sum of \$4,100,000 available for apportionment to the States
12 pursuant to section 5 (a) of the Act shall remain available
13 until the close of the fiscal year following the year for which
14 appropriated.

15 ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES

16 CONSERVATION

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
18 the Act of October 30, 1965 (79 Stat. 1125), \$1,678,000.

19 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
21 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in
22 the regional offices, \$693,000.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of November 2, 1966 (80 Stat. 1091-1099), there are appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,496,000, to be derived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES

LOAN FUND

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$336,000 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administrative expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries shall be available for purchase of not to exceed seventeen passenger motor vehicles, of which sixteen shall be for replacement only (including one for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year) ; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$6.50 per man per day; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; and maintenance and improvement of

1 aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdic-
2 tion of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to which the
3 United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to
4 law in connection with management and investigations of
5 fishery resources.

6 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

7 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

8 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
9 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
10 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
11 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of
12 other authorized functions related to such resources; opera-
13 tion of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard
14 National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; and maintenance
15 of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains
16 Wildlife Refuge; \$43,010,000.

17 CONSTRUCTION

18 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
19 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
20 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife
21 resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
22 \$2,568,000, to remain available until expended,

1 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

2 For an advance to the migratory bird conservation ac-
3 count, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16
4 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5), \$7,500,000, to remain available until
5 expended.

6 ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
8 the Act of October 30, 1965 (79 Stat. 1125), \$1,675,000.

9 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
11 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such
12 expenses in the regional offices, \$1,572,000.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

14 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
15 Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall be available for purchase
16 of not to exceed one hundred and thirty-three passenger
17 motor vehicles, of which one hundred and twenty-five are for
18 replacement only (including sixty-seven for police-type use
19 which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price
20 limitation for the current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to exceed
21 one aircraft, for replacement only; not to exceed \$50,000
22 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for informa-

tion or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$6.50 per man per day; insurance on official motor vehicles, aircraft and boats operated by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in foreign countries; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and to which the United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For expenses necessary for the management and protection of the areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service, including protection of lands in process of condemnation; plans, investigations, and studies of the recrea-

1 tional resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and
2 working drawings) and archeological values in river basins
3 of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin) ; and
4 not to exceed \$88,000 for the Roosevelt Campobello Inter-
5 national Park Commission, \$40,442,000.

6 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
7 FACILITIES

8 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
9 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
10 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable
11 basis) , trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities
12 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to
13 law by the National Park Service, \$29,581,000.

14 CONSTRUCTION

15 For construction and improvement, without regard to the
16 Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451) , of
17 buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair
18 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
19 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
20 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
21 of the use of funds for such purposes; land for East Glacier
22 Airport, Montana; and the acquisition of water rights;
23 \$11,197,000, to remain available until expended.

1 PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF
2 CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

3 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
4 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
5 203, \$38,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
6 *vided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be ex-
7 pended for planning or construction on the following: Fort
8 Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and Great Falls
9 Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails; and Dainger-
10 field Island Marina, Virginia, and extension of the George
11 Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard
12 Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince Georges County,
13 Maryland.

14 PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

15 For expenses necessary in carrying out a program for
16 the preservation of additional historic properties throughout
17 the Nation, as authorized by law (80 Stat. 915), \$1,000,-
18 000, to remain available until expended.

19 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for general administration of
21 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
22 regional offices, \$2,569,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and thirty-five passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and eleven shall be for replacement only, including not to exceed seventy-nine for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958), authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses, to remain available until expended, \$7,500,000, of which not to exceed \$1,550,000, shall be available for administration and coordination during the current fiscal year.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For operation and maintenance of demonstration plants for the production of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958, as amended,

1 (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), \$2,300,000, of which not to
2 exceed \$212,000 shall be available for administration.

3 OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of
6 the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 329),
7 \$11,130,000, of which not to exceed \$530,000 shall be
8 available for administrative expenses.

9 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
12 \$5,100,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$152,000 may
13 be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other
14 accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Pro-*
15 *vided*, That hereafter hearing officers appointed for Indian
16 probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Ad-
17 ministrative Procedures Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
21 the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and not
22 to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation
23 expenses, \$6,776,500.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
3 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau
4 or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
5 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft,
6 buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged
7 or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable
8 causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available
9 under this authority until funds specifically made available to
10 the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have
11 been exhausted.

12 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
13 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
14 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
15 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
16 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-
17 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the In-
18 terior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for
19 fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment
20 of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and
21 for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction
22 of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in connection with
23 their use for fire suppression purposes, such reimbursement

1 to be credited to appropriations currently available at the
2 time of receipt thereof.

3 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
4 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
5 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
6 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
7 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activ-
8 ity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30,
9 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686): *Provided*, That reimbursements
10 for costs of supplies, materials and equipment, and for
11 services rendered may be credited to the appropriation
12 current at the time such reimbursements are received.

13 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
14 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appro-
15 priations Act, 1968, shall be available for services as author-
16 ized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, when authorized by the Secretary,
17 in total amount not to exceed \$250,000; hire, maintenance
18 and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles;
19 purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in
20 private residences in the field, when authorized under regu-
21 lations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of
22 dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library mem-
23 bership in societies or associations which issue publications

1 to members only or at a price to members lower than to
2 subscribers who are not members.

3 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
4 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for
5 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
6 U.S.C. 5901; 80 Stat. 299 and D.C. Code 4-204) .

7 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

8 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 FOREST SERVICE

10 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

11 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
12 tion, as follows:

13 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
14 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the
15 administration, improvement, development, and manage-
16 ment of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting
17 and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and
18 for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
19 year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and
20 other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal
21 lands; \$185,063,000, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and
22 preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease
23 control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679

1 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary
 2 under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more
 3 than \$2,480,000 of this appropriation may be used for
 4 acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as
 5 amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519): *Provided further*, That
 6 funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements",
 7 pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
 8 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

9 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
 10 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
 11 where, as authorized by law; \$40,180,000.

12 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
 13 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
 14 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and
 15 in forest management and processing, and for advising tim-
 16 berland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
 17 others in the application of forest management principles
 18 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
 19 \$18,251,000.

20 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
 21 AUTHORIZATION)

22 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 23 of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relat-
 24 ing to the construction and maintenance of forest develop-

1 ment roads and trails, \$110,000,000, to remain available
2 until expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pur-
3 suant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code,
4 section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act
5 of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged with
6 and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*,
7 That not less than the amount made available under the pro-
8 visions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under
9 the provisions of such Act.

10 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

11 SPECIAL ACTS

12 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
13 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
14 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
15 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual
16 appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in
17 not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts,
18 Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52
19 Stat. 347), as amended, \$20,000; Uinta and Wasatch Na-
20 tional Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat.
21 866), as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Ne-
22 vada, Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as amended,
23 \$8,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act of June
24 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 299), \$32,000; in all, \$80,000: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
2 acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries
3 of the national forests and/or for the acquisition of any land
4 without the approval of the local government concerned.

5 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

6 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
7 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication
8 of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in ac-
9 cordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
10 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as author-
11 ized by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until ex-
12 pended.

13 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

14 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
15 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16
16 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-
17 pended.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

19 Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current
20 fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to
21 exceed two hundred and fifty-nine passenger motor vehicles
22 of which one hundred and sixty-five shall be for replacement
23 only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance
24 of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed four for replace-

1 ment only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence
2 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat.
3 742), and not to exceed \$25,000 for employment under 5
4 U.S.C. 3109; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as au-
5 thorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901; 80 Stat. 299); (d) pur-
6 chase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public
7 improvements (58 Stat. 742); (e) expenses of the National
8 Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14
9 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f)
10 acquisition of land and interests therein for sites for admin-
11 istrative purposes, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956
12 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

13 Except to provide materials required in or incident to
14 research or experimental work where no suitable domestic
15 product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the
16 Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine
17 manufactured from commodities or materials produced out-
18 side of the United States.

19 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used
20 for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the
21 Act approved March 1, 1911; as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-
22 519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries
23 of an established national forest or purchase unit.

1 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine
4 Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized by
5 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$162,000.

6 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
9 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including pay-
10 ment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secre-
11 tary of the Commission in attending meetings and Commit-
12 tee meetings of the Commission either within or outside the
13 District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved
14 by the Commission, \$115,000.

15 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

16 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

17 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

18 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
19 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68
20 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed seven-
21 teen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire of
22 passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints;
23 payment for telephone service in private residences in the

1 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
2 Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 301 (with
3 respect to research conducted at facilities financed by this
4 appropriation), 321, 322 (d), 324, and 509 of the Public
5 Health Service Act; \$82,000,000, of which \$350,000 shall
6 be available for payments on account of the Menominee In-
7 dian people as authorized by section 1 of the Act of October
8 14, 1966 (80 Stat. 903).

9 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

10 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
11 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quar-
12 ters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and
13 drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of port-
14 able buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic
15 and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized
16 by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C.
17 2004a); \$14,733,000, to remain available until expended.

18 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

19 ARTS AND HUMANITIES EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

20 For carrying out sections 12 and 13 of the National
21 Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965,
22 \$1,000,000.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

2 Appropriations contained in this Act, available for sal-
3 aries and expenses, shall be available for services as author-
4 ized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

5 SEC. 1002. Appropriations contained in this Act avail-
6 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms
7 or allowances therefor as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901,
8 80 Stat. 299) .

9 SEC. 1003. Appropriations contained in this Act avail-
10 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses
11 of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the
12 functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
13 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
14 management of those functions or activities.

15 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
18 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70) , as amended (81
19 Stat. 11) , creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$500,000,
20 of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for ex-
21 penses of travel.

1 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
4 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), includ-
5 ing services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms
6 or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C.
7 5901; 80 Stat. 299) ; \$995,000: *Provided*, That none of the
8 funds provided herein shall be used for foreign travel.

9 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the unobligated balance of
12 the appropriation granted under "Construction, Rail Rapid
13 Transit System" shall be available during the current fiscal
14 year for salaries and expenses.

15 NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE

16 HUMANITIES

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foun-
19 dation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, to
20 remain available until expended, \$10,700,000, of which \$4,-
21 500,000 shall be available for carrying out section 5 (c) and

1 functions under Public Law 88-579; \$3,000,000 for carry-
2 ing out section 7 (c) ; and \$2,000,000 for carrying out sec-
3 tion 5 (h) of the Act: *Provided*, That, in addition, there is
4 appropriated for the purposes of section 11 (b) of the Act,
5 amounts equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests and
6 devises of money, and other property received by each
7 Endowment, during the current fiscal year, under the pro-
8 visions of section 10 (a) (2) of the Act, but not to exceed a
9 total of \$1,000,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
10 three percent of the funds appropriated for the purposes of
11 Section 5 (c) and not to exceed three percent of the funds
12 appropriated for the purposes of Section 7 (c) shall be avail-
13 able for program development and evaluation.

14 PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For necessary expenses of the Public Land Law Review
17 Commission, established by Public Law 88-606, approved
18 September 19, 1964, including services as authorized by
19 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$750 for official reception
20 and representation expenses, \$860,000, to remain available
21 until expended.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from Government and other sources; international exchanges; anthropological research; maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901, 80 Stat. 299), for other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$23,790,000.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses

1 for carrying out museum programs and related research in
2 the natural sciences and cultural history under the provisions
3 of section 104 (k) of the Agricultural Trade Development
4 and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704k),
5 \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended and to be
6 available only to United States institutions: *Provided*, That
7 this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other
8 appropriations to Smithsonian Institution, for payments in
9 the foregoing currencies.

10 CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL

11 ZOOLOGICAL PARK

12 For necessary expenses of planning, construction, re-
13 modeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the
14 National Zoological Park, \$400,000, to remain available
15 until expended.

16 RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

17 For necessary expenses of restoration and renovation
18 of buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institu-
19 tion, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22,
20 1949 (63 Stat. 623), including not to exceed \$10,000 for
21 services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$1,100,000, to
22 remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION

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SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

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For necessary expenses of the preparation of plans and specifications for the construction of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, \$803,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such sums as are necessary may be transferred to the General Services Administration for execution of the work.

For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uniforms, or allowances therefor, for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901, 80 Stat. 299); purchase,

1 or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings
2 and contents thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improve-
3 ment, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and
4 not to exceed \$20,000 for restoration and repair of works
5 of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made,
6 without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations
7 at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions
8 as the Gallery may deem proper; \$3,000,000.

9 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND EN-
10 GINEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON
11 MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES
12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
14 of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act
15 of 1966 (Public Law 89-454, approved June 17, 1966),
16 including services as authorized by the Act of August 2,
17 1946 (5 U.S.C. 3109), and hire of passenger motor vehicles,
18 \$1,300,000.

19 FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMITTEES
20 FOR ALASKA

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For necessary expenses of the Federal Development
23 Planning Committees for Alaska, established by Executive

1 Order 11182 of October 2, 1964, including hire of passenger
2 motor vehicles, and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109,
3 \$190,000.

4 LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses of the Lewis and Clark Trail
7 Commission, established by Public Law 88-630, approved
8 October 6, 1964, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C.
9 3109, \$25,000.

10 GENERAL PROVISIONS, RELATED AGENCIES

11 SEC. 202. The per diem rate paid from appropriations
12 made available under this title for services as authorized by
13 5 U.S.C. 3109 or other law, shall not exceed \$88.

14 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
16 this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the
17 current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

18 This Act may be cited as the “Department of the In-
19 terior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1968.”

90TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 9029

[Report No. 206]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

By Mrs. HANSEN of Washington

April 21, 1967

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued April 27, 1967
For actions of April 26, 1967
90th-1st; No. 64

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated Interior appropriation bill. Senate debated Appalachian development bill. Rep. Langen inserted Republican task force statement on agriculture. Rep. Fino introduced and discussed commodity futures bill.

SENATE

1. APPALACHIA. Began debate on S. 602, to revise and extend the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. pp. S5924-8, S5934-41
2. TAXATION. Continued debate on H. R. 6950, to restore investment tax credit and allowance of accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property. pp. S5907, S5917-24, S5928-34

3. COSPONSORS. Cosponsors were added as follows to various bills: Sen. Cotton to S. 612, the dairy import bill, Sen. Hill to S. 1485, the intergovernmental manpower bill, Sen. Hartke to S. 1446, the orderly marketing bill, and Sens. Bible, Talmadge and McCarthy to S. 1588, the meat products import quota control bill. p. S5876
4. FLAG. Sen. Byrd, W. Va., spoke in support of legislation to prohibit desecration of the flag. pp. S5877-8
5. TRUTH IN LENDING. Rep. Proxmire inserted a FTC report supporting truth in lending legislation. pp. S5878-9
Sen. Mondale inserted the testimony of Shelby Southard endorsing the truth in lending legislation. p. S5891
6. 4-H CLUBS. Sen. Mansfield commended the work of the 4-H Clubs and inserted articles by its members, "What 4-H Has Meant to Me." pp. S5880-1
7. REA. Sen. Yarborough inserted an article commending the rural electrification program and discussing the "problems" it faces in the future. p. S5886
8. RESEARCH. Sen. McCarthy commended and inserted a speech by Secretary Freeman, "Agricultural Science in the Science Community." pp. S5888-90
9. NATIONAL GRANGE. Sen. Muskie saluted the National Grange on its 100th anniversary and inserted Secretary Freeman's speech at the unveiling ceremony of a commemorative stamp. pp. S5892-3
10. HOUSING. Sen. Muskie inserted Sen. Sparkman's address on proposed housing legislation in which he stated, "A research and development program for housing is long overdue..." pp. S5893-5
11. FARM LABOR. Sen. McCarthy stated that the conditions of domestic migratory workers have improved substantially and inserted an article, "Bracero Boomerang: All the Predictions About Ending the Program Were Wrong." pp. S5899-900
12. FOOD STAMPS. Sen. Byrd, W. Va., urged an indefinite continuation of the Federal food stamp program "so that this vital assistance to needy families may be provided on a stabilized basis." pp. S5907-17

HOUSE

13. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968 (Includes Forest Service) Began debate on this bill, H. R. 9029 (pp. H4626-68).
Rejected the following amendments:
By Rep. Riegle, to reduce the appropriations for the Office of the Secretary of the Interior and the Fine Arts Commission (pp. H4650-4); and the Smithsonian Institution (pp. H4664-6).
By Rep. Hall to reduce the appropriations for the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities (pp. H4654-64).
By Rep. Jonas, to reduce by 2 percent the funds for the jobs to be filled next fiscal year by the Interior Department (pp. H4665-6).

- By Rep. Bow, to reduce the funds in this bill by 5 percent and the President's proposed 1968 spending by about 5 percent (pp. H4666-7).
- By Rep. Thompson (Ga.), to abolish fees to be charged for entrance into national parks (pp. H4666-8).
- By Rep. Bow, to recommit with instructions that the bill be amended to reduce total spending by 5 percent (p. H4668).

14. HOUSING. Rep. Rumsfeld inserted editorials commending the "Percy plan" to promote home ownership for low-income groups. pp. H4680-1
15. FARM INCOME. Rep. Langen predicted a "continued decline in the number of farms in this country" due to "deplorable conditions of inadequate farm prices and increased agricultural imports" and inserted the statement of the Republican task force on agriculture. pp. H4638-4
16. POVERTY. Rep. Olsen inserted a letter praising and expressing support of the poverty program. p. H4721
17. TRUTH IN LENDING. Rep. Annunzio inserted the testimony of Shelby Southard endorsing truth in lending legislation. p. H4722
18. FORESTRY. Rep. Henderson commended and inserted the remarks of Milton M. Bryan, Forest Service, at a "Forestry Field Day" celebration in N. C. pp. H4729-30
Rep. Morris, N. Mex., urged funds for the construction of the Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Albuquerque. p. H4732
19. MINING CLAIMS. Received from Interior a proposed bill to provide for the recodation of mining claims; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. H4735

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

20. 4-H CLUB. Sen. Holland inserted a prize-winning essay, "What I Have Done and Learned in 4-H Club Work." p. A2031
21. MILK. Rep. Steiger, Wisc., inserted correspondence between the author of an article on how to save money on milk and a dairy farmer's wife. pp. A2039-40
22. RURAL ECONOMY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Zwach criticizing the administration's farm policies and inserting an article, "The Declining Rural Economy-- Challenge to the Country Banker." pp. A2040-1

BILLS INTRODUCED

23. CALENDAR. H. R. 9315 by Rep. Multer, to provide for a study and investigation with respect to the adoption by the United States of a reformed calendar; to Foreign Affairs Committee.
24. BUTTER. H. J. Res. 537 by Rep. Teague, Texas, requesting the Department of Defense to use butter in its rations; to Armed Services Committee.

25. DAIRY. H. R. 9181 by Rep. Fountain, H. R. 9214 by Rep. Steed, H. R. 9230 by Rep. Gettys, H. R. 9239 by Rep. Pickle, to regulate imports of milk and dairy products; to Ways and Means Committee.
26. FLAG. S. 1626 by Sen. Bible, to amend section 3 of title 4, United States Code, which prohibits the desecration or improper use of the flag of the United States by any person within the District of Columbia, so as to make such prohibitions applicable throughout the United States, to increase the penalties prescribed in such section with respect to desecration of the flag; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of author pp. S5872-3
H. R. 9226 by Rep. Clausen and H. R. 9234 by Rep. Horton, to prohibit desecration of the flag; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of Rep. Clausen, p. H4697 and Rep. Horton, pp. H4697-8
27. IMPORTS. H. R. 9188 by Rep. Langen, to amend the tariff schedules of the United States with respect to the rate of duty on whole skins of mink, whether or not dressed; to Ways and Means Committee. Remarks of author pp. H4682-3
H. R. 9197 by Rep. Meeds, to impose import limitations on prepared or preserved strawberries; to Ways and Means Committee
H. R. 9219 by Rep. Teague, Tex., and H. R. 9235 by Rep. Nelsen, to revise the quota control system on the importation of certain meat and meat products; to Ways and Means Committee. Remarks of Rep. Nelsen pp. H4672-3
H. R. 9236 by Rep. Nelsen, to amend section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended; to Ways and Means Committee. Remarks of author, p. H4675
28. TAXATION; PERSONNEL. H. R. 9238 by Rep. Pickle, and H. R. 9245 by Rep. Watson, to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to Ways and Means Committee.
29. PERSONNEL. H. R. 9295 by Rep. Anderson, Tenn., to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to extend to employees retired on account of disability prior to October 1, 1956, the minimum annuity base established for those retired after that date; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
H. R. 9296 by Rep. Anderson, Tenn., to equalize civil service retirement annuities; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
H. R. 9297 by Rep. Anderson, Tenn., to amend section 8338, title 5, United States Code, to correct inequities applicable to those employees or members separated from service with title to deferred annuities; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
H. R. 9298 by Rep. Anderson, Tenn., to amend chapter 83, title 5, United States Code, to eliminate the reduction in the annuities of employees or members who elected reduced annuities in order to provide a survivor annuity, etc., to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
H. R. 9299 by Rep. Anderson, Tenn., to amend the Internatl Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the first \$5,000 received as civil service retirement annuity from the United States or any agency thereof shall be excluded from gross income; to Ways and Means Committee
30. EMPLOYMENT. H. R. 9207 by Rep. Pepper, to amend the Employment Act of 1946 to declare a national policy with respect to the right of Americans to employment without regard to sex or age; to Government Operations Committee.



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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 113

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1967

No. 64

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. John E. Huss, Charleston Heights Baptist Church, Charleston Heights, S.C., offered the following prayer:

It is with sincerity, Father in Heaven, that we earnestly pray for peace to come to our troubled world.

We pray for our enemies, even as Jesus taught us to pray. Enable them to realize that we merely seek justice and that we shall never lack in resoluteness.

Endow our President with wisdom. Give our lawmakers the determination to seek the right. Help them to use their high position of responsibility in sacrificial and noble service to our country.

And, Father, help us to humble ourselves, and to seek Thy face, and to turn from the ways of wickedness. In turn fulfill Thy promise to "hear from heaven, forgive our sin and heal our land."

We ask in His dear name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 286) entitled "An act to permit duty-free treatment of dicyandiamide pursuant to the Trade Expansion Act of 1962."

LET US BRING CONGRESS UP TO DATE

(Mr. SCHADEBERG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Mr. Speaker, legislative reorganization has been the topic of frequent discussion and debate over the years in this Chamber and, I hope, at long last is approaching the stage of legislative action. The streamlining of Congress is a major issue of concern today throughout the Nation. We are living in the space age yet operating with horse-

and-buggy machinery. The sixties demand that we take vital and constructive action in this area.

I have prepared testimony for the House Rules Committee on the proposal for legislative reorganization. I am including in the Record today my suggestions covering what I consider a unique change in present practice which I urge the Members to read and study carefully as a basis for serious thought on how we can make representative government in this changing modern world not only more efficient but effective.

My suggestions, I admit, are weighted on the side of the constituent, yet I firmly believe that they would also prove to be ultimately to the best interests of the health and well-being of the Members.

THE LATE HONORABLE KONRAD ADENAUER

(Mrs. BOLTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday morning I turned on my TV set and found myself unexpectedly at the funeral of Konrad Adenauer.

It has been a great many years since I have been so deeply moved.

I have had the privilege of meeting him. Since I speak a little German, we had a happy little conference. His handshake was wonderful. His eyes were beyond anything one could imagine.

Yesterday during the mass and during the long procession evidencing such heartfelt respect and such deep feeling by those soldiers of the new Germany I was carried away. I missed my committee, but I did not care. The committee was not so important just then, though I did get there late.

But what that man in his 91 years has given to this world is almost unbelievable, raising Germany, as he did, from the depths to a place of respect among the nations. I said a little word in this Chamber about his death, but I could not restrain myself from speaking as I have this morning. I hope some of the rest of you heard and saw that satellite presentation. I hope you are reading the papers, but most of all I hope that as

long as you live you will remember that Konrad Adenauer was a man of greatness of soul. We know that never the spirit was born, the spirit shall cease to be never; birthless, deathless, and changeless remaineth the spirit forever. It is my earnest hope, indeed my prayer, that some of his humble magnificence may have been left among us and that we, sometimes arrogant, Americans, may find it in our hearts.

FAVOR KEEPING OUR SPACE TECHNOLOGY

(Mr. PELLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am very much opposed to NASA Administrator James Webb's call for cooperative efforts between the United States and Russia in manned exploration of space. Mr. Webb is overlooking the fact that the law allows only Congress the right to make such a decision, not the administration, and not an emotional Space Administrator.

Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret the loss of the life of the Russian cosmonaut—as I joined Americans in sorrow over the loss of our three astronauts. But I do not believe we can allow emotion to overlook the fact that Russia is our real enemy in Vietnam where far more American lives are being lost than in either country's space efforts. It is Russia that says they should join with Communist China to "defeat the United States in Vietnam." It is Russia that provides the missiles that attack our fighters and bombers. And, it is Russia that supplies the arms and ammunition, in increasing quantities, that are used daily against our American servicemen.

In the space effort it has been the United States that has developed the technology for space exploration, and some of that information is for defensive military purposes. Mr. Speaker, I cannot accept any proposal for sharing that outer space information with a country that is so openly trying to defeat us on the ground.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 min-

ute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. SIKES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING, COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY—PERMISSION TO SIT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Housing of the Committee on Banking and Currency may be permitted to sit today during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 72]

Abbitt	Hansen, Idaho	Pool
Baring	Hawkins	Pucinski
Bell	Hays	Riegle
Berry	Hébert	Ronan
Broyhill, N.C.	Henderson	Rostenkowski
Celler	Holland	Roybal
Conyers	Hull	St. Onge
Cowger	Jacobs	Sullivan
Cunningham	Lennon	Taylor
Dawson	Long, La.	Tenzer
de la Garza	McEwen	Tunney
Diggs	McMillan	Utt
Esch	Mathias, Md.	Van Deerlin
Evins, Tenn.	May	Waggonner
Farbstein	Multer	Watkins
Fino	Murphy, Ill.	Williams, Miss.
Foley	Murphy, N.Y.	Willis
Fulton, Tenn.	O'Hara, Mich.	Wilson, Bob
Gallianakis	O'Neal, Ga.	Wilson,
Gialmo	Ottinger	Charles H.
Hanna	Pepper	Younger

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 368 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

AMENDING THE ACT OF JUNE 30, 1954, AS AMENDED, PROVIDING FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC IS- LANDS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 303) to amend the act of June 30, 1954, as amended, providing for the continuance of civil government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of April 24, 1967.)

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, the report is a unanimous report of the conferees. It provides for the nomenclature of the Administrative Officer of the Trust Territory to remain "High Commissioner," and that the Commissioner be appointed by the President, rather than by the Secretary of the Interior, and be confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield to my friend from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman give us a reason for this new appointive procedure?

Mr. ASPINALL. From the beginning, the High Commissioner has been known as the High Commissioner.

First the High Commissioner was appointed by the President. Then there was a secretarial order, approved by the President, that the High Commissioner was to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

It is our understanding that the position is sufficiently important that there should be a Presidential appointee confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

Mr. GROSS. Was the Commissioner's appointment approved by the Senate in the past?

Mr. ASPINALL. Heretofore, the High Commissioner, whether appointed by the President or by the Secretary of Interior, has not been confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield to my friend from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. I wish to say that the conferees on the part of the House insisted that a number of changes which the other body had put into this bill when it passed be not agreed to.

All we are doing is returning to the same situation that existed before the President turned over this job of appointment to the Secretary of the Interior. Now we will go back to having a Presidential appointee and will have the Members of the Senate confirm his appointment.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 9029)

making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 2 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Washington.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 9029, with Mr. PRICE of Illinois in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN] will be recognized for 1 hour and the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL] will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair now recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, today we are presenting for the consideration of the House, the 1968 appropriations bill for the Interior Department and related agencies which covers 30 diverse agencies and is familiarly known to this House as the all-American bill, for it is that legislation providing funding not only to build a stronger, richer America through protection of our natural resources, both land and people, but to enhance the magnificent cultural heritage of this Nation.

Funds provided in this bill go to every State in the Nation and our territories, and to a certain extent affect the international relations of the United States. I have reference to our administration of the trust territories, Samoa, and various international negotiations in connection with commercial fish activities.

This is a bill full of details. Because of this and because it covers so many facets of our national living, with so much to be said in a relatively short time, I cannot review each item. This I regret.

However, I recommend that each of you read the committee report which describes these items rather completely and for a better understanding of the programs funded here, may I urge that you read the hearings. These are in great detail, covering the operations of each department.

At this time I would like to highlight some of the committee's major considerations.

The committee recommends a total appropriation for 1968 of roughly \$1.4 billion. This includes appropriation of

receipts in the amount of \$126,400,000 but excludes borrowing authorization for the helium fund in the amount of \$16,200,000.

This is \$78,482,850 or 5.9 percent below 1968 budget estimates.

This recommended amount also represents an 11.1-percent reduction in borrowing authority and a 100-percent reduction in the annual contract authority.

Therefore, the overall amount recommended by the committee is a 6.3-percent reduction below budget estimates. Appropriations recommended in this bill are \$32,151,350 over the 1967 appropriation.

This comparison excludes any pending pay supplementals for the 1967 fiscal year, which when considered, will leave this bill \$18 million over the amount of funding available in 1967 for direct appropriations rather than the approximate \$33 million listed in the report.

As you review this budget, it is well to remember that new authorizing legislation enacted by the second session of the 89th Congress for the Department of the Interior and related agencies funded here amounted to \$229,297,000.

The 1968 budget estimate included requests of \$24,064,700 for these activities.

INCOME AND REVENUE

One of the most important features of this bill is the income its activities generate.

We have a forecast of \$1,041 million in fiscal year 1968 revenues as compared with \$1,023 million in fiscal year 1967, an increase of more than \$18 million.

Actual appropriations in this bill are \$1.2 billion.

Receipt income is only \$197 million short of funding the entire activity provided here.

Revenues could fund this bill entirely if there were not also certain nonreceipt items of major importance to the entire United States, one of which is the \$334 million provided for the welfare and assistance of American Indians.

There is also a total for support of the government of the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the administration of the Trust Territories in the amount of \$33,113,000.

EXTENT OF ACTIVITIES

On pages 3 and 4 of the report, the committee has listed some of the activities funded in this bill:

Few Members realize the extent of U.S. landownership under the management of our Federal departments.

For example, in the Bureau of Land Management there are 457,102,198 acres; U.S. Forest Service, 186,500,000 acres; Bureau of Indian Affairs, 55,294,080 acres; Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 28,930,769 acres; National Park Service, 26,551,432 acres; a total of 754,288,479 acres, or one-third of this Nation's land.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

The road mileage inventory in 1966 for the Forest Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, and the Park Service was 266,970 miles.

Mileage to be constructed in 1967, 8,349.

Mileage to be constructed in 1968, 8,763.

Recreational visitations

[In millions]

	1966 calendar year, actual	1968 calendar year, estimated
National Park Service.....	135	160
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	17	21
Bureau of Land Management.....	38	50
U.S. Forest Service.....	160	199
Total.....	350	430

Another area of U.S. revenues is in:

TIMBER PRODUCTION

Forest Service: An estimated harvest of 12.7 billion board feet of timber is anticipated in 1968 from Forest Service lands with a value of \$171.5 million. This volume represents about 25 percent of the total timber cut for industrial purposes in the United States and is equivalent to the construction of 1.3 million homes of average size. It represents a million jobs based on timber use.

The Bureau of Land Management also administers the sale of over 1.5 billion board feet of timber annually.

GRAZING

Bureau of Land Management also administers grazing of over 10 million head of livestock and 2.7 million big game animals.

Forest Service provides grazing for 7 million head of livestock which provides a continued and necessary source of grazing required by about 20,000 family-size ranch units throughout the United States.

Indian education and welfare

Indian children in Federal day and boarding schools total.....	58,300
Indian children in public schools total.....	47,000
Indians provided with welfare and guidance services total.....	23,000
Operation and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems total (number of systems).....	300

MINERAL RESOURCES

Bureau of Land Management administers mining and mineral leasing on some 780,000,000 acres in the continental United States and over 250 million acres of submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf, with estimated receipts of \$560,000,000 in 1968.

Geological Survey supervises development and production of minerals and mineral fuels on leased Federal Indian and Outer Continental Shelf lands, the annual value of such production being \$1.9 billion with royalties of over \$250 million.

INCREASES AND DECREASES

On pages 2 and 3 of the committee report, we have enumerated activities in the bill for which major increases and decreases are recommended. A quick glance at this table lists activities emphasized for 1968 and those for which funding is limited.

INCREASES

First. Additional education and welfare services and other assistance to the American Indian:

The committee is proud to make funding provisions for the integration of Indian youth into public schools. If this

course is pursued with diligence, it will eventually result in lower construction costs in this category, at the same time providing a greater breadth to the total sum of American education.

We have also provided increases for sanitation, health, housing, and a wide scope of general education programs, as well as job training. These things are necessary in order that our Indian peoples may become part of the economic mainstream of America.

It is vital that we constantly improve the management of their reservation lands and resources, provide adult education to close the cultural lag between parent and child, and to add increasingly to total Indian knowledge.

Costs are major at this time in many Indian areas due to a multiplicity of reasons. It is impossible to place Indian children in public schools due to a lack of roads, and in many instances, availability of water. It is necessary to construct Indian hospitals because there is a lack of facilities in areas near reservations.

Until our Indians are provided with decent housing, sanitation, job training, economic status, we will never solve their problems or social needs.

However, I think the committee can point to certain accomplishments. In 1961 there were 125,450 Indians in school; in 1965, there were 149,462.

When we have the last child enrolled in school, we will have begun to see daylight. To this end the committee has worked diligently and hard.

Second. The second item of increase is that of road construction, \$18,481,000, providing additional funding for the U.S. Forest Service.

To indicate some of the receipts generated by spending in this category:

Sale and use of Forest Service resources in fiscal 1966 amounted to.....	\$173,900,000
Increase over 1965.....	26,500,000
1968 receipts are estimated at.....	180,700,000

Third. A third increase is for additional requirements of the U.S. Forest Service, \$11,426,000 for thinning, salvage, aerial logging, recreation, research, tree genetics, firefighting, and so forth.

THINNING AND SALVAGE

For the Bureau of Land Management, the budget proposed an appropriation of \$560,000 for thinning and salvage activity in western Oregon. The committee has recommended that \$760,000 be made available to the Bureau of Land Management for thinning and salvage work in 1968. However, instead of appropriating the additional funds it is the recommendation of the committee that the \$760,000 be deducted from the 25 percent available in the Oregon and California grant lands fund and be earmarked for this purpose. This amount, with the \$4,598,000 provided in the budget base for forest management, will provide a total of \$5,358,000 for forest management work, including thinning and salvage, for the 1968 fiscal year.

The Forest Service budget for 1968 contains a request for \$1,424,000 to sell and harvest thinning and salvage material as follows:

Sell 280 million board feet at \$2.67 per 1,000 board feet-----	\$748,000
Harvest 210 million board feet at \$3.22 per 1,000 board feet-----	676,000
Total-----	1,424,000

To the extent that funding for the regular sales and harvest timber program are not required, the Forest Service has indicated that additional funds could be used for thinning and salvage work. In its report, the Committee has stated it would be inclined to give favorable consideration to the reprogramming of funds for this purpose.

Recreation. I think it is interesting to note here that U.S. Forest Service lands have shown the greatest increase in visitations of any lands in the United States. Someone said to me one day on the floor of this Congress, "Why do we need to spend money on forests and parks? We didn't have these things yesterday and it was a pretty good world."

My answer to that is very simply this—it was a good world that many of us enjoyed, but it has been gradually disappearing into a thicket of high-rises, clover leaves, on-ramps, water pollution, air pollution, and city pavements.

At this late date in our history, we are now trying to leave for those who will come after us some part of that "good way of life." This, I think, is in essence the concept of the multiple-use purpose of the Forest Service.

Fourth. The fourth increase is in the acquisition of land under the land and water conservation fund program, \$9,500,000—an advance from the general fund.

This program I will discuss in more detail in just a moment.

Fifth. There is increased money for management protection and maintenance of national parks: \$7,410,200 to provide for increased visitations and use with the necessary funding for maintenance and construction.

DECREASES

The next item which I would like to discuss briefly is that of decreases.

Each cut has been looked at, scrutinized, priorities discussed. Cuts represent personnel, travel, printing, other services, and in many instances they are small, housekeeping details for economy. There is no "credibility gap" here between the committee's frank decreases and the public's shouted desire for economy in spending, even though that economy be drastic and hurtful in many instances.

None of the committee enjoyed making any cuts. Each Member of Congress has been vitally concerned with his or her district and with appropriations for its betterment.

From the budget requests, from the hearings and from the careful review of items, the committee has tried to develop a program of orderly progress, not as fast as many of us would like.

The largest decreases are:

First. In the construction facilities: \$35,729,600.

These items range from an Indian health hospital for which planning was not yet complete to Forest Service construction and low priority park construction.

Second. In saline water research: \$20,000,000.

A hasty glance at the table in the back of the report might indicate the committee slashed saline water funding. This is not the case. For saline water research, only \$7,500,000 remained of the authorization which had not been appropriated.

Action is currently being taken to extend this authorization but legislation has not yet been enacted. Therefore, the committee has approved funding for saline water to the extent of existing authorization and has passed over the balance of the budget without prejudice. If the necessary authorizing legislation is enacted in time, additional funding for this activity may be added in the other body, in which case it would become a conference item.

This bill is not as large in dollars as others. In fact, its total is little more than the cost of one aircraft carrier, but it has not lacked in various items of major importance to the entire United States.

I would like to discuss with you for a moment the arts and humanities budget request.

ARTS AND HUMANITIES BUDGET REQUEST

The committee approved \$11,700,000. A reduction of \$4,670,000 below the budget request of \$16,370,000. Of this, the arts endowment share is \$7,000,000. A reduction of \$1,750,000. The humanities endowment share is \$3,500,000. A reduction of \$2,500,000.

Also provided is \$1,200,000 for administration, a reduction of \$420,000 below the budget estimate.

The question has been asked, "Why are we concerned with arts and humanities at this time?" I would like to read two quotations—one from a letter to me by the acting president of the University of California who said:

A nation which neglects such basic areas of inquiry as history, archeology, philosophy, and jurisprudence will find itself adrift without perspective in a world it cannot understand. Worse still, it will lack a fundamental understanding of itself. A nation which neglects languages and literature will find itself inarticulate in a world where survival may depend on the communication of ideas. A nation which takes small interest in the record of its artistic endeavors and fails to give adequate attention to esthetic criticism of its contemporary life, may find its people dispirited by ugliness. All of these are the professional concerns of the humanist. He is not a marginal contributor to society. His work is vital.

Second, John Adams, after a trip to Paris, in 1787 wrote to his wife, Abigail:

The mechanic arts are those which we have occasion for in a young country as yet simple and not far advanced in luxury. I must study politics and war, that my sons may have liberty to study mathematics and philosophy, geography, natural history and naval architecture, navigation, commerce and agriculture, in order to give their children a right to study painting, poetry, music, architecture, statuary, tapestry and porcelain.

The United States is proud of its Constitution, it is proud of the thought which went into it. Sometimes few of us remember that its background is deep in the humanities.

In her magnificent book, "A Miracle at

Philadelphia," Catherine Drinker Bowen reviewed the background of James Madison's documentation for the Federal Convention of 1787 when he wrote Thomas Jefferson, then in Paris, asking for "whatever may throw light on the general constitution of the several confederacies which have existed." Books from Jefferson arrived by sailing vessel, not by ones and twos, but by the hundreds—biographies, memoirs, histories. These documents on humanities enabled James Madison to be the best informed man and our leading constitutional architect at the Federal Convention.

May I further remind the House that the committee of this Congress has set aside funds for technology and scientific programs in forestry, fisheries, and wildlife, but equally important, our humanities provide social and philosophical guidelines enabling us to use these in ways beneficial to mankind.

It is well also to remember that a great many people never leave the sidewalks of a city to use a fishpole or hunt. They do, however, spend their Saturdays and Sundays in museums, galleries, at theaters, and with books.

The mind and additions to its sum of knowledge is their recreation.

The committee regrets that we could not fund both the arts and humanities to the full extent of the 1968 budgetary estimates, for the amount reported here is only one one-hundredth of 1 percent of the total U.S. budget. However, I am sure that everyone realizes legislation is usually compromise.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

One of the major problems facing Congress and the departments is that of continuing land escalation costs and the rising price between authorization and funding. This has been of concern to the committee in prior years. It continues to be. This year as the first step, the President suggested a \$32 million advance appropriation to the land and water conservation fund for land acquisition.

First. The States wanted 60 percent of this advance appropriation; the committee has approved only a total of \$9,500,000, plus \$110,000,000 of land and water conservation fund receipts.

States will receive \$65,000,000.

Federal agencies will receive \$51,725,000.

Percentagewise, this breaks down as 55.5 percent for the States and 44.5 percent for the Federal Government.

Because of the critical budget situation in the United States, the problems of war and the national debt, the committee was extremely careful and thoughtful about spending the full \$32 million advance. Thus, we have only reported \$9,500,000. We were selective on priorities for parks, forests, and the Bureau of Fish and Wildlife—perhaps too selective. You will note that tables on page 13 review the reductions. No one section of the country has received all the money or all the cuts.

The committee is deeply concerned that we felt we could not afford to spend not only the full \$32 million but perhaps a great deal more, and I would be less than frank if I did not say that some of today's cuts may well be increased costs

for the future. These conservation cuts can only be described as a casualty of war and debt. They also are the echo from those who have said "cut the budget, we refuse to pay additional taxes."

I would like to say as we discuss the wide differential between authorization and spending, that the American people should look at the willful speculator with appraising eyes and the speculator should take stock of himself. He, too, should remember that this is his United States and that speculation costs caused by his greed are unconscionable additional tax burdens which he, too, will bear and undoubtedly grumble about.

There are those in this body and in this country who may say, "Why spend money this year on recreation at all." It is well for them to remember that our country is urging people to stay at home because of the gold drain abroad. Therefore, it is obvious we must invest in the development of areas for our own recreation programs.

We have provided money in this bill for an experimental fish protein plant as part of a hopeful answer to the world's hungry people. For those who complain that this is "fish versus corn, or wheat or soybeans," may I say there are so many millions of hungry people in the world we must make use of every food resource at our command.

I would like to commend the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries for their negotiations this year with Russia in developing policies relative to our off-shore fishing and particularly emphasizing the necessity of the preservation of fish spawning beds. The time continues to grow shorter for the entire world to plan a comprehensive oceanographic conservation program for resources.

Last year the committee did not authorize money for the expenditure of funds for ship construction in Poland. I am pleased to report to the House today that as a result, our own domestic shipbuilding concerns have entered into this program and have begun to develop trawlers for American use. This is most welcome.

COOPERATIVE FISH UNITS

The amount of funds involved here is not great, but the committee has received critical testimony with regard to the fact that cooperative fish units and cooperative wildlife research units are not funded uniformly. The committee directed the Bureau of Sport Fisheries to correct this situation in the 1968 budget estimate. No action was taken by the Bureau.

The committee therefore directs that the funding for the cooperative fish units in Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania each be increased by \$9,200 in fiscal year 1968, to bring these units up to par with the funding of other fish units and to absorb the additional cost.

The committee has further directed the Bureau to take action to equalize the funding for wildlife cooperative research units in its budget next year and indicated that if this were not done, the committee would take similar action on wildlife research units.

BLACKBIRDS

The committee had a great deal of testimony relative to farm crop damage by blackbirds. We have recommended an appropriation for:

Research	\$250,000
Operation	150,000
Site selection for research center...	50,000

In addition there is \$800,000 included in this bill for control of birds. The committee in its report directs the Bureau of Sport Fisheries to use a major portion of these funds for blackbirds. Total money available for these blackbird problems is therefore slightly in excess of \$1,000,000.

Because the question is always asked, "Can we afford this bill?" I want to say we cannot afford not to spend this money.

The American Nation does not hesitate to spend money in far less fruitful ways. From the Department of Commerce I have the following figures: In the year 1965, for tobacco alone, Americans spent \$8,420,000,000; on alcoholic beverages we spent \$12,940,000,000. Therefore, does anyone suggest we cannot pay for the preservation of our American resources? For the land which holds our forests and about 2 trillion barrels of oil resources, safeguards purity of our water and provides access to areas of beauty of our Nation?

It is well to remember also that some of today's conservation costs are the result of yesterday's recklessness. In my own State there are streams where salmon no longer spawn because of old logs and snag debris, costly to remove.

I doubt that Americans ever again approach our natural resources with careless, greedy abandon. Instead, there will be caution, care, and conservation.

Finally, the money we appropriate today is another pledge from this Congress to those who walk here long after we are gone, that they may inherit in fullest measure the splendor which is America.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield to me?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. With pleasure, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues the fact that history is being made today. Another event in the great history of this body is taking place today, because the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington is the first lady to be chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations and the first gentlewoman of the House to handle on the floor of the House a bill coming out first from the Subcommittee on Appropriations of which she is chairman and which will later come from the full Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN] is the first gentlewoman of this House of Representatives to handle on the floor of the House the first bill reported out of a Subcommittee on Appropriations of the full Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely feel that all of us should pause to recognize and realize what this wonderful legislator has contributed today and shall continue

to contribute to the history of this great body, the House of Representatives of the United States, as a result of being the first lady Member, as I have previously stated, to serve as chairman of a Subcommittee on Appropriations, in the entire history of our great and beloved country. The distinguished gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN] is the first lady Member of the House to handle on the floor of the House an appropriation bill.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives, for those remarks.

Further, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that it gives me great pride, under the magnificent leadership of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, the Speaker of the House Representatives [Mr. McCORMACK], to express my personal gratitude for this opportunity.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington yield to me at this point?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I shall be delighted to yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY].

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself with the remarks which have just been made by our beloved and distinguished Speaker. I, too, want to say that not alone is the chairman of this subcommittee most capable and most able and well liked, but I further wish to say that the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives has played no small part in seeing that the rights of women in this House of Representatives have had equal jurisdiction and recognition.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington for yielding.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the distinguished gentlewoman from New York for her remarks, and to again reiterate that it has truly been a demonstration of equal opportunity for me to serve in this great deliberative body, the House of Representatives of the United States, under the distinguished leadership of our very beloved Speaker.

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. KARSTEN. I note that the committee withheld the budgeted amount of about \$2.9 million for the completion of the visitors center in the city of St. Louis.

As the gentlewoman knows, this is not a new project and the work needs to be done on time. I wonder if, by delaying this project, it might result in a higher cost.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. This is not the only project postponed by the committee that might cost more to complete in the future. I should like to point out to the gentleman from Missouri that the Federal Government has already appropriated \$17,250,000 for construction of this project. Contribu-

tion of local funds amounted to \$5,750,000.

We hope the time will come when budgetary problems are not of the concern they are this year, and that some of these very worthwhile projects, including the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial can be funded to the fullest extent.

Mr. KARSTEN. The gentlewoman knows that this is a joint project, under which the Federal Government, I believe, bears three-fourths of the cost and the city bears one-fourth.

In looking over the hearings, there appears to be some uncertainty as to the city's ability to match the Federal funds, due to a pending bond issue. Was there actually any uncertainty before the committee?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I do not believe the committee was particularly concerned with that aspect in our considerations. We are concerned that adequate zoning protection be maintained against high buildings in this area so that the view of the memorial will not be obstructed.

Mr. KARSTEN. I believe we have to resolve that problem. I do want to thank the gentlewoman for her interest in this. I hope in the not too distant future funds will be forthcoming in order that we may use this wonderful memorial.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Missouri. May I assure not only the distinguished gentleman from Missouri, but also every other Member of the House that the gentlewoman is interested in every aspect of this wonderful Nation of ours, from the trust territory to Maine, and from Alaska to Florida.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. With pleasure.

Mr. ICHORD. I commend the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington for her very well organized and comprehensive statement and report, which was made in her usual competent manner.

I would direct your attention to page 33 of the report. I observe that under the appropriation for the Forest Service there are moneys appropriated for the acquisition of land under the Weeks Act. I would say to the gentlewoman from Washington last year I received many complaints from constituents in my district which caused me to look into the acquisition of lands by the Forest Service not only in my district but all over the United States. I feel today with our pressing budgetary problems it is contrary to sound public policy for the Forest Service to purchase any forest lands purely for the purpose of timber management, because today, 1967, the simple fact is that our private landowners can manage our timber resources just as well as the Federal Government and in many cases do a better job and still have the lands in taxation.

So I would like to ask the gentlewoman from Washington what lands, if any, the Forest Service will be permitted to purchase under the appropriations in this act.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. There is wide range of spending on Forest Service lands. There is the trade item, as you are well aware, in the field of timber management. It is often necessary to trade ownerships to work out land problems.

Mr. ICHORD. I am not objecting to the exchange.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. There is also a provision to acquire lands which are for sale. These things are constantly reviewed, because there may be, for example, a piece of land adjoining a Federal Forest Service area that can be used for timber or recreation. It might involve the destruction of a piece of forest land if it is not bought for forest management. This is one of the criteria that the Forest Service uses. I think wise and prudent management is used at all times. We have directed them to purchase these lands with the greatest care. You will find all of these items of land management are discussed in great detail in our hearings.

Mr. ICHORD. I have no objection to the squaring up of land ownership. I also have no objection to the purchase of recreational lands. But I do agree with the gentlewoman from Washington that we should be very careful in our land purchases, because I think it would be contrary to sound public policy in this day and age.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I assure you they do not have the funds to be anything but careful.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding and would like to take this opportunity to join our distinguished Speaker in complimenting the gentlewoman, the chairman of the subcommittee, for the very splendid presentation which she has made and the mastery of a very difficult and widespread field which she has brought to the floor of the House with her presentation. I particularly want to express the appreciation of the people of Oklahoma to the gentlewoman for her recognition of the urgency of the need for improved educational opportunities for our Indian people.

Mr. Chairman, I have specific reference to the various things that the distinguished gentlewoman has done in this area and to her very able leadership of this very fine subcommittee of the full Committee on Appropriations.

However, Mr. Chairman, I am quite sure that our very fine friend and colleague from the Dakotas, the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL] has given to her every assistance in the effort toward trying to improve the opportunities for the Indian people through focusing upon this problem a greater amount of attention to this important element of the society of our great country.

Mr. Chairman, it is my opinion that the distinguished gentlewoman is walking in the same pathway that our great colleague, the distinguished gentleman

from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], walked when he served with distinction as chairman of this most important subcommittee, and he said that this bill represented an investment in America, an investment in building a better America. It is my opinion that the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington shares that view, I am quite sure, based upon what the distinguished gentlewoman has said.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, may I thank the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON]. Further, Mr. Chairman, may I say to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma and to my other colleagues, that the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] walked very humbly despite his magnificent ability and his great interest in the welfare of America. May I say that I follow very humbly in the footsteps behind the distinguished gentleman from Ohio and my immediate predecessor, the distinguished gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Denton, in the consideration of items in this bill which contribute to an important segment of our society.

Also, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that all of my colleagues who serve on the subcommittee, as well as those who serve on the full Committee on Appropriations have been magnificent, able, capable. I would like to add that the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] deserves a great deal of appreciation for his magnificent contribution to the resources of this great country.

Mr. Chairman, any change which this committee has undertaken to bring about, has been designed for the best interests and on behalf of the resources of this great Nation.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. It is with pleasure that I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to join with my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON], in his remarks insofar as the gentlewoman from Washington and her efforts in behalf of this legislation are concerned.

Mr. Chairman, may I make the further observation to the effect that the distinguished gentlewoman has had very fine training as a result of the gentlewoman's service on the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of our great Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the distinguished gentlewoman one question, however.

Mr. Chairman, if the gentlewoman will return to page 38 of the report—and calling the gentlewoman's attention to the "Indian Claims Commission," I see that the committee has increased the appropriation to the extent of \$118,000.

However, in the language of the report it is stated that this is designed for the employment of five additional attorneys to assist in the processing of Indian claims and in order to meet the increased cost of processing of Indian claims and to meet the increased cost of additional expenses connected therewith, and so forth.

Mr. Chairman, may I ask the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN], Was there any consideration given to the appropriation of additional funds for the employment of two additional Commissioners to serve on the Indian Claims Commission?

Now, I preface that interrogation with the fact that I realize the House of Representatives only passed this legislation a short time ago.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Yes.

Mr. HALEY. Of course, as the distinguished gentlewoman realizes, \$118,000 would not take care of the salaries of those two additional Commissioners and the necessary expenses incident to their addition to the Commission.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Florida is correct. There was a great deal of discussion which was held in the subcommittee upon this subject. However, at the time we were holding hearings on this bill, the authorization for this change in organization of the Indian Claims Commission had not passed, nor had it been passed at the time of the markup of the bill.

Mr. Chairman, it is the hope of our subcommittee, and the hope of the full Committee on Appropriations, that we can expedite the processing of the tremendous backlog which is involved in the settlement of various Indian claims now pending.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentlewoman for her response to my interrogation.

Also, Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the distinguished gentlewoman for her presentation of this rather difficult piece of legislation.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington is following in the footsteps of the very able gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], and I am sure she is going to continue to do a very magnificent job.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. HALEY], and it is my opinion that the leadership which has previously been demonstrated by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] has laid the groundwork for making this an easier task.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentlewoman yield to me at this point?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I am delighted to yield to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, may I state to the Members of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union that it has been a pleasure to work with the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington. It is my opinion that we also should say something about the Republican members who have served on this most important subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations.

You know, Mr. Chairman, I, for one, sometimes have a tendency to be partisan. However, I feel it is important to point out the fact that this is a completely nonpartisan bill and every member of the subcommittee has undertaken to do an effective job for the country.

Mr. Chairman, the ranking Republican member, the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL], has been diligent and thoughtful and most considerate in the consideration of this bill.

And although I am an easterner without too much background on the subject directly I, have had the opportunity to see that what this subcommittee does is really important to every part of this Nation.

Mr. Chairman, I take this opportunity to speak briefly in behalf of appropriations for museums and for endowments for the arts and humanities contained in this bill.

The money provided in this bill for the arts and humanities is necessarily modest in terms of the total budget because of our pressing needs in other areas of endeavor. However, by making this appropriation, we will hearten and encourage the arts and humanities. Let us not turn our backs on them. Let us not strangle the song in the throat of the singer. Let us not extinguish the hopeful light of learning.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey. May I say it has been a pleasure to have him as a member of the subcommittee. I also join in expressing to the members of the Republican Party who served with diligence on the committee, my appreciation for their thoughtful, nonpartisan approach. I might say there was no partisan approach at all concerning our American land, and this is as it should be.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I am pleased to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, I simply wish to add my word of commendation to those already spoken with regard to the work the gentlewoman has done on this constructive legislation. I would also add that my commendation goes to all members on the committee, and to the staff, on both sides of the House.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Texas for his statement.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I want to take this time to commend the gentlewoman from Washington for doing a very fine job as the chairman of the subcommittee.

I also want to commend the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL] for his thoughtfulness in bringing about this bill today.

There are two specific items in the bill that our people in the State of California want to thank them for, that is, the consideration given for the forest roads and trails, and in increasing the amount of money that will be made available for the Forest Service for that purpose.

Also for the committee's consideration in the way of land acquisition, wherein moneys have been made available for the Whiskeytown Reservoir and national park area, which is going to be a great help to our State.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I want to associate myself with the remarks of our Speaker, and the remarks of our other colleagues who have commented on this historic day now taking place. I do this not only in consideration of the manner in which the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee has familiarized herself with the hearings, and in presenting this difficult bill of such broad public importance and appeal, but to the members of her staff and her committee in mastering the contents and in presenting the bill here in such a poignant and succinct manner.

Mr. Chairman, the gentlewoman was even more gracious and charming in the handling of her subcommittee hearings, and this is indeed an historic occasion. I have had occasion to review the hearings and report in some detail, as the gentlewoman knows, I believe it is well organized, and presented.

In connection with the problem that she spoke of so ably in her opening remarks in the well about "land acquisition," I simply want to parochially call attention to the fact that I have submitted and had referred three bills, one to the Committee on Public Works, one to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and one to the Committee on Ways and Means, implementing the hearings held 4 years ago by the Committee on Public Works on Land Acquisition, about which nought was done.

Second, insofar as the fees for the "land conservation and water use fund," for the people of our Nation, they make a new argument for bills to make this the land of free water instead of the land of the double fee.

And I would hope that, in spite of the need for the golden nugget and/or the "golden eagle" to aspire to additional land acquisition, it will not be pushed, as it is so unfair to the aged people, is impossible of implementation by the Corps of Engineers, but should be applied by them in the case of the U.S. reservoirs, not the Secretary of Interior. I also note the gentlewoman says we now have control of 34 percent of the land mass in the Federal Government, whereas a few years ago we were developing homestead laws in order to get rid of the land under Federal control. We must not become too central, too Federal, and exercise too much control.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I believe this has been a magnificent presentation and discussion, and I further compliment the other Members on both sides of the aisle

for this fine subcommittee work on the great Committee on Appropriations.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Missouri for his very generous remarks.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. I certainly want to join all of my colleagues in offering accolades to the gentlewoman from Washington. I appreciated her courteous attention when I appeared as a witness before the committee. In my opinion, she has done a commendable job in handling this bill from start to finish.

I would like, however, to refer to page 35 of the report and simply ask a question, which I think I know the answer to. This relates to forestry research. As you know, I appeared before the committee requesting an amount for Humboldt College. I understand that probably the reason for not including this was because of the overall fiscal problems associated with the Vietnam situation. Is that just about the answer to the question or is there any policy that the committee had?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The committee has tried to use guidelines of priority wherever possible. May I say to the distinguished gentleman from California, as he so well knows, I come from a forest area, and no one is more deeply interested in providing these forest research facilities in institutions for one kind of research that is vitally necessary—animal damage. Damage of \$15 million is done each year to young trees. So I completely share his concern and I assure him that I hope our budgetary difficulties are not resolved to the exclusion of necessary research for our forests.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Certainly the amount you have provided for forest roads and trails and recognizing the value of the forest industry in the forestry States, and while all of us would like to have more of these projects in particular in our budget, I assure you of one thing, I will be back before your committee next year and I intend to support this bill against any amendments.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GOODLING. I want to thank the committee for what it did and for the assurance of the attempt to eliminate some of the so-called nuisance birds. This problem is becoming more serious each year and I am happy to see that the committee recognizes its responsibility here in attempting to do something about it.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman, a member of the committee. The committee was increasingly concerned with the problem of bird damage, and we hope

that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife will give maximum attention to this problem.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield with pleasure to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, my colleague on the committee.

Mr. YATES. First, may I say I want to join all my other colleagues who have complimented the gentlewoman for the fine job she has done as chairman of this committee, which is shown by the excellence of the bill.

I suppose it is too much to expect that the entire House of Representatives would be in agreement with the report of the committee. I regret very much the action of the committee striking out the funds for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Reading the record and the report, I find it difficult to understand the committee's action. This new and beautiful park area suffered discriminatory treatment. It alone of all the new developments was denied funds.

On page 13 of the report it is shown that there were approximately 12 national parks, recreation areas, seashores and lakeshores for which funds were requested by the Department of the Interior. All of the installations received funds from the committee. Piscataway Park, like the Indiana Dunes area, had its entire funds stricken out.

I am advised that a significant amount of money will be available for Piscataway Park from reprogrammed funds to begin the task of picking or purchasing property to carry out the intent of the Congress. There is nothing that is being made available for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

The committee has vetoed the action of the House in passing the bill establishing the lakeshore last year. I should like to ask the gentlewoman why such action was taken? Was it the purpose of the committee to veto the act establishing the Indiana dunes as a national lakeshore so that no funds would be available for this installation?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. If the distinguished gentleman from Illinois will permit me, may I say that the House Appropriations Committee has no intention of vetoing authorizing legislation. Very briefly, the vote of the committee members was to strike this item.

Mr. YATES. In effect, is that not what happened by the refusal to allocate funds?

Mr. HANSEN of Washington. This was action on an appropriation item.

Mr. YATES. Yes. May I ask the gentlewoman another question?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Within the time limits.

Mr. YATES. I promise to be brief. I understand there is a request made for an allocation of certain funds from reprogramming accounts for reprogramming from other installations, an amount of money which will permit a beginning of land acquisition through the establishment of an office by the Department. Is that correct?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The

reprogramming request came to our attention last week. As the gentleman well knows, we have been extremely busy with preparation for the consideration of the bill now before the House, and have not had time to properly consider reprogramming requests.

On the question of the acquisition of new land not only for the Indiana Dunes Area but other areas, may I say that there should be adequate preparation for acquisitions so that they may be accomplished in good order and as promptly as possible, and that the necessary surveys and title work can be done efficiently.

Mr. YATES. So far as the gentlewoman is concerned, that is intended to be done here as well in the Indian Dunes?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The reprogramming request is in abeyance at the present moment. As I have told the gentleman, I am working on this bill. One thing at a time. When I complete this action today, then I will consider the reprogramming item. But never assume that the Appropriations Committee aspires to wield veto power over legislative authorizations. We sometimes find it necessary to scrutinize the flexibility of a budget in a given year and for various activities.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman from Washington yield to me?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. With pleasure I yield to the very distinguished gentleman from Colorado, the chairman of the authorizing Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the gentlewoman from Washington for the fine work which she has done since she came to Congress. She served on my committee for several years. Now she has stepped into a further responsibility of her own, and on this first piece of work in this committee that she now has under her control she has done a wonderful, a very efficient, and an effective job. It is a difficult committee. The gentlewoman stayed with the work hour after hour, day after day, and week after week, and I just want her to know how very proud I am of her and of the work she has done.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Colorado for his very generous remarks.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. If I have time, I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I would like to ask the gentlewoman a question with regard to the cut in the proposed appropriation for the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site at West Branch, Iowa. I notice there was a cut of \$400,000. I am disturbed from reports that I get that in the end, by allowing this reduction, the project will cost a lot more. Also the action is causing a lot of confusion in that area among the people who are living there who thought that the Government had committed itself to an immediate program to move for the completion of that park.

It is causing difficulties to my own community. I was wondering if the gentlewoman had been aware of these problems and also the fact that it may cost more—undoubtedly probably will cost more—if we postpone this?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. If the gentleman from Iowa will yield, I took great care to point out in my opening statement that the reductions recommended by the committee might be costly later on. May I say to the gentleman \$600,000 was originally appropriated for the Hoover National Historic Site. There are funds still available from that appropriation, and there is \$70,000 provided in this bill which can be applied. I can assure the gentleman this is exactly what cuts do in this budget. It means that some little part of America, some magnificent part of America, may not be developed as quickly. Maybe we will not take care of the things today that need to be taken care of.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished chairman of our full committee [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman from South Dakota for yielding to me at this time. I shall take only a minute.

As the Speaker so well pointed out earlier this afternoon, this is a historic occasion in the House of Representatives. The Committee on Appropriations was established on March 2, 1865—102 years and 55 days ago. During its more than 102-year history, the Committee on Appropriations has had the honor of having three women as members. The Republican side of the aisle has somewhat outdone the Democrats with respect to the women on the Committee on Appropriations. The first woman ever to serve on the Committee on Appropriations was the charming Mrs. Florence Kahn, of San Francisco, Calif. She served a number of years. At this time, Mr. Speaker, the situation is well balanced with JULIA HANSEN on the Democratic side and CHARLOTTE REID on the Republican side.

So, Mr. Speaker, while the Republicans have outnumbered the Democrats two to one in this regard, in the long history of the Committee on Appropriations, the Democrats nevertheless take top billing, because, as someone noted earlier, Mrs. HANSEN is the first woman in the history of the Congress to present an appropriation bill to the House of Representatives. I know we all want to give her a special salute upon this occasion, not only because she has presented the bill, but also because she did a magnificent job in conducting the hearings, in drafting the bill, in piloting the bill through committee, and in bringing the bill to the House.

I again thank the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL] for yielding to me.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, the proceedings when we consider the Interior bill in the Appropriations Committee cannot be right and cannot get started right until and unless we have some remarks from the former distinguished chairman of this committee and our good and revered friend, the gentleman from Ohio, MIKE KIRWAN. I yield to him such time as he may consume.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to address the

Members of the House today. I served on the Interior Subcommittee, I believe, longer than any man in Congress. I was chairman of it for 14 years.

The woman who is chairman of the Interior Subcommittee today is well qualified to handle this bill. Her State legislative background and her experience while serving on the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has provided good training for her present responsibilities. She is a hard worker with great capacity for intelligent decisions and gracious consideration. She has done an excellent job in the preliminary action to presenting this bill today.

The committee's recommendation for reductions is not to seriously cripple vital programs, but to economize where possible, and at the same time provide sufficient funding to protect our investment in our natural resources. I remember in 1961 there were many roll-calls on this bill when attempts were made to seriously cut many of the programs. An attempt was made to reduce construction funds for national parks for when we had not adequately maintained the facilities for 4 or 5 years.

In 1956 only 55 million visitors went to the parks. Last year 133 million people visited our national parks. Where would we be now if we had not had the foresight to fund needed park construction projects.

Every dollar provided in this bill is to be spent in and for America. No reductions should be made on an investment as sound as this.

I hope the committee will have your full support. The meticulous way they consider this bill and review its content is the only way to arrive at decisions on funding levels.

There probably is not a Member on this floor today who would not like something added for his or her district, but this is not the place to try to add projects to the bill. That should have been done before the bill reached the floor. Neither is this the place to attempt wholesale cuts in the bill.

There are two bills, this bill and the public works bill, in which every dime of the money provided is to be spent in and on America.

I hope today, as time marches on during the next hour or two, that the bill will pass. There has been very little controversy on this bill the last several years. I hope that will be the situation today.

Thank you.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GARMATZ].

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Chairman, as chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I want to make a special appeal to this distinguished Committee to help put America's fishing industry back on its feet—or, I should say, back on its ships.

Once the leading fishing nation in the world, this country—as I am sure Members are aware—declined after 1940; by 1956, it had dropped to second place, behind Japan. But today, just 11 years later, we find this Nation's fishing industry has plummeted to fifth place.

The frontrunners are Peru, Japan, China, and the U.S.S.R., respectively.

But, although our industry has been in a serious state of decline, there is hope that it can climb out of the doldrums and assume a more vigorous competitive role among the world's leading fishing fleets.

The first ray of hope came in 1960, when the Congress passed the first fishing vessel differential construction program. This legislation was designed to correct inequities in the cost of construction of fishing vessels, and to utilize American shipyards and labor in rebuilding and revitalizing our obsolete commercial fishing fleet. The program authorized an appropriation of \$2.5 million annually and up to 33⅓ percent of construction subsidy. Although it only lasted 3 years before it was amended, it resulted in the addition of 10 modern vessels to our obsolete fishing fleet.

A second, and more important boost to the fishing industry came on August 30, 1964, when the U.S. Fishing Fleet Improvement Act went into effect. Under this important piece of legislation, a total of \$10 million was authorized to be appropriated over a 5-year period to provide Federal subsidy for a new fishing vessel construction program.

Although the funding program has been disappointing since the inception of the act in 1964—because a meager total of only \$10.1 million was appropriated by the Congress in that time span—the initiation of the act has had a beneficial and stimulating effort upon the industry.

Since the signing of the first contract under the new program, six new vessels have already been constructed and are now actively engaged in fishing activities. Eleven more are now under construction. I might mention here that two of these are stern ramp trawlers, which embody the most modern concepts known to the American fishing industry. These two craft, which will be built by the Maryland Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. in Baltimore are prototype vessels, and are expected to make a valuable contribution to the industry by actively demonstrating how America's fishing fleet can once again become a first-class competitor in this vital industry.

Altogether, plans and specifications on a total of 41 vessels have been submitted under the new act. These vessels have ranged from a 50-foot lobster vessel to a 294-foot factory stern trawler, and have been designed for owners in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, Florida, Texas, California, and Washington.

But more is needed to continue this program. Although at present there is a carryover of approximately \$2.3 million from previous appropriations, these funds will be obligated within the next few weeks. Also, when contracts are let on the 12 vessels already approved and awaiting bids—in addition to the remaining three vessels awaiting contract signing—\$11 million of Federal funds will be needed for immediate funding.

This \$11 million, however, would not include \$5 million for applications for ship construction subsidy already approved by the Department of the Interior. Neither does it include an addi-

tional \$8 million, which has been estimated as the subsidy cost on applications for which hearings are scheduled, and will be scheduled during fiscal year 1968.

In other words, this program is in dire need of funds if it is to be continued. As a matter of fact, my feelings about the importance of this program have been so strong that I have introduced legislation, H.R. 5919, which would increase the authorization from \$10 million to \$20 million per year and extend the entire program for an additional 5 years. If this legislation is enacted, the new program would begin next year, or fiscal year 1969.

I strongly urge the House to extend the hand of Federal cooperation and encouragement to this struggling but deserving industry by fully funding the authorization of \$10 million.

On another subject of importance, it is also disturbing to note in the President's budget for fiscal year 1968, that a total of only \$3 million has been requested for carrying out the Anadromous and Great Lakes Fisheries Conservation Act.

The act authorizes \$25 million—over a 5-year period—to be utilized in the conservation, development, and enhancement of our Nation's anadromous fish and the fish in the Great Lakes that ascend streams to spawn.

Members will probably recall that \$5 million was appropriated for fiscal year 1967; however, only \$2 million was actually made available to the Bureaus for obligation.

This 5-year program has received excellent participation. A total of 67 projects have been reported to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife by 26 States; and 49 projects have been reported to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries by 23 States. All of these projects will require funding during fiscal year 1968 since no money is presently available. If an increase in applications for the remainder of fiscal year 1967 and during fiscal year 1968 occurs as anticipated, then the need for these funds will be even greater.

The current program will expire at the end of the next fiscal year and only \$2 million of the \$25 million authorization has been utilized. Therefore, I respectfully urge an increase in the amount to be appropriated under this program to at least \$5 million for fiscal year 1968.

I suppose everyone who appears before the Appropriations Subcommittee invariably asks for more money, and I must admit I found myself in the same position on most of the matters I am addressing myself to today.

It gives me great pleasure, therefore, to state that I am perfectly happy with the President's budget proposal on the Endangered Species Preservation Act of 1966.

I respectfully support the President's request for fiscal year 1968, which calls for \$3 million for land acquisitions and \$694,000 for research and research facilities. I might point out that 15 endangered species of birds and mammals are now cared for under this program at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in Maryland.

This budget includes funds to acquire about 253 acres of land adjacent to the

Patuxent Center. Additional plans call for a laboratory and additional rearing facilities for the support of this program.

This is a fine, worthwhile program. Once again, Mr. Chairman, I say I support these requests in the President's budget.

Mr. Chairman, this bill involves an issue which is of great importance to me and my State of Maryland. I refer to Public Law 89-720, to provide for the control or elimination of jellyfish and other such pests.

Naturally I have a great personal interest in this legislation, because the Chesapeake Bay—a portion of which I represent—is severely afflicted by the yearly invasion of the jellyfish, which is sometimes known as the sea nettle. I introduced legislation in the 89th Congress because I felt very strongly that something had to be done to at least control these toxic water creatures, about which very little is yet known.

The presence of jellyfish has severely inhibited the growth and development of the vast recreational potential of the Chesapeake Bay, and I am convinced that controlling it would result in untold millions of additional revenue to that area. But other coastal areas, like New York, New Jersey, and Virginia, also have been afflicted by these stinging creatures, whose visits have caused beaches to be closed and hampered the operations of many small businesses.

The jellyfish legislation is limited to a 3-year research program which authorizes the appropriation of a total of \$2.25 million; \$500,000 for fiscal year 1968, \$750,000 for fiscal year 1969, and \$1 million for fiscal year 1970. The cost of the program is to be shared on a 50-50 basis by the States and the Federal Government.

At the hearings on this legislation, it was estimated by the director of the Chesapeake Biological Laboratory of Maryland that the program planned by the State of Maryland alone would in the first year far exceed the \$100,000 which the budget proposes. Funds for an experimental laboratory alone will cost an estimated half million dollars; biological and chemical research will cost another \$150,000 per year. Furthermore, no estimate is available on other essential activities, such as engineering studies of new and improved methods of beach protection, field testing and evaluation of control measures, and actual application of control, if it is proven feasible.

I would like to call attention to the fact that Maryland is only one of 22 coastal States which is involved and affected in some way by the jellyfish problem. And I would also like to note that, since this program will be based on a 50-50—or matching fund—basis, no State will become financially involved unless it volunteers to participate. But whether or not a State participates, all coastal States will benefit from whatever valuable information is developed through research.

Mr. Chairman, although the President's budget calls for only \$100,000, I respectfully request that the full amount of \$500,000 be appropriated for the first

fiscal year of research into the jellyfish problem.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the gentlewoman who was the chairlady of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the kindnesses shown to me when we appeared before the subcommittee.

I approve the legislation and I will support the legislation. I hope it will pass unanimously.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARMATZ. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. JOELSON. I should like to tell the committee that the subcommittee faced its responsibility and refused to be "jellyfished" by this problem.

Mr. GARMATZ. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

(Mr. REIFEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, from all of the deserved commendatory remarks that have been made by the male Members of this body, I think there must be a little element of envy in the fact that the chairman of my committee happens to be the first lady to have served on such a committee of the Congress and that I am the ranking member to be associated with her in our deliberations on this particular bill and our consideration of the budget request that came before our committee. The distinguished gentlewoman from Washington has provided a thorough and accurate report of the committee's actions on the Department of the Interior and related agencies budget. Even if I attempt to improve on the presentation or give information that would add to what has been so brilliantly presented to you, it would not be possible for me to do so. So what I am going to say will be an attempt to underscore what she has presented to you.

I concur in all that she has said. In her first year as the chairman of this subcommittee she has demonstrated convincingly her tremendous knowledge. Many of the members of this committee are probably not aware of the fact—but you should be—that she was an effective legislator in her own State of Washington before she came to the Congress and she is familiar with all of the aspects of the various agencies that this bill funds in the Department of the Interior—the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, the Park Service, the Bureau of Mines, the Geological Survey, and all of the other agencies covered in this bill.

It has been a real privilege to serve under the able direction of the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN]. She has shown her appreciation for the job that each agency is doing and her concern at the same time for the taxpayer, as is evidenced by her most able report. Many will be disappointed, and understandably so, that we find it necessary to cut out many deserving projects, but, as our very able Member of this body and the former chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], pointed out earlier, we do have to consider priorities at such a time in our

history. It is necessary to pare here and add there and do the best that one knows how in order to cut the cloth to fit the pattern.

A reading of the report will demonstrate hardly any unbudgeted programs are funded in this bill. Mindful of the billions of dollars that the Vietnam war is costing and mindful of the proposed 6-percent surtax on the taxpayers and mindful of the tremendous budgetary deficit which is officially estimated at over \$8 billion for next year, we deemed it our duty to cut wherever we could and yet preserve the integrity of the programs of the Department of the Interior. So cut we did. As has been pointed out to you this afternoon, this is the tightest budget that the Department submitted since I have served on the committee. Yet by diligent search and setting priorities we were able to reduce it by 5.9 percent or almost 6 percent over the budget request, which is a decrease over the request of \$78 million. We have done so without, in our opinion, sacrificing the goals of many worthwhile and ongoing programs.

Mr. Chairman, as was so ably pointed out by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], the gentleman who spoke just previously, he has frequently referred to this as "an all-American bill."

Mr. Chairman, this bill is exactly that, and a little more. It is also a bit on the international side, because in this bill we find consideration of the Pribilof Islands—the Pribilof Indians who live up near the Russian border.

Mr. Chairman, we fund the people of the trust territories and also American Samoa.

Mr. Chairman, we are out there in the South Pacific as a display of what our democracy is able to accomplish and the kinds of programs that are being carried out in that area and in these other far-away places which represent our type of democracy.

Mr. Chairman, it is our hope that as time goes by we shall be able to do even more.

Mr. Chairman, many of the activities financed under this measure are revenue producing.

No appropriation bill that comes before the consideration of this body provides much return to the Treasury and to the taxpayers of these United States.

As has been previously pointed out, this bill forecasts that as a result of the various activities carried on in the various agencies which are funded hereunder, they will generate the sum of \$1,041 million in Federal revenue.

Mr. Chairman, we must consider the timber revenue generated through the activities of the Forest Service and the land grazing fees which are collected by the Bureau of Land Management, as well as the grazing fees collected by the Bureau of Land Management in its other operations.

Also, Mr. Chairman, we must consider the valuable mineral resources which are developed by the Geological Survey and those revenues and resources which are developed through the fish harvest and through the operations of the commercial fisheries.

Mr. Chairman, all of these activities, and many more, are putting money back into the Treasury of the United States.

I find it regrettable, as does the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington, the chairman of this subcommittee, as well as the other members of our subcommittee that because of the pressing situations now confronting us, situations demanding more and more of our limited funds, that such an effective activity as that of the Geological Survey, struggling with its efforts to discover heavy metals, metals that are sorely needed in our manufacturing segment of our economy and other elements of our industry across the Nation, that we must cut back some on these activities, activities where it has been already demonstrated pay back \$3 for every dollar we are expending upon them.

Mr. Chairman, every State of this great Union and every congressional district benefits from the work and the programs being funded by this bill, activities all the way from the Pribilof Islands which are located near the Russian border, to Florida, and to the Seminole Indians, as well as the trust territories—to Guam and to every State and almost every community.

Mr. Chairman, all of these entities are being either funded or cared for under this bill.

It is the opinion of the subcommittee that we have approached the financing of these programs in a prudent manner and in such a way that if any segment of this bill is reduced by any amount, either by an overall cut or by specific amounts having reference to specific programs, it is going to endanger the fruition of those programs that we are hoping will continue to keep our country and our economy strong.

Mr. Chairman, the principal out-of-pocket expense associated with this bill is for Indian education and Indian welfare, as the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington has so ably pointed out.

This year we propose to grant an additional \$9.6 million to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for these services, bringing the year's total to \$126,478,000. This is still \$3 million below the budget estimate.

I am sure all of us agree that we still owe a large debt to the Indian people of this country. We have not fully met our obligation to the American Indian.

In this field we are taking another step in that direction, another look at this overriding problem. I wish budgetary conditions were such that they would enable us to do more.

Mr. Chairman, if I may—and pardon a personal reference—I was supplied with an Indian Bureau report, a quarterly report, on Indian schools, dated December 31, 1889, submitted by a teacher, the then Miss Marietta Cain, from Pennsylvania, a teacher out there on the Indian reservation where I was born.

In this list is my mother's name, who was then Lucy Burning Breast, 10 years of age. The first school that she had ever attended, the first opportunity to learn the English language. Twenty-five years later I was privileged to attend that same little country school, and

today in comparison the things we are doing in education for the Indian people of this country is amazing. It is accomplishing great things, but more needs to be done.

We can take pride in the fact that when the Optimist magazine published an article by the Vice President of the United States, and when certain excerpts were taken from that by Russian publicists showing our country up in poor light, the Optimist magazine challenged the Russians to come to this country and they would be free to go wherever they wanted to find out the situation for themselves. So they went to the Navajo Reservation and they came back with the report that we are making great strides in the field of education among the Indian people.

Another area in which we are forced to inflict cuts was the land and water conservation fund, which is administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The authorizing legislation permitted up to \$60 million a year to be appropriated for 8 years, as an advance to that fund. Visitors to our national parks, Federal reservoirs and wildlife reservations also contribute to the fund by a daily user's fee, or the purchase of a \$7 Golden Eagle passbook. Instead of the \$60 million this year, the administration requested \$32 million. After taking into account the receipts that are coming into this fund we reduced this amount to \$9.5 million.

This necessitated the deferral of some land acquisitions already authorized under the National Park Service.

Here was one of the most difficult areas, as our chairman has pointed out, that we had to consider, that of selecting which projects should be deferred. In general it can be said that we deferred funds for the acquisition of those projects which came along more recently than others. In some cases we felt insufficient justification was developed in the hearings. So we felt that at this particular point in time some of these acquisitions might well be delayed until next year.

We are concerned at the extremely high per-acre cost of land acquisition for some of the projects, and we did not wish to create more or less a windfall or to encourage speculation in land values at the taxpayers' expense.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REIFEL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I take this time only for the purpose of inquiring whether a delay in 1 year in many of these projects will result in an increase of the prices to be paid for the purchase of the land?

Does not the record before the gentleman show that over the last few years land prices have risen an average of 10 percent per year? Certainly this trend will not be cut, but rather will be sharpened over the next year. Does the gentleman not agree with that?

Mr. REIFEL. I am sure the gentleman is correct, the price escalation on these projects is increasing by the year. However, they have done so on all of the projects we are faced with so it was

a matter of setting up priorities in selecting those that we felt were of a higher priority than others in the hope that as the situation improved we can give them, as the chairman has pointed out, more favorable consideration later. So it was not with any sense of prejudice that some projects were deferred. We hope and trust that these authorized projects can be funded in the years ahead when budgetary restrictions are not so pressing.

In the meantime, we expect the States to meet their responsibilities under the land and water conservation fund. We also believe that it is reasonable the users of Federal recreation areas should be willing to pay a modest fee for the areas they occupy.

This, in turn, will generate a great deal more activity and enhance opportunities for all Americans and provide new areas for our people in which to swim, fish and picnic.

Another area of concern is the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

Last year an initial appropriation of \$9 million was provided for this new Foundation.

We were requested to provide \$16.3 million this year, but found it necessary to recommend only \$11.7 million.

We have also insisted upon careful supervision and administration of grant programs.

We have insisted on the continued appointment of distinguished panelists to investigate research proposals. Some unfortunate publicity has surrounded this program and it is regrettable and it must be avoided in the future if we are to see this program enjoy the public esteem and fulfill its mission of preserving and enhancing our cultural heritage.

I regret we even have to cut back on this program one dime over the initial request.

I do not know too much about the arts and humanities. The fact is that every time somebody comes up from either one of these agencies, I ask for a definition of it and I have one here which I think is important to have in the RECORD.

I got this from the chairman of the endowment of the humanities, Dr. B. C. Keeney and this is what he says:

If you want a really simple definition of the difference between arts and humanities, the one I use generally is this. If you do it, it is art. If you write about it and actually teach about it or think about it, it is the humanities.

In this connection, I also have put into the record of the hearings, at page 780, part II, of our subcommittee appropriations and related agencies, which you have available to you, a statement from Mr. Stevens. He is the Chairman of the National Council on the Arts, which explains, in my judgment, what the arts and humanities and particularly the arts involve.

This was in the Washington International Arts Letter, volume VI, No. 3, dated March 1967, and I would just like to quote in part from that:

In a society which has always been marked by that special disorder which comes of vast spaces, a highly diversified people, great natural and technical resources, and a rapid

tempo of historical change, the arts are here of utmost importance—not only as a moral force, but as a celebration of the American experience which encourages, clarifies, and points to the next direction in our struggle to achieve the promise of our democracy.

As to the humanities, for that great area of effort, I have only the deepest and the warmest sense of concern.

I have here a copy of a book from the Library of Congress entitled "Giants of the Republic." The foreword to this book was written by Edward Everett Hale. The copyright is dated 1895. It gives us the giants who were the founders of the Republic, the builders of the Union, the giants of the great Civil War, the American Navy, of the reunited country, the giants of inventive achievement, the giants of men in business, the giants of religion and social reform, the giants of American literature.

A neighbor of mine had this book when I was about 10 or 12 years of age and I used to go to his ranch on horseback about 3 miles. I carried a flour sack in which to put the book and I borrowed it from him so many times that he finally gave it to me.

You can read in this book of the lives of the founders of our country—about Andrew Jackson, for instance. I quote:

When he was only thirteen, the British ravaged South Carolina, killed his oldest brother, Hugh, and captured Andrew and his brother Robert, carrying them off with others to Camden, forty miles distant from their home. The captives were not allowed food or even water on the way; they were thrown into a wretched prison-pen, without beds, medical attendance, or any means of dressing their wounds. They were kept on miserable food, and, to crown all, smallpox broke out among them. Dying and dead lay in the ground together.

Their mother came to the rescue of her boys; she obtained their exchange, took them home, and nursed them; but Robert died in two days, and Mrs. Jackson herself fell a victim to the disease. Thus at fourteen years of age Jackson was left alone in the world, without father, mother, or brother, and without a dollar to call his own.

As a kid on the Indian reservation, thinking that I had difficulties, that story was a source of encouragement. As I read about these great men, as I read about Abraham Lincoln, Longfellow, General Lee, Calhoun, I did not know that this was humanities. This was what we are talking about and what we would like to preserve in this budget. I am hopeful that, whatever is said and done today, in this particular area we will be able to retain even the minimal amounts that were felt so necessary and to which a cutback was made in the budget request.

All in all, I can recommend this bill to you as one that meets the test of financial responsibility, one that sets priorities in numerous areas of domestic concern, one that will preserve the work that has already been done and strengthen the programs of the future.

The total cost of the bill of more than \$1.3 billion for fiscal year 1968 is less than the total cost of waging the Vietnam war 1 month—and to that tremendous effort of our men and women in southeast Asia, of course, we are pledged to give whatever is necessary.

The people in our national parks, forests and wildlife preserves have demonstrated time and again tremendous dedication to their tasks and appreciation for the stewardship entrusted to them.

Last fall I spent 26 days visiting the Department of the Interior installations across our country, and I wish that every Member of this body could see the dedication of these men and women and the high use to which they are putting every dime that we appropriate for their efforts to improve our country. We know they are going to be disappointed in many instances in the level of funding provided in this bill. Nevertheless, the cuts that we made were deemed necessary at a time that calls for national sacrifice. This bill is going to make America a little better place to live in.

I believe it merits your support. I recommend it to you for passage without reservation.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has consumed 23 minutes.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, how much time do we have remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has 27 minutes remaining.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McDADE] as he may require.

(Mr. McDADE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending bill. However, before I make any comments about this bill or any section of it, I wish to express my appreciation to our new chairman, the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington, for the expeditious and impartial manner in which she handled the hearings. My appreciation goes as well to the distinguished ranking Republican, the able gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL], whose leadership has been of great assistance to me, and whose deep concern has had a great impact upon this important piece of legislation.

Just a short while ago, this bill was discussed in great detail, and I shall not reenter that technical area. Instead, I will focus on some of the many aspects under which this bill might be considered, and will make brief remarks on the significance of these aspects.

When I addressed this House on a similar bill last year, I noted the nationwide sweep of this appropriations bill, touching virtually upon all sectors within the borders of America, and even extending beyond those borders.

The scope of this bill is truly enormous. Some picture of this enormity may be gotten when one notes that in managing the public lands, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wild Life, and the National Park Service, administer more than 750,000,000 acres. This represents an area more than seven times greater than the combined areas of Maine, New

Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. It is a truly staggering figure. The visitations to the recreation areas covered in this bill under the National Park Service, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wild Life, the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service, totaled over 350,000,000 in 1966. It is estimated that this figure will rise to approximately 430,000,000 visitations in 1968. These visitations will represent more than twice the total population of America.

Other activities are included in this bill. Take for example, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wild Life. This is a Bureau that is concerned with the activities of 50,000,000 hunters and fishermen in America, and if one more proof were needed of the scope of this bill, I would point out to my colleagues that all of the activities included in this bill generate more than a billion dollars worth of revenue returning to the Federal treasury. But though the whole scope of this bill is so vast, it is also fitting to look at some of the individual sections of the bill and the bureaus in the Department of the Interior, or the related agencies.

There is the Office of Saline Water, for example. This is an office which is not only concerned with the vital problem of cleaning our water resources but it is also concerned with developing new water resources, by the conversion of salt water.

There is the Office of Commercial Fisheries. This is an office that is constantly studying the tremendous resources of food which lie beyond the continental limits in all of our oceans. Many of our scientists have said that if the world is to be fed in the future, it must be fed from the sea. This Office of Commercial Fisheries is doing the pioneering work in exploring the food resources of the seven seas.

There is the Coal Mine Safety Board of Review. Because of this office there has been a significant decrease in accidents and fatalities in the operation of small mines all across the country, and there has been no decrease in the production of these mines.

There are funds to run the Smithsonian Museum, which is a great treasure chest of our American heritage, and funds to run the National Art Gallery which is a great treasure chest of world art.

Through the arts and humanities section of this bill, there are funds to raise the very quality of American life, so that we may offer all Americans a better life.

There is also the Bureau of Mines which has great significance in my own district. I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues the splendid work which has been done by the Bureau of Mines in the area of surface restoration in the anthracite coal region. I want to commend the Bureau also for the remarkably competent and efficient job which they have done in the past in combating mine fires, and, in particular, for the job they are doing at this very moment in fighting a serious mine fire in my district.

I thank all of the members of the subcommittee for the support which they have given me in my efforts to make the Bureau of Mines more and more conscious of the air pollution and the water pollution problems created by burning culm banks, and of the overall problem of coal refuse deposits. Thanks to the support of the subcommittee, and for which I am grateful, there is about \$450,000 included in this bill to combat this problem, and it is a serious problem. In the relatively small area of 484 square miles of the anthracite area of Pennsylvania there are 863 refuse banks containing 910 million cubic yards of material. Many of these banks are burning today or have burned in the past. I applaud the attention which the Bureau of Mines is now giving to this serious problem, particularly its decision to have a meeting of the top experts in America to study this problem and to submit proposals to solve it. I will continue to watch closely the future developments in this matter.

I have touched only slightly on the scope of this bill, but I am sure my colleagues will know from the reading of the committee report how important it is.

This is a bill which encompasses a vast section of America and the best portion of American life.

There is written above this Chamber, a quotation from the writings of Daniel Webster:

Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered.

This bill is concerned with just that, developing the resources of our rich land. I urge its passage.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. ANDREWS].

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I compliment the gentleman, the chairman of this House subcommittee, for her outstanding presentation. I also compliment my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL], for the hard work he has done in making this a successful bill on the floor today.

I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to the funds in this bill for the setting up of a pilot plant for the production of fish flour to be used as a protein concentrate in our food-for-peace program around the world. I have serious reservations about this product from several standpoints.

Certainly one is from the standpoint of its purity. The Food and Drug Administration, in a recent shotgun decision, decided that it was indeed fit for human consumption. Fish meal, or fish flour, or whatever you want to call it, is indeed a protein supplement, but it has been used mainly as an additive for hog feed and cat and dog food. It was never previously OK'd for human consumption and here is why: Fish flour is the leftovers from fish filet factories after they have taken the filet off. What is

left—the eyeballs, the scales, the fins, the bodywaste, entrails and all that kind of stuff, is cooked at a high enough temperature to kill off the bacteria and it ends up as a high protein byproduct of commercial fisheries. Its production can, of course, be expanded by processing normally inedible fish which exist in the sea in great numbers.

The strange ruling of the Food and Drug Administration that this type of junk can be sold for human consumption would indicate that wholesomeness is no longer a requirement for food in the United States. If they can do this, there is no reason why they cannot rule that a rendering plant could sell meat from animals that die of disease and old age for human food, rather than limiting its use to dog and cat food.

As a matter of fact, last month I got a letter from a packer who had heard of the recent decision of the Food and Drug Administration and he asked me this question:

If this fishmeal is accepted by the FDA, why shouldn't the products produced by our rendering operations, operating in conjunction with our beef slaughtering plants, be just as acceptable for human consumption, assuming, of course, that the "paunch manure" would be removed before rendering as it now is. This is not done in fish meal processing as I understand it. The finished products from our rendering operation have 51 to 55% protein content and range in price between \$85 and \$115 a ton. Our product certainly seems to be the more feasible, cost wise, of the two. In all honesty I am not sure whether the consumers of the U.S. or the world would accept this product any better than they would fishmeal, but I certainly believe one should be as acceptable as the other.

So you see how ridiculous things are getting today. Fishmeal is indeed high in protein, but as my colleague, the gentleman from Iowa, NEAL SMITH, has pointed out—so are cow manure, chicken feathers, and dead rats. As long as they are brought to a high enough temperature, they could meet the same sanitary tests as fish meal.

I have, also of course, grave reservations about fish flour products because of the potential it affords the Communist agitators and propagandists in the underdeveloped countries where we send our food-for-peace commodities. They generally do not need much of an excuse to go into action and the tale they could tell about the unwholesome food we would be passing off on the people of these nations could, in large measure negate the great good we have done in winning friends to our side through our most worthwhile food-for-peace program. While the Food and Drug Administration was undoubtedly obtained to combat this potential Communist argument, I doubt it would deter it too much.

I have grave concern, also of course, as a Representative of a farm State, because, at the present time the protein supplement that is being used in our food-for-peace program is a combination of soybean flour, corn, and dried milk solids. These are products that are selling below parity and they are all products that make a most wholesome pro-

tein mix. But if you do not share my concern with the unwholesomeness of the fish flour product, or the potential for Communist agitation if we begin to use it on a large scale, or if you are not interested in the farmer, who is now selling his product at a ruinously low price, you should be concerned with the fact that this fish flour will cost an estimated $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much per pound of protein as a protein supplement made from soybean flour.

These cost comparisons were furnished at my request by the Library of Congress when I asked for information on a comparison of soybean flour and fish meal flour with respect to protein content and cost of each. They told me that a comparable soybean product is a low fat soy flour, which has already been developed and is in use for both animal and human food. This product may be called SPC—soybean protein concentrate—and with the oils removed, it contains a large percentage of protein. The two are compared in the table I wish to insert in the RECORD:

Fish protein concentrate:	
Protein	85 percent.
Biological value	75 percent.
Cost per ton	\$400 to \$500.
Soybean protein concentrate:	
Protein	50 percent.
Biological value	65 percent.
Cost per ton	\$120.

The SPC is of high quality and is complete except for a slight deficiency in the essential amino acid, methionine. The soybean protein may be improved and perfected by supplementing it with 1.27 percent DL-methionine. In fact, by doing this, the improvement in protein efficiency ratio over the unsupplemented food is 74 percent. Methionine costs only about \$1 per pound and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of methionine added to 100 pounds of SPC would not only remedy the deficiency; but, increase the utilization of all of the other amino acids. The vitamin content of fish protein concentrate and soybean protein concentrate is a near draw.

The report from the Library of Congress, as I said, points out that the fish protein concentrate cost will remain at its present level of about \$400 to \$500 per ton mentioning that:

The factors which will ultimately determine the cost are, first, the acceptance and demand for FPC; second, the fixing of new requirements of the Food and Drug Administration; third, whether or not new technological problems develop in connection with mass production; and fourth, the appearance of problems of a bacteriological nature as FPS goes into more extensive use.

The latter may consist of extensive variations in the bacteria population of raw fish materials and production batches, including variations in coliform count and pathogens of enteric origin.

The report further points out that a soybean protein concentrate of the isolated type should be further developed and marketed for the following reasons:

1. It is less likely to be subject to variables mentioned in connection with FPC.
2. A protein concentrate of "vegetable" origin should be available in America and abroad for those populations whose dietary prejudices and preferences could not be met by FPC.

3. The processing technology for a plant protein isolate would appear to be inherently simpler than that of FPC. It has been under study for several years and much progress has been made. A pilot project now may be in order.

4. In the near future it may be possible to establish the production cost of isolated soybean protein. At the moment it appears that the cost would be approximately \$250 to \$300 per ton.

Mr. Chairman, in view of all this information and the fact that serious questions seem to exist as to whether or not fish flour will indeed be acceptable and certainly whether it will be anywhere near feasible on a cost per unit basis, I would like to have the assurance of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee that this is indeed just a pilot plant to determine price and production techniques and that within the next 2 years, full reports be given back to Congress as to the cost per unit and technical difficulties that might arise.

Adding methionine to soybean flour would bring the total cost to about \$150 per ton, far below the cost of fish flour. It is also possible to produce an isolated soybean protein concentrate which contains about twice as much protein as the soybean meals and flours now on the market. This could be produced for about \$250 to \$300 per ton and, according to noted researchers in the field, the potential for isolated protein from 95 to 100 percent in human food is practically untapped.

Food scientists and industrialists, the report goes on to point out, believe that fish protein concentrate will remain at an anticipated production cost of \$400 to \$500 per ton. Even the isolated protein concentrate made from soybeans is much cheaper on a per pound basis of protein equivalent.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will be gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. I yield to the distinguished gentlewoman, the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, may I say to the distinguished gentleman, this is exactly what is proposed. No one knows for certain at this point the total overall costs of any of these protein products. They vary, and they will vary. It is also felt we may make fuller use of many of the food elements we throw away today. But I assure the gentleman our committee constantly will review the costs included and all the other pertinent information in this connection.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. I thank the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. One of our departments of Government has made a concentrated effort to get the FDA to legalize fish filth for human consumption.

I do not believe there is anything wrong whatever—and there is nothing illegal about it—in using fish flesh for human food, but they want to include and mix in with it the filth from the fish in order to bring the price down, and still label

it for human consumption, and not even require the label to show that there is filth involved in the product. This is going too far and is not consistent with other laws we have, administered by the Department of Agriculture.

I believe they ought to be consistent. I do not believe either animal, poultry or fish meal should be considered wholesome food, when it includes intestinal waste and filth.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. Even with the filth included, the cost is still $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as soybean flour.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. I wish to associate myself with the gentleman's remarks, and to express my concern over the action of the committee in authorizing this protein demonstration pilot plant.

I am, however, heartened that the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee indicates that we will have an opportunity to closely follow this.

I am sure, as the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from North Dakota indicated, many of us are concerned about the development of fish flour.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. Chairman, the great challenge that faces us in helping to fend off starvation for our fellow humans in the underdeveloped nations of this world is far too important to be treated lightly.

It is my hope that the Congress will not allow itself to go blindly into the search for adequate protein supplements to use in our important food-for-peace program. I should like to have firmly established the intent of Congress that, first, this is indeed a pilot plant; second, that we recognize the problems involved in it; third, that a report be made back to the same subcommittee within the next 2 years for its evaluation; and fourth, that studies and pilot plant operations should be going on at the same time to see whether or not plant food protein sources could not be lowered in cost also.

The cost relationship now is $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. If this pilot plant study succeeds in lowering the cost of proteins from fish, certainly it could be reasonably expected that a similar pilot plant study would succeed in lowering by the same percentage the cost of a protein supplement from soybeans, milk solids, and other agricultural products. Many of us feel that an investment in the food-for-peace program is perhaps the best investment that we can make in this world today. Certainly, food wins far more friends than bullets and bayonets and we know we must find the most efficient, least expensive and most acceptable type of wholesome protein supplement that we can use in this program. This goal, I think, deserves the careful consideration of us all.

(Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MARSH].

(Mr. MARSH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this appropriation bill today and urge its adoption by other Members of the House.

Perhaps there is no other bill that covers such a diversified number of efforts and activities of the Federal Government, and certainly there is no other bill that is more a custodian of the natural resources of our great land.

The testimony again this year spotlighted the increasing demands of our public lands, our national parks and our national forests as areas for greater recreational use by an expanding population. The testimony also bears out the inability to develop these recreational resources to keep pace with the demands for their use. This bill today recognizes this increased need and seeks the orderly development of our public lands for these purposes.

It should not be overlooked that a great deal of this developed is multipurpose development. The opening of roads and trails and the improvement of existing roads for such purposes as the harvesting of timber also mean that these roads can be used as access to these lands for recreational development.

Neither can it be overlooked that simply investing in a given area to develop campsites, picnic grounds, and the accompanying sanitary facilities is only part of the total job. Frequently, it is the case that it is necessary, after the development of recreation areas, that substantial investments must be made in succeeding years for the construction of access roads to these areas.

It is significant to note that the direct appropriation requested in this bill is \$1,381,510,150. However, this Department realizes from total receipts to the Federal Treasury from a wide range of activities the sum of \$1,041,875,000. As the able chairlady of the subcommittee has pointed out, the bill as submitted to the subcommittee was a tight bill; nevertheless, the subcommittee has been able to find areas of reduction, and these reductions have been made, amounting to 6.3 percent. I might say there are many areas in the bill where substantial additional funds could be spent. There are many worthwhile programs and projects that are not funded in this bill. Some very hard choices had to be made in reduction of some requests and denial of others; however, in light of huge demands of our Federal budget and the critical situation in which we find ourselves, whereby there must be belt tightening, it has been necessary to select priorities. This has been done in this bill, and your committee feels it brings to the House a well-balanced bill. To further reduce this bill would not only adversely affect the operation of the various departments and agencies, but would jeopardize our natural resources.

In closing, I would like to pay tribute to the outstanding leadership by the chairman of the subcommittee. The gentlewoman from Washington has displayed a real mastery of this complex bill. Together with the able assistance of Mr. REIFEL and other members of the subcommittee and its capable staff, she has brought to the floor a carefully structured bill.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HALL].

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, in recent months I have had much to say on the subject of some of the grants made by the National Foundation on Arts and Humanities. I hope I have not bored the Members of the House with my interest in "comic strips." As I stated to the subcommittee in my testimony, printed on page 89 of part III of the hearings, I am not against culture, the arts, or the humanities. I am one of the founders of the American Humanities Foundation and I serve on the board of trustees of Drury College, an outstanding liberal arts college in Springfield, Mo.

But I am for sound and prudent use of the taxpayers' money in this time of severe strain on the Federal budget and the American economy, at a time when the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations warns, as he warned in his letter of March 14 to all Members, that our planned budget deficit this year could go as high as \$18 billion.

Members may well recall that during the debate on consideration of the bill to create the National Foundation on Arts and Humanities there was some lighthearted colloquy on an amendment proposed by my friend and colleague from Iowa, which would have broadened the definition of "performing arts," to include subsidies for "belly dancing"—as the amendment was translated. Of course, few seriously expected that amendment to carry.

But I wonder what the response of this august body would have been if an amendment had been offered on the floor of the House that day, to authorize Federal funds—taxpayers' money, if you will—for a study of the history of comic strips and cartoons. I strongly suspect that such an amendment would have met the same fate as the now famous belly dancing amendment.

But lo and behold, 2 years later, a grant is awarded in the amount of \$8,769 to a Professor David Kunzle, of the University of California, Santa Barbara, Calif., for a study of the history and political impact of comic strips and cartoons.

The comic strip grant only served as a most appropriate vehicle for calling the attention of the American people to this unnecessary expenditure of taxpayers' money.

Let us forget, for the purposes of this discussion, the fact that Dr. Kunzle is not a citizen of this country. Let us forget that he is one of the more vociferous and vocal opponents of our defense against aggression in Vietnam.

But let us not forget that this Nation is heavily in debt and going more so every minute. Let us not forget that the

American people are being asked by the President of the United States to dig deeper in their pockets for another 6-percent tax increase. Let us not forget that we are in a desperate fiscal situation, that we are the victims of inflation which is the cruelest tax of all; and that this Congress, whether it dodges the issue or not, must have the courage to establish priorities and say "No," when fiscal sanity demands it. I will recognize that displaying such responsibility may well bring heaps of scorn and ridicule on those who offend someone else's definition of intellectualism or "scholar power."

I do not subscribe to a clipping service, but I have seen many editorials resulting from my past criticisms. Although the vast majority of these editorials have been in overwhelming support of my position, including the Wall Street Journal, the Chicago Tribune, the St. Louis Globe Democrat, the Shreveport, La., Journal, the Tulsa World, the Oklahoma City Daily Oklahoman, the Joplin Globe, and others too numerous to mention, it was very interesting to observe the single-mindedness of those which were in opposition. Admittedly they were few in number, but among them were the Washington Post and the Washington Star, although even the Star's own columnist "The Rambler," took a different outlook. But by a strange coincidence both these papers editorialized on this subject on the same day. By an even stranger coincidence they just happened to use the very same term—"Know-Nothingism"—in describing my position.

Never, not once, not in an editorial in any paper, at any time, have I seen any explanation of how this study of the history of comic strips is going to help our Nation persevere in the study to win the minds and hearts of men. Fundus Eorum Trahite, Cordes Montesque Venient."

As I told the Chairman of the Endowment for the Humanities, I admire the art of the comic strips writer and the cartoonist. I just fail to see a single reason why he or they, must be psychoanalyzed at the taxpayer's expense. They have managed to persevere and prosper all these years without a Federal study, and I suspect, they are the better for it. I simply do not believe, that these expenditures—and I refer to the entire assortment of grants made by the humanities endowment on February 8—can be justified at this time in history when the American people are being asked to dig so deeply in their pockets, and when we are engaged in a war that is depleting our National Treasury at an alarming rate.

Only yesterday, I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excerpt from the Ford Foundation of 1966 report, showing it had approved expenditures totaling \$89 million for the arts and humanities. And the Ford Foundation is only one of 175 private foundations which make money available to the academic community for this purpose.

If we do not have the courage and the will to defray expenditures such as this in time of war, then I ask what can we cut back, where can we institute econ-

omy, where can we save the taxpayer from our own excesses?

(Mr. HALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KYL].

(Mr. KYL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, the committee has obviously performed a very fine job in bringing before the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union this appropriation measure.

Nonetheless, there are some comments that should be made regarding certain exclusions and inclusions.

Mr. Chairman, a number of the Members of the House are worrying about problems with which they are especially concerned. They are worrying because they do not receive consideration for specific projects.

Mr. Chairman, it should be pointed out that this shortcoming results from a habit which we enjoy here in the House of Representatives. We authorize, almost with abandon, and then appropriate in a miserly fashion on interior matters.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not blame the Committee on Appropriations for this procedure, because, after all, the committee must be realistic. This is the point at which we start to cut; and it is not fair to blame the committee.

Mr. Chairman, these shortages in appropriations can and do work a hardship on many areas of the country.

It has already been mentioned that the little town of West Branch, Iowa, had depended upon the Federal Government to provide certain funds with which to undertake a project, and now it must wait a year or 2 years or more in order to obtain the kind of funds needed. The community made plans. The lack of appropriated funds causes a serious dislocation in the town.

Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to appear provincial in mentioning this case, because it represents a number of situations about which I have been concerned in many other States of the Union.

Nationally, right now, we are almost a billion dollars behind authorizations.

The tables which appear in the report, page 1122 shows an estimated deficit of \$2.7 billion to the year 1977.

Certainly, Mr. Chairman, someone must take cognizance of this fact when we call for an ever-widening scope of acquisition. In other words, Mr. Chairman, we have to catch up. We have to hold up authorizations until we can catch up with appropriated funds.

Mr. Chairman, there are many items that should be mentioned in connection with the consideration of this legislation.

I have reference, for instance, Mr. Chairman, to the Bureau of Mines, a bureau of the Federal Government which has the awesome responsibility of locating and managing the mineral resources which we must have if this country is to continue to forge ahead in the future. This means, Mr. Chairman, that the Congress of the United States and the

agency concerned must see to the fact that the job is done efficiently and that it is done well. However, they continue to receive far too little money.

We have talked today about the field of the arts and humanities. The State of Alaska has had a tremendous treasure of art and artifacts. That treasure has almost disappeared. This represents a serious crisis, yet I see no special effort made here to take care of the situation.

But, Mr. Chairman, this is my great concern:

In Indian affairs we have spent so many years, and so many dollars, and so much misguided effort trying to improve the lot of the first Americans.

In this budget we have a new program for the Indians. Suddenly after 150 years—someone has staggered onto something new. Do not be fooled. There is nothing in this program which is new. There is nothing in this proposal which will scrap the oppressive bureaucracy and archaic philosophies which have produced generations of failure in dealing with the Indians.

The only bright spot I can see regarding the Indians is that the Indian Bureau has not yet been transferred from the Interior Department to HEW—and that has been proposed. That would indeed be a tragedy.

Mr. Chairman, we refer to the first citizen of the United States as the red man. When we look at the situation of the Indian today, it is our faces which should be red.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to pay my respects to the committee for making substantial cuts in this bill under the budget recommendations. I know how difficult it is to work with a bill that involves so many different activities and touches so many aspects of life in this country as does this one. However, I would like to call attention to the fact that there is one area in which I think the subcommittee did not make sufficient cuts, and that is the area of jobs in the department. We are talking about an executive department of the Government which has 82,000 people employed in it. About 50,000 or 60,000 of those are in the Department of the Interior, and the others are in what is referred to as related agencies. But, departmentwide, under the supervision of the Department, and covered under this bill, are agencies that employ in excess of 80,000 people.

The reason I am attracted to this particular item, and the reason I think an additional cut can be made here, is because I find that the Department had 4,820 unfilled jobs as of December 1966. In other words they had nearly 5,000 unfilled jobs just 4 months ago. What therefore is the justification for appropriating money for 1,662 additional jobs over these provided in the bill last year when the Department did not fill 5,000 of those jobs it had money to fill last year?

Part of that came about because the Director of the Bureau of the Budget last September imposed a ceiling on employment and required almost every agency

of the Government to roll back employment levels to those in effect on July 31, 1966.

Some agencies appealed from that ruling and had some of the jobs restored. Nevertheless, some of the cut-back in this Department is accounted for by the fact that the Bureau of the Budget undertook to put what I would call a freeze on employment and to roll back the levels of employment to the end of the preceding fiscal year.

If the Bureau of the Budget, after the Congress appropriates money to fund a certain amount of jobs, can take the responsibility of rolling back those job levels to a period in the past, I think it is an invitation—and an open invitation—to the Congress to quit appropriating money for more jobs than are necessary.

If the Department could operate last year and during the last 4 months of the calendar year 1966 with nearly 5,000 fewer jobs than it had money appropriated for; and if the Department could get along as well as it did with an employment level of nearly 5,000 fewer employees, I think that is an open invitation for us to roll back employment levels also and cut out increased requests for the new budget.

I find that the new budget now under consideration proposes an increase of 2,563 jobs notwithstanding the fact that this Department had 4,800 unfilled positions at that time. It takes a lot of nerve to ask that of Congress.

Mr. Chairman, at the proper time when the bill is read for amendment, I intend to offer an amendment—not to strike out any programs, but to reduce the level of employment by 2 percent.

(Mr. LANGEN (at the request of Mr. REIFEL) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Chairman, permit me to take a brief moment of the Members' time to call to your attention an item that may become a part of this bill before final consideration.

During the past year or more, the location of a Job Corps camp in my district has created a serious and difficult road problem in Becker County. During the process of establishing the camp and acquiring the necessary equipment, a section of county black-top road has been severely damaged. This occurred because of added traffic and the hauling of heavy equipment which included draglines and dozers needed in the operation of the camp, over a road which could not carry this kind of load, and some of the hauling being done at a time of the year when the road was in its weakest condition.

The result of this experience has placed a too heavy financial burden on the county, as well as great inconvenience to citizens in the area who normally use the road. Appeal has been made by the county commissioners for moneys with which to repair the road.

During recent weeks and days, it has become known that the Jobs Corps does not have money or authority for such expenditure, even though it is difficult to understand why not, and so because of the camp being located on a game refuge,

and with substantial work being done by the Job Corps for the Fish and Wildlife Department, an arrangement is in the process of being worked out so that they might provide these moneys out of their regular construction funds. This item may become a matter of consideration at a later date by inclusion of the amount of money needed by the other body, when the appropriate considerations have been completed. I wish only to call this matter to the attention of the membership at this time, in order that it might be known and adequately considered during the appropriate time, which could involve the conference committee.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Chairman, may I congratulate the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee, the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN], for the outstanding manner in which she has managed this important bill here today. Every member of her subcommittee has contributed to the preparation of this appropriation measure. Untold hours, days, and weeks of work have gone into its preparation. We are all proud of the dignified and able way in which it has been presented by the gentlewoman from Washington. Congratulations to her and her subcommittee.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, I have great respect for the distinguished Member from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN] and the other members of her subcommittee who I know have given this bill a great deal of consideration. I know they will understand when I express concern and disappointment over two features of this measure.

Mr. Chairman, I believe it is shortsighted, in terms of the preservation and development of our natural resources, to reduce by nearly \$14 million the amount requested through the land and water conservation fund for land acquisition within our national park program. The reduction, for example, completely eliminates funds for acquisition of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, which we authorized last year.

I fully share the committee's concern with the cruel escalation of land prices in areas designated for national parks. I, too, realize that the Department of the Interior has not yet come forward with a comprehensive plan to meet this problem. I am particularly familiar with the difficulties at Point Reyes in California, where land speculation played a major role in exhausting the original appropriation for this national seashore before more than one-third of the authorized area could be acquired.

I agree with the committee's desire to put pressure on the Department to find solutions to this problem. But I do not agree that we should make a substantial cut in the funds requested for the land and water conservation fund to accomplish this purpose.

One of the difficulties today, that contributes to the problem of cost escalation, is the time that elapses between authorizing and appropriating funds for acquisition. The Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has testified that this time lag runs anywhere from 18 to 24 months. We need to move more, not less, quickly, but this reduction in funds will only slow that movement further.

I hope that these funds for national park acquisition and development will be restored at an early date. I hope that the Interior Department will concentrate on the critical question of insuring a more adequate source of income for the land and water conservation fund and on the equally critical problem of escalating land costs. The Department, at an early date, should recommend appropriate, remedial legislation to the Congress, and we should give it our prompt consideration.

Mr. Chairman, I am also disappointed that the committee recommended a reduction of some \$2.5 million in the appropriation for the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. The \$6 million requested had already been reduced by \$2 million from the original authorization.

I am alarmed that efforts will be made to cut this figure even further. My own view is that the sum recommended by the committee is altogether too modest, but I urge the House to approve it without delay, resolving that in the future we shall raise our sights in the whole field of arts and humanities, in order that the quality of our lives and those of generations who follow us will be richer and more satisfying.

We are of necessity concerned these days with scientific research—because the fruits of this endeavor can offer us a healthier, better life, one in which we are better able to deal with the world around us. We are concerned, of necessity, with the protection of people against military might. But, even as we concern ourselves with science and defense, it is also important that we not lose sight of the human need for expression and for understanding, values with which science and the military cannot primarily concern themselves. The pressures of community responsibility, the necessity of earning a livelihood for self and family, and the conflict and strains inherent to contemporary civilization, all too often contrive to make us forget the contribution which the arts and humanities can make to the quality of our lives.

In the 2 short years it has been in operation, the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities has embarked on a dynamic program—reaching from rural Wisconsin to the San Francisco Opera Co. and into each of our 50 States—encouraging the development of creativity and scholarship. This is what we sought when we passed the legislation in 1965, and I believe that the record of achievement warrants our continued support today.

Many are hesitant, in the face of military spending, about concerning ourselves with this program. I would remind them that in a day when we seek improved understanding with peoples all over the world, the language of music and painting and scholarship is practically universal. And encouragement of efforts in these fields at this time may very well bring greater understanding of our Nation and its ideals than will our supremacy in other areas of endeavor.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Chairman, I

have taken an active interest in the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, having introduced and co-sponsored several of the original measures leading to its establishment in 1965. The efforts made so far by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts, the two counits of the Foundation have, in my opinion, been a credit to the foresight of Congress in creating the Foundation.

Any early activity is likely to have some elements of trial and error in it. This is certainly not the time, during such a formative period, for any cutback in congressional support. I recognize that the Committee on Appropriations has made an earnest attempt, as it states in its report on H.R. 9029, to strike a balance between those who denigrate the program and those who enthusiastically embrace it. Nevertheless, I view with some dismay the lack of attention to the needs of the Endowment for the Humanities. The reduction from the \$4.5 million program budget of fiscal 1967 to only \$3 million for grants and loans to individuals and groups and another \$500,000 available for matching grants is unnecessary and uncalled for.

We are barely edging above the past levels of interest in research in the humanities which in 1965 found activity in this area equalling only one-half of 1 percent of the Federal research support for the sciences. There is no denying the impact that the concentration on the scientific has had in our daily life. We, as a nation, are far along the route to the goal of that old nursery rhyme, that ends "healthy, wealthy, and wise", as far as the first two categories are concerned.

It is in the third, where we seek not mere knowledge or education but wisdom in making use of our knowledge in our public and private decisions, that we are weak. Yet it is the most important part. To understand, evaluate and appreciate ourselves and our society, past, present, and future, through research, teaching, and the dissemination of what has been learned, is of utmost importance if we are to be the masters of our scientific and technological age, and not its servants.

Progress in the humanities, and public appreciation of the role of the humanities, will not happen overnight. Americans generally have a need and a desire to see immediate, pragmatic results. Patience and contemplation is not one of our national virtues. To cut back on funds for the humanities, however, will certainly not aid in producing prompt practical applications of this research and related activities. I urge that this Congress not take a step backward from its 1965 position, but fully fund both the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities in our action today on appropriations for the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, much has been said about the artificial split between the sciences and the arts. The phrase "the two cultures" has become a popular term to describe a condition that is generally deplored. Here in America

our natural inclination for invention and technology has made this split even more a problem. Our strength today as a military and an economic power derives from our great technological skills. And there is a powerful economic incentive for a young man or woman to join the ranks of the scientists and the engineers. The Sunday Times every week is full of ads describing the lures of work in aerodynamics, hydrospac, computer design, and scientific occupations whose names we can barely pronounce, much less understand what they are. Prestige and substantial incomes are the reward of the technician and the scientist. But no one takes a quarter page ad in the Times or the Washington Post to hire a historian, an archaeologist, or an English professor.

This imbalance between the two cultures, between the sciences and the arts and humanities, has been encouraged by the spending of the Federal Government. In 1967, Federal spending for the sciences generally amounted to \$15.9 billion; of this figure \$5.6 billion was for research. In that same year, the Federal Government spent \$4.5 million on the humanities generally; of this, \$2 million went for research. And today we are debating whether we should cut back the sum of \$3.5 million to be spent on the Humanities Endowment.

It seems to me that we should think seriously about this imbalance in Government spending. I know that the Committee on Government Operations has given this matter careful thought. After a careful study of all Government research programs, the committee stated, in its 18th annual report in 1965:

The committee recommends that massively increased support for scholarship and for instruction in the humanities and the social sciences—by some combination of private means, or by Federal, State, and local government support—be accepted as an important national goal.

I would point out that the Humanities Endowment is the logical vehicle for carrying out this recommendation: \$500,000 of the \$3.5 million appropriation is actually contingent fund to match private donations. If we in Congress fail to support this appropriation, surely private industry and individuals will be reluctant to respond to the challenge of this matching fund.

The lack of adequate support for the humanities is also a source of concern to leaders of the scientific community. The distinguished members of the Board of the National Science Foundation stated in a telegram to the leaders of the Appropriations Committee that they supported the work of the National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities:

We are deeply concerned that the power of science and technology be used wisely not only to abolish hunger and promote health, but also to help all people to realize themselves fully as human beings. The decisions necessary to establish peace abroad and a sound society at home must be based on understanding of man's history and of his needs and hopes as revealed by literature and art.

This is eloquent testimony indeed for the humanities. For scientists know that without a humanistic culture, they

stand in isolated splendor, separated from the community with which they have traditionally interacted to the benefit of both. They know that you cannot have a healthy scientific community inside an ailing scholarly community generally. Scientists are discovering practical solutions for physical problems, but solutions which can only be applied by combining the techniques of the scientist with the wisdom of the humanist.

Mr. Chairman, the unnatural split between science and the humanities is an unfortunate novelty in the 20th century. And it is one that should be discouraged, not encouraged. By neglecting and actually discouraging the study of humanities, we are guilty of "cultural nonsupport." We create a climate where statistics and facts, technology and mechanics, are revered above the wisdom we need to use them. We create a climate in which "nonscientific truth" sells at a discount. The growing restlessness of our college youth reflects a rejection of the neat sterile automated society in which what people think and feel, what they write and create, what they are as opposed to what they can do and earn in some automated enterprise is assumed to be unimportant. We can go a long way to change the image of America as a "no deposit, no return" society by enabling our scholars and our teachers in the humanistic studies to be an influential and important part in creating a life of quality in the midst of our abundance.

Therefore, I support the amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee for the Humanities Endowment.

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Chairman, I should like to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] as he expresses disappointment as to the deletion of funds for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. I, too, am deeply disappointed that the committee has stricken this money. There is some consolation, however, in the remarks of the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN] that this action was not intended as a veto of the project. There is no consolation, however, to the people of Indiana and this Nation, who expected this project to get underway this year. Land costs will be greater next year and even greater the next year. Persons owning land within the area authorized for the lakeshore must continue to live in an atmosphere of uncertainty. Indiana has displayed a cooperative spirit in connection with the proposed development of the national lakeshore. It will now be more difficult for the State to plan, design, and develop its own adjoining facility if there is uncertainty as to when the national lakeshore will get underway. In my judgment the House is not acting wisely if this bill should become law without an amount included for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, I am deeply disappointed, and the people of St. Louis are understandably puzzled, by the severity of the budget cuts in the Interior Department appropriation bill. Among the consequences will be extended further delay in the completion of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, where only a small percentage of the

work remains to be done. These are the finishing touches necessary to make fully usable a project in which more than \$32,000,000 has been invested, and which attracts 5 million or more visitors annually.

The magnificent stainless steel Gateway Arch, designed by the late Eero Saarinen, now soars 630 feet over the skyline of St. Louis, to a height exceeding the Washington Monument. It is breathtaking—spectacular. It has been cited as one of the truly outstanding engineering achievements of the world.

Everyone who has seen the arch has been thrilled by its grandeur and moved by the silent eloquence of its tribute to the pioneering spirit which opened the American West. It was from this spot that Lewis and Clark began their hazardous and fateful expedition to the Pacific.

The Jefferson National Expansion Memorial was begun more than 30 years ago when our then mayor of St. Louis, the Honorable Bernard F. Dickmann, reached an agreement with President Franklin D. Roosevelt for the joint venture to which the city would contribute \$1 for every \$3 of Federal funds. The land was obtained and cleared at a cost of more than \$8,000,000 but it was not until 1954, however, that legislation was enacted authorizing the initial appropriation of Federal construction funds, and actual construction work was not begun for several years thereafter.

Now the memorial is nearly finished. But because of the long delays and the complex engineering problems which had to be solved in the construction of the unique arch, the nearly \$24,000,000 of Federal and local funds made available so far for construction will not cover such essential work as landscaping and the completion of the visitor center and Museum of Westward Expansion, which will afford visitors an understanding of the historical significance of the arch and the deeds it commemorates.

Therefore, the 89th Congress increased the authorization by an additional \$6,000,000 of Federal construction funds, to be matched by \$2,000,000 of local funds. After protracted deliberation, the President and his aids came to the conclusion that only \$2,325,000 of the authorized \$6,000,000 of additional Federal funds should be made available in the forthcoming fiscal year, because of budget considerations, and that is the amount of the Appropriation Committee was requested to approve.

DELAY OF COMPLETION WILL INCREASE TOTAL COST

The committee, however, decided to postpone this request along with a number of others which it placed in the category of deferrable items. I strongly disagree with the judgment. Our experience on this project has demonstrated clearly that deferral of construction work which is going to have to be done—which will eventually be done—almost always costs the Federal Government far more in the long run, while depriving us of the full use of the facility in the meantime. I firmly believe it is a false type of economy. It would show a reduction in 1 year's Federal budget at the expense of a far greater increase in a subsequent budget.

That is why I intend to try my very best to have the Senate overturn this decision. The facts of legislative life are clear to all of us here today that an effort to amend the bill on the House floor for this or any other project left out by the committee would have no chance of success and, furthermore, might rule out the possibility of House acceptance of a Senate amendment. It is for that reason only that no amendment is being offered on this item.

But I want the record to show that we in St. Louis feel this work should go forward now. We desire to save the Federal Government money by finishing this great memorial promptly. That would be true economy. The splendid arch now rests on a barren spot—periodically a sea of mud—which is to be transformed into a thing of beauty befitting the structure and the concept which led to the memorial's construction.

The visitor center and museum will serve as an inspiration to all who visit the arch, depicting the significance of the pioneering spirit which led Thomas Jefferson to purchase the Louisiana Territory, which sent Lewis and Clark on their great adventure, and which prompted thousands of brave men, women and children to risk all, including their lives, for the new life which could be theirs beyond the Mississippi.

Those of us who have worked so hard for so long to bring this marvel of engineering imagination into existence—as a great curving silvery ribbon of steel which lifts the mind and the heart and the spirit of all who see its beauty and feel it beckoning mankind forward to new challenges—have no intention of permitting the memorial to remain unfinished.

I am sorry that the bill now before the House omits the modest amount the President recommended for this project for the 1968 fiscal year. Surely no one is more deeply concerned than the President about holding down unnecessary or deferrable expenditures at this time because of Budget considerations. Had we insisted upon an amount above the Budget figure, or upon an appropriation not recommended in the budget at all, I could understand the committee's action on this item. But that was not the case.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Land Management

Management of Lands and Resources

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$49,013,000.

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a few words on behalf of the comic strips and particularly with reference to Little Orphan Annie and the investigation that is contemplated.

If I might, I would like to refer to a recent article in the Christian Science Monitor concerning the problems we face with the philosophy of our comic strips. The columnist says:

LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE
(By Richard L. Strout)

WASHINGTON.

I am getting pretty anxious about Little Orphan Annie. She's got herself into another jam—kidnaped again. Of course, Daddy Warbucks may turn up; even so, the suspense accumulates.

Little Orphan Annie, as you know, is a syndicated comic strip. She appears in some 400 newspapers with 35 million readers—

If I may interpolate here, she may reach more people than some Congressmen.

Comics, movies, television are part of the arts; they probably affect mass culture as much as the schools, perhaps more.

In Annie's case there's always Daddy Warbucks. He is the eternal father image. The Romans had a name for it, *deus ex machina*. (Would that be *pater bellum lucrum*?). He represents a national instinct. If he is around no disaster can befall us, or our country. He will have a simple, forthright answer for any problem, no matter how complex, Vietnam, say. Of course we have to be on the side of the "goodies"—the people of goodwill. Fortunately we are on that side.

Annie's foster parents demand why the police don't rescue their daughter. The police captain (a "goodie") explains that "the police have known for weeks who hired the gang to try to kill Pete; the price, the whole plan."

Naturally Annie's agonized mother asks, "Why aren't they all in jail, captain?"

"Ah, we're living in a new era," he explains. "Now even admitted violent crime doesn't count! The legal question is, how the dickens did the cops find out?"

"But that's crazy!"

"Some of us, in my business, think so, but it's the new law, lady! We also know the men in that group of hired killers! They got back to their home city yesterday; but by a recent judicial decision it's illegal for a cop even to ask a suspect his name!"

"Why, that's incredible!"

"Nope; invasion of the suspect's constitutional right to privacy," said the learned judge!

The angry father springs to his feet: "Whose side are the courts on, anyway?"—

Of course, this is more effective with pictures—

The police captain thinks this is a good question, but he is helpless. He rams the moral home with the clincher, "How long since you've heard of any kidnaper being executed?"

Now this is social criticism of a powerful order even if you feel it is outrageously oversimplified. It is delivered in the Sunday newspaper and the children are being conditioned by it as they spell it out on the living room rug. Ordinary legal processes are corrupt; the courts are aiding the criminals; the best way to get justice is to take matters into your own hands. Any violence will be condoned by Daddy Warbucks.

In *Miranda v. Arizona* the Supreme Court recently ruled that the police must warn a suspect of his right to remain silent; that he has the right to the presence of counsel and that anything that he says may be used against him. British police have been saying that for some time.

The U.S. Department of Justice isn't able to recall any "recent judicial decision" like that cited above making it illegal for a policeman to ask a suspect his name.

The President's Crime Commission last February noted that back in 1931 the Wick-ersham commission found that the "third degree" (stationhouse beatings to extort confessions) was "almost universal." Now it is hardly more than a name. The report says: "Few Americans regret its virtual abandonment by the police."

However, the rights of the individual (the suspect) versus society (you and me) still make a red hot issue. Little Orphan Annie offers powerful propaganda, and nobody doubts where she stands in her one-sided argument. "Police procedures must be controlled somehow," the President's Crime Commission declares. Attorney General Ramsey Clark said here last week, "I do not believe court rules cause crime."

But Little Orphan Annie dissents. She may have more effect on the children than the Crime Commission, the Attorney General, or their parents. Wonder how she will get out of her present fix anyway?

Mr. Chairman, I would submit that some study and investigation of our comic strips and what effect that they have on our lives is not out of order.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

I have said repeatedly I do not oppose "comics," but I am against spending for repetitive studies as granted by this Council.

Let us not be beguiled by vague generalities and let us restore some sense of reason and priority in the allocation of Federal funds.

Mr. Chairman, I notice that during the hearings my distinguished colleague from Washington, the chairman of the subcommittee, asked Mr. Barnaby Keeney on many occasions whether the work to be done by one of the grantees was a duplication of anything that was done previously, and in every instance the Humanities Endowment Chairman always replied that it had not, or that this would not be a duplication of anything previously done.

I only regret that this question was not asked in the case of the grant for study of "History of Comic Strips and Political Cartoons." It would have been interesting to see Mr. B. Keeney's reply.

I have here, and I invite any Member of the House to take a further look, five books previously written on this very same subject by some distinguished writers, and I doubt very much that our friend Dr. Kunzle can add anything of significance to these works. I might add not one of these were subsidized by the taxpayer.

First, a book written by Gerald W. Johnson, entitled "The Lines Are Drawn," written in 1958. Mr. B. Keeney in justifying the grant to Dr. Kunzle cites the work of cartoonist Thomas Nast. I daresay there is more about Nast in this book than will probably ever be written by Dr. Kunzle, even at Federal expense.

Next, a book entitled "Highlights," a cartoon history of the 1920's written by Rollin Kirby, with a foreword by Walter Lippmann. It cost the American taxpayers not one red cent.

Next, a book entitled "Our Political Drama," written by Joseph B. Bishop, describing the impact of political cartooning on American politics. It cost the taxpayers' not one red cent.

Next, the "History of Political Parties," by Samuel Ordway, Jr., replete with political cartoons, and costing the American taxpayer not one red cent. Please excuse emphasis on "red," lest I offend the cultural and sensitive ears of those who deem me a "know-nothing." I should have said "one copper."

And finally, a book entitled "Un-American," edited by Charlotte Pomerant.

No previous work, indeed. For a lesson in political cartooning I invite the Members of the House to stop by and see my exhibits, Dr. Kunzle to the contrary.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I do not rise to justify the grant for comic books. However, I feel very strongly that we will be on a very dangerous course if we try to tell the artists what they should create or the scholars what they should study. We should keep our legislative noses out of the direction of art and humanities, because, if we do not, we will be traveling on the very dangerous and deadly road to thought control by the Government.

Although I am in favor of this program of aid to the arts and humanities, if it should ever mean that the Government will tell artists and scholars what they should create, and how they should think, I would rather withdraw my support than be party to such a perilous course.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise as chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to discuss several matters which affect, I believe, the jurisdiction of that subcommittee and the subject matter over which that subcommittee has appropriately acted for a number of years. I would, for that reason, like to address several questions to the very distinguished and fine gentlewoman from Washington, who so ably chairs the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee which has the matter presently before the body today.

I note on page 27 of the committee report, language which appears about the middle of the page as follows:

The Committee expects that the Bureau will continue the policy of more widespread acquisition by easement instead of purchase in fee which will reduce the cost of the program.

I refer here specifically to the program of acquisition of lands for refuges and refuge purposes to preserve the habitats for migratory waterfowl, a very important program as far as conservation and conservationists and duck hunters of this country are concerned.

I am troubled because one of the things the subcommittee which I have the honor to chair has always maintained a great interest in has been the land acquisition program. I point out to my very dear friend, the fine gentlewoman from Washington, that we have had repeated reviews and scrutinies of this matter within the subcommittee. I am apprehensive lest language of this kind might lead the Department of the Interior to expend money for acquisition of land by ease-

ment as opposed to acquisition of land by purchase in fee, where that might be more appropriate. I hope my dear friend from Washington might make some comment to ease my mind on this subject.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I agree with the distinguished gentleman from Michigan that there is need for the acquisition of land for the refuges. However, as we are well aware, there are certain areas of this country where it is impossible at the present time, due to difficulties not only with owners of property, but for other reasons, to purchase the land. So, rather than set aside the flyway area or make it impossible for the orderly progress, the committee has hoped that in these instances, until these problems are solved, that easements can be given, hopefully looking toward the time when this land will be in the area of complete preservation.

The Appropriations Committee is not in the authorization business. We are looking at this as a very down to earth, factual matter, and we would rather see some development made.

Mr. DINGELL. I am very much comforted by this, because it was the intent of the subcommittee, when we considered legislation of this kind, to make very sure that easements were available as a device for acquiring land. The subcommittee is always well aware of the fact that there are areas where it is not possible, for political or possibly other reasons, to acquire good land by outright purchase. There are also a good many tracts of land in the country where acquisition by fee or by purchase is not possible because the land does not constitute a manageable unit or is so small or isolated that it would not be appropriate to be set up as a refuge in the conventional sense.

In this the subcommittee has always been thoroughly sympathetic to the acquisition of an appropriate interest in the land through easements, and would applaud that kind of use there.

I am very much comforted to hear the gentlewoman from Washington, for whom I have the highest respect, say this, because this language, uninterpreted as the fine chairman of the subcommittee has done today, might lead to some interpretation which might be troublesome at least in the subcommittee. I have the honor to chair.

I thank the gentlewoman for her comments.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, our distinguished colleague from Missouri has had much sport in recent weeks over one minuscule part of the grants by the National Foundation on the Humanities. In the process of his criticism of the grant for the history of the comic books, the gentleman has completely ignored the multiplicity of grants in other areas of scholarship made to scholars in each and every one of the States of the Union.

I suppose one should be impressed by the fact that there are five book titles relating to comic strips on the table here, for all of us to look at.

I wonder, really, if there should be just one title on each subject of human knowledge or on each subject relating to the humanities.

For instance, should there be one book, I would say to a physician, on surgery? One on orthopedics? One on gynecology? Or one on any one of the multiplicity of specialties that there are in the gentleman's other profession?

I remember some time ago suggesting, in the course of the discussion on medicine, that there is not enough specialization in medicine. Why should an ophthalmologist, for instance, be responsible for the treatment of both eyes? There ought to be a left-eye man and a right-eye man. Then there would be a body of literature on the left eye and a body of literature on the right eye.

I note with some interest the presence of a distinguished Member of this body who is a historian, who has taught us a great deal about the building in which we meet, and whose hobby is Lincoln. I wonder how many titles there are on the subject of Abraham Lincoln, and whether there should be a restriction to one book on Lincoln—Sandburg's—and burn all the rest, for instance.

Is knowledge to be limited to one or to four titles? Indeed, should there not be a study to compile the whole body of knowledge on each and every subject?

As a matter of fact, there is an undercurrent in the remarks of our distinguished friend from Missouri indicating some political disagreement, some philosophical disagreement with the scholar who is to be the recipient of the grant to which he objects.

We have philosophical disagreements among ourselves all the time. It does not mean, however, that philosophically if a doctor disagrees with a lawyer a lawyer that the doctor knows more about the law than the lawyer does, or vice versa. Of course, a great many lawyers practice medicine and a great many doctors practice law, especially constitutional law. I think the fact that the criticism is so terribly narrow is a tribute to the grants made by the Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. I could not agree more than I do with my friend from New Jersey [Mr. JOELSON] who says that he is in support of this legislation. Let us look at the affirmative side of it. Are we competent, any of us, in any particular field, to judge scholars in other fields? I think that I have in my library at home five versions of interpretations of the sonnets of Shakespeare and there are not a great number of them. Recently there has been developed a whole series, as yet incomplete, on the writings of Mark Twain, who said, incidentally, "It is the will of God that we have Congressmen, and we must bear the burden." He also said that to the best of his knowledge there is only one native probable criminal class, and that is Members of Congress. Well, I do not happen to agree with that, although I think it is very amusing.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to commend the subcommittee for recognizing the problem we are being faced with in commerce and by citizens generally that is caused by the blackbirds and starlings of this Nation. Members will realize from past Congresses the attempts of this House to recognize the problem. On page 25 of the report, it says:

In addition, the Committee directs that of the \$800,000 included in the budget estimate for bird control, the major portion of these funds be utilized for the control of blackbirds.

During the hearings, the Committee received extensive testimony of the increasing severity of damage to corn and other crops by blackbirds. The Committee is not convinced that agency officials are giving this problem sufficient attention in proportion to the huge losses in farm income that are occurring.

It is therefore the expressed desire of the Committee that activity in the blackbird control program be greatly accelerated and that the Committee be furnished with quarterly reports during the next fiscal year on progress that is being made in this connection.

It seems to me since the committee has been informed of the tremendous losses occurring every year in agriculture which cost the Department of the Interior some \$58 million a year, that it is time we got started on this problem. I am well pleased that the committee has seen fit to make a worthwhile start to do something about this problem that is on the increase throughout the United States. As I pointed out in my testimony before the subcommittee on this subject, not only is this a problem faced by agriculture but it is one faced by everyone who travels by air. As the Air Force reported last year, they suffered some \$10 million by reason of bird damage to aircraft alone. And, that in fiscal 1965, there was a total of 1,233 strikes involved. Of this total, 394 represented commercial craft and 839 Air Force planes.

Mr. Chairman, these figures only serve to give to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union some idea as to the magnitude of the problem that the subcommittee has now directed to the agency in charge of this problem in an effort to do something about the solution thereof.

Once again, Mr. Chairman, I say to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN], and to the other members of the committee, "A job well done."

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. MACHEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Chairman, first, I would like to state that I have listened with a great deal of interest to the report and to the consideration of this legislation on this historic day by the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington, the first woman to be the chairman of this subcommittee. I do wish to

compliment the distinguished gentlewoman upon her report, particularly with reference to her recognition of the escalation of land costs and the speculation which is engaged in with reference to land located in specific areas and the problems that we face as a result thereof.

Mr. Chairman, I am quite disturbed and concerned in view of this situation. And Mr. Chairman, I am rising to express my strong objections to the deletion of \$2.7 million requested by the Department of the Interior to purchase parkland to save the view from Mount Vernon across the Potomac River at Piscataway Park, Md.

This pilot program in cooperative parkland purchase and preservation of open spaces by private landowners, nonprofit foundations and the Federal Government has been with us since 1961 when the first legislation authorizing the park was signed into law by President Kennedy after it passed both Houses without objection.

What has happened since then has been both tragic—and amazing. I think I can sum up the recent history of Piscataway Park by saying legislatively this project has been a resounding success. Insofar as securing appropriations to complete the job, it has been a failure.

The only logical conclusion must be that this project is both cursed and blessed. From the standpoint of the appropriations committees the project is cursed. From the standpoint of cooperation by the private landowners and foundations in the park area it has been blessed like no other proposed national park in the Nation.

In a reversal from previous deletions of requested appropriations for Piscataway Park when it spelled out the reasons for its adverse decision, the appropriations committee this year has not directed one word of wisdom in its report on the fiscal 1968 Interior budget as to its reasons for deleting the \$2.7 million. I am certain that the Committee is fully aware that if the other body upholds this deletion the Piscataway Park project will go down the drain, because, beginning on August 8, 1967, the first donation of land to the Government, a total of 151 acres donated in fee simple by the Accokeek Foundation, will revert to the foundation because money to complete the Federal share of parkland purchase was not forthcoming. When this reversion goes into effect that will be the beginning of the end for Piscataway Park and our efforts to save the view from Mount Vernon. Another force—one that originally triggered the effort to save Piscataway—will once again become a major threat: Water and sewer service to that part of Prince Georges County where the park is located.

For it was back in 1960 during the 87th Congress when the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, looking around for a location to build a large sewage treatment plant to serve the hundreds of thousands of persons who would soon move into southern Prince Georges County, laid its eyes on Mockley Point and decided the plant should be built there, in full view of the Mount Vernon estate of our first President. It was at

this time when I, as a delegate to the Maryland Legislature, became alarmed at the threat of a sewage treatment plant desecrating the Mount Vernon view and the Potomac River shoreline in relatively virgin territory. I helped our delegation prevent, through legislation, the WSSC from locating its plant on Mockley Point. At the same time, in Congress, House Joint Resolution 459 was drafted, introduced, enacted, and signed into law by President Kennedy on October 4, 1961. This was pioneering legislation, and still is, because it based the successful acquisition of Piscataway Park as squarely on the shoulders of private landowners and the nonprofit foundations—as donors of land and scenic easements—as it did on the Federal Government.

It cited as its objective preservation for the benefit of present and future generations the historic and scenic values, the present open and wooded character of the land, and preservation of "lands which provide the principal overview from Mount Vernon estate and Fort Washington, in a manner that will insure, insofar as practicable, the natural beauty of such lands as it existed at the time of the construction and active use of Mount Vernon mansion and Fort Washington."

Mr. Chairman, nothing has occurred to alter these objectives, except here in the Congress. Here in the Congress it has been, since before I was elected to this distinguished body, an almost futile and discouraging effort to eke out a few dollars for the Federal Government to participate in this project, as authorizing legislation has promised.

It did not take long to prove that the original authorization of \$937,600 for Federal parkland purchase was totally inadequate to do the job. The House Appropriations Committee properly acknowledged this and called upon the administration and the Piscataway Park supporters to seek a new and increased authorization. Meanwhile, the same committee graciously appropriated \$391,132, after denying the administration's request for the full authorization, to permit the National Park Service to buy the most critical area, Mockley Point. The Park Service acquired 97 acres for \$391,132. That is all that the Government has been permitted to purchase by the Appropriations Committee since the original act was signed on October 4, 1961. This is not to take credit away from the committee; indeed, it realized that there were immense pressures on Mockley Point and that it had priority in parkland purchase at Piscataway under Public Law 87-362, the original authorization. But Mockley Point is only a fraction of the whole undertaking. If we are to lose the \$2.7 million which was deleted, the National Park Service would still have the 97-acre Mockley Point in fee simple, and it may serve some sort of public purpose even though it is inaccessible to the public because the Government does not own the surrounding land which contains roads.

While the Federal Government was negotiating the purchase of the 97-acre Mockley Point, the Accokeek Founda-

tion was making good its pledge to contribute to the cooperative parkland effort. This progressive foundation, with no ulterior motive in mind but to preserve the overview from Mount Vernon and the Maryland shoreline in open spaces and natural scenic values, donated outright a total of 151 acres to the Federal Government. This land was donated on August 8, 1962, but with one qualification: The donation agreement contains a reverter clause which calls for the Federal Government to substantially complete its portion of the cooperative parkland project or the donated 151 acres would revert in 5 years. The 5 years will expire on August 8, 1967, and no one can argue that by any stretch of the imagination has the Government done its share to substantially complete its portion of the parkland acquisition.

Bearing in mind the August 8, 1967, deadline and the advice of the Appropriations Committee that the original authorization was grossly insufficient, I introduced a bill on July 22, 1965, to increase the authorization to \$3.5 million. This too was found to be inadequate by the Interior Department and an administration bill for \$4.1 million authorization was drafted and introduced March 9, 1966, by myself and by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR], who did a very commendable job of carrying the ball in his committee in Congress. We all were gratified to see President Johnson sign the new increased authorization into law July 19, 1966. In a letter to me the President stated that Piscataway Park "is an integral part of our program for the beautification of the Potomac River."

While the Congress was considering the new \$4.1 million authorization the administration asked the Appropriations Committee for the balance of the original authorization, \$544,500, in the fiscal 1967 budget. The subcommittee disallowed this request on the ground that it is not the committee's policy to appropriate funds for projects concurrently undergoing new legislative authorizations. I can understand this policy and I think it is a wise one. The subcommittee has commented on its report that:

The committee's action in recommending the reduction of \$544,500 for land acquisition in Piscataway Park, Maryland, does not necessarily indicate the Committee's opposition to this proposal.

However, Mr. Chairman, it apparently did in fact indicate the subcommittee's opposition because it went right ahead this year and deleted the \$2.7 million administration request for fiscal year 1968 under a completely new authorization that was entirely realistic, and the subcommittee did not even mention one word as to the reason for its action.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I cannot and will not be picayunish about every decision the Appropriations Subcommittee makes in relation to Piscataway Park. However, when all the subcommittee's actions on this park are put into perspective along with several other projects that are designed to protect the Potomac River shoreline and open spaces in Prince Georges County a rather clear

picture begins to emerge. Since before I came to Congress in the 89th Congress this picture has been a long string of decisions by the committee against preservation of open spaces and the shoreline in Prince Georges County. I believe that there is a reason for this discrimination against Prince Georges County, but I cannot for the life of me find out what it is. I sincerely would like to know how my county "sinned" against the Congress to be accorded such shabby treatment. I cannot believe that it is being done without some motive, but I have not had the privilege of finding anyone who will tell me.

Going back a few Congresses I would like to review this series of adverse appropriation decisions against Prince Georges County and the Potomac River shoreline.

A major project for preservation of open spaces like Piscataway Park is the George Washington Memorial Parkway, first authorized in 1930 to preserve the shoreline along the Potomac River from Mount Vernon to Great Falls, Va., and from Fort Washington to Great Falls, Md. For all intents and purposes this parkway has been completed in Virginia and Montgomery County, Md., but the appropriations subcommittee has been extremely reluctant to approve any funds for the Prince Georges County segment, which is the only one not completed. It is true that in fiscal year 1961 the subcommittee approved \$250,000, and in fiscal year 1962 another \$500,000. But these moneys were appropriated with the restriction that none of the parcels to be acquired could be contiguous. Thus, the original purpose for a long stretch of parkland along the shoreline was defeated. Meanwhile, the first administration request for the full \$937,600 authorization for Piscataway Park met defeat in the fiscal 1962 budget request, and it was only reluctantly that the subcommittee finally appropriated \$213,000 in the fiscal 1963 budget.

In the fiscal 1964 budget the administration again sought the \$724,600 balance of the original authorization but it was denied. Restored in the Senate, the appropriation lost in conference. In fiscal 1965 the committee again deleted the request from the budget, which was in a supplemental request. However, the committee did permit the National Park Service to reprogram \$180,000 to be applied to the \$213,000 it had appropriated in fiscal 1963 to purchase Mockley Point in Piscataway Park. No funds have been appropriated for parkland purchase at Piscataway Park since then.

In continually denying the administration's requests for funds at Piscataway Park the subcommittee maintained, and properly so, that the original \$937,600 authorization was totally inadequate. I do feel that the administration should bear some of the blame for not acknowledging the propriety of the position of the appropriations subcommittee relative to insufficient authorization. Clearly, the administration should have gone back to the legislative committee for increased authorization as soon as the appropriations subcommittee announced its position back in 1964. Unfortunately,

ly, it was not until July 22, 1965, when I offered my first bill to increase the Piscataway Park authorization that the administration started moving in the same direction. Needless to say, we had lost some valuable time.

The last money that has been appropriated for the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Prince Georges County was in fiscal year 1962. We have not seen a cent since then. Last year the subcommittee disallowed an administration request for \$2.9 million in matching funds for land acquisition on grounds similar to Piscataway Park—insufficient authorization. The subcommittee even went so far as to say that:

In the opinion of this committee, any further extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway should be taken up with the appropriate legislative committees in the House and Senate with a view to obtaining current and adequate authorizing legislation for such extension.

This position was announced after the committee had appropriated over the years millions of dollars for the same parkway along the banks of the Potomac River in Virginia and in Montgomery County under the same 1930 authorization.

In the same report on the fiscal 1967 Interior budget, the subcommittee denied \$544,500 for Piscataway Park for reasons I have spelled out earlier, and reasons with which I have no quarrel. But, in explaining its denial of the \$2.9 million parkway request for Prince Georges County, the committee made the startling statement that:

One of the justifications given for the acquisition of this land was the preservation of the scenic beauty along the banks of the Potomac River. The Committee heard numerous witnesses on this proposal and is of the opinion that a sufficient attempt has not been made to protect the natural beauty of the Potomac River banks through the acquisition of easements. Before efforts are made to purchase this high cost land, the Committee feels every effort should be exhausted to accomplish the same purpose through the effective use of easements.

Applying this statement to Piscataway Park, which like the George Washington Memorial Parkway is a major effort to preserve the shoreline's scenic and natural beauty in open and undeveloped spaces, I am at a complete loss to understand why Piscataway Park—a pilot program for the Nation in donated land and donated scenic easements—should be killed by this committee.

Every effort has been made, and successfully, at Piscataway to acquire scenic easements, and not through condemnation but through a joint cooperative effort with the nonprofit foundations and the private landowners. It has been a remarkable success.

As I stated earlier the first donation was the 151 acres given the Federal Government on August 8, 1962, with the 5-year reversion clause, which all donations of land and easements contain as a matter of routine. In the same year, 1962, the first scenic easements covering 5 acres was donated to the Government. In 1963 a total of 60 scenic easements covering 82.9 acres were donated.

In 1965 a total of 60 were donated, protecting 435.9 acres in Piscataway Park. In 1966, private landowners donated 28 scenic easements protecting 277.7 acres, and so far this year 13 scenic easements protecting 45.5 acres have been donated.

Mr. Chairman, never has there been a park project quite like Piscataway Park. Where else in the United States can you find private landowners and foundations giving away their valuable land and property rights in order that the view from an historic estate be protected in open spaces? And believe me, these lands and property rights are extremely valuable, as we have seen in the escalating authorization, and as we will see very dramatically as soon as water and sewer service is available to the area. Once these water and sewer lines are opened up, we can count down and out everything we have tried to do to preserve the Potomac River shoreline in Prince Georges County at Piscataway Park and along the George Washington Memorial Parkway. We need the \$2.7 million for parkland purchase at Piscataway desperately and we must have it before the August 8 deadline.

Piscataway Park is the chance of a lifetime for one of the most economical park projects in the Nation. Those private landowners and foundations, which have more than matched the Federal share in donating their valuable land and property rights should not be let down. Nor should the millions of Americans who pay tribute to Mount Vernon Estate. We should not fail in this pilot project, which could lead the way for establishment of new national parks in scenic open spaces through a cooperative Federal-private landowner program and which could save the Government untold millions of dollars in land acquisition. We should not discourage American landowners from donating scenic easements to their National Government, a concept while not necessarily new, is newly put to test in a highly critical area, and one badly in need of our assistance to make it a success and model for the country.

To impress this body even more with the widespread support the Piscataway pilot project has, our Prince Georges County government is on record in favor of granting a 50-percent tax credit to private landowners who donate scenic easements in the park area. This means money out of the county's revenue, and in the face of coming water and sewer service, this could be a very substantial amount of real estate tax revenue given away for the simple esthetic purpose of preserving open spaces and saving the view from Mount Vernon.

This county tax credit for donated scenic easements would go into effect if we can get the \$2.7 million to finish the Federal responsibility at Piscataway Park.

Mr. Chairman, if we were truly in a time of a national war emergency and our national budget was extremely tight I could understand actions by our appropriations committee in making severe cutbacks in the various appropriations bills. But this appropriations bill for the Interior Department is not an economy

bill. In fact, it is \$32 million higher than the Interior appropriations bill for the current fiscal year. Even then, in paring \$78 million from the administration's total request, the subcommittee, I feel, has not given proper consideration to just how economical this Piscataway Park project actually is. Quite frankly, I believe that it is the best bargain in a national park project we have ever seen. In denying \$2.7 million to make this cooperative pilot project a reality we are exercising false economy, and the taxpayers' money is not being wisely spent. At Piscataway the taxpayer would in effect get \$1 return for every Federal dollar spent, while in other projects the return is half as much, at best.

It is my fervent hope that the other body will take into consideration the many benefits of Piscataway Park and will restore the \$2.7 million that the appropriations committee has deleted without comment. If this is successful, then we can finish our job in protecting the view from Mount Vernon, preserving a portion of the Potomac River shoreline in open spaces, free from the threats of high-rise apartments and industry. We will have a model pilot program in joint preservation of open spaces, with the Federal Government working hand-in-hand with the private landowners and other groups to reduce through donated scenic easements and donated land the enormous prices we are having to pay for parkland.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

Land and Water Conservation

For expense necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), including \$2,775,000 for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the current fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or interests therein, in accordance with the statutory authority applicable to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, established by section 2 of said Act, and to remain available until expended, not to exceed \$119,500,000, of which (1) not to exceed \$65,000,000 shall be available for payments to the States to be matched by the individual States with an equal amount; (2) not to exceed \$34,458,000 shall be available to the National Park Service; (3) not to exceed \$15,367,000 shall be available to the Forest Service; (4) not to exceed \$1,900,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: *Provided*, That in the event the receipts available in the Land and Water Conservation Fund are insufficient to provide the full amounts specified herein, the amounts available under clauses (1) through (4) shall be reduced proportionately.

For a repayable advance to the "Land and Water Conservation Fund," as authorized by section 4(b) of the Act of Sept. 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 900), \$9,500,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

(Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks).

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I want the RECORD to show that I do not agree with the recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations in striking from the bill the funds requested to create the new Indiana Dunes National

Lakeshore. I offered an amendment in committee to restore a part of the funds so that the work could begin. Unfortunately, my motion was defeated.

I consider the committee's action discriminatory. It is true that the dunes bill went through the last Congress only after a bitter fight. But it did go through, and it should now be funded together with other approved areas. But the committee said no. It made funds available for every other new development except the dunes. That is why I say the committee's action is discriminatory.

Delay will not help the situation. Prices for the land will not go down; they will rise. The record before the committee shows that the price of land for the parks goes up at least 10 percent a year. Acquiring the land for the dunes which was to be purchased this year will inevitably be higher next year.

This is a critically important recreation and park area for the Chicago metropolitan area. It is one of the last remaining places where people who live in the cities can go for rest and relaxation, where they can escape from the noise and hurly-burly of urban life. I hope the area will not be lost to economic development, desirable though that may be. This is a unique location. It must be preserved in its pristine elemental beauty. It is perhaps the only remaining inland dunes area. America's generations to come will have lost an irreplaceable national treasure if the committee's action is sustained.

I hope and trust its vetoing action will be overturned in another body.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SCHWENGEL

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SCHWENGEL: On page 10, line 21, strike out "\$119,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$119,900,000".

On page 10, line 24, strike out "\$34,458,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$34,858,000".

On page 11, line 1, insert after "National Park Service" the following: "(of which not to exceed \$400,000 shall be used for land acquisition for the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, West Branch, Iowa)".

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I file this amendment to gain some time in order to ask some questions of the gentlewoman from Washington, the chairman of the subcommittee, and the ranking Member regarding the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, West Branch, Iowa, and some of its problems; also to receive some further enlightenment and some commitments regarding the future of this project.

Before I ask the questions, I would remind you—and I have this report from the Department of the Interior—of some matters that may have not come to your attention, and may need further consideration.

They point out that the \$470,000 requested in the President's budget represented the amount of money required to complete the Herbert Hoover project at a very early date. They point out that exceptionally good progress has been made on this acquisition, and all of the funds appropriated for fiscal year 1967 have been committed. Thus go on:

In fact, options have been taken during the last month or so looking forward to the availability of the remaining balance for land acquisition for fiscal 1968 so that we would be able to transfer our land acquisition officer to Munsing, Michigan, for opening of our Picture Rocks acquisition program.

We are very limited in the number of employees we have available for this important work, and we must manage and utilize them as effectively as possible if we are to operate with the effectiveness, dispatch and frugality that Congress also desires.

The possible loss of this appropriation, of course, disrupts the timing and does not permit the maximum efficient utilization of our manpower.

More important, to the local people, is the fact that if we are unable to accept the options we have taken in anticipation of completing this project early in the 1968 fiscal year, we will have to let them expire, and this will likely create hardship on some of the landowners who may have obligated themselves to purchase new homes or homesites outside the park boundary.

I point out that while those options do not legally obligate the Government and were taken with full knowledge and understanding, they were dependent upon the continued appropriation. It at best is poor public relations to inform them that they cannot be accepted because of the lack of such an appropriation.

There is more of significance in this letter which I shall not read at this time but I will turn now to some correspondence I received from a very responsible citizen at West Branch which points out the gravity of the situation at it relates to the people there.

I will quote partially from the letter I received from him in which he says:

It disturbs us greatly here to learn of this cut by the government because this would mean the complete halting of the project. Things are literally in a hell of a mess. Houses have been moved, lots have considerable debris upon them, the Park Service claims a lack of funds to keep lawns mowed, weeds down, etc. Furthermore, if this project is to be stopped at this point for a period of a year or two or three, the entire town and its economy will be stymied and stifled.

Then he mentions the problem of just taking care of the debris and the economy of the city just is such that the city is not able to take care of that problem. The Department of the Interior says they do not have the money to take care of it.

So I would like to ask the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN], the chairlady of this committee, for some explanation as to what may be done in this kind of a situation and also for some further assurance, if this problem can be pointed out, if it is more critical than we think or if it becomes more critical or is more critical if future consideration will be given to some alleviation of the problem.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I yield to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The gentleman has asked a question which many Members of the House might ask—"Why is this item not in the budget in the full amount?"

I tried to cover this in some depth in my opening statement.

We are in a critical budget year. We have the problems of paying for a war. Few individuals are enthusiastic about paying additional taxes, and we also have millions of people asking for recreation facilities in some very desirable areas.

The committee has tried with a great deal of conscience and in good faith to select those areas which are of the highest use to the maximum number of people, and which have the utmost value for recreational purposes.

A sum of \$630,000 was appropriated for the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site in 1967. There was a reprogramming in November 1965 of \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I ask for 3 additional minutes, so that the gentlewoman may be able to answer the question.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. This provided a total of \$680,000.

There was \$527,814 obligated as of April 21, leaving a balance of \$152,186—plus the \$70,000 provided in this bill.

This makes over \$222,000 available.

There are some projects that are highly desirable which do not have one thin dime in this bill.

So I ask the gentleman from Iowa to exercise the same restraint that the other members of the committee have used in this critical budget year. This is a part of a loaf and we are genuinely regretful that it cannot be the whole loaf.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Will the gentlewoman tell me whether or not at some time priorities will be given to this project?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I can assure the gentleman that the committee will consider every request with the same care. There is no prejudice against any single project in this subcommittee.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Chairman, may I have an assurance from the senior minority member of the committee that I can extend to the people at West Branch with regard to this matter?

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Iowa will have every assurance that the gentleman from South Dakota can give, for the person honored by that national monument was one of the men whom he has revered since childhood. I remember one of his sayings:

This country owes me nothing. It gave me, as it gave everyone, a chance and an opportunity. It gave me an opportunity for service and honor. In no other country village could a boy from an unimportant family without funds look forward with unbounded hope.

I suppose because I know of this great American as one who was conservative, by the nature of his early youth in Iowa, I believe he would approve of our attempting to find some ways in which to conserve in our budgetary efforts in this committee.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I would offer if the committee would raise the amount

of money available to the National Park Service for land acquisition purposes by \$400,000. The funds would be used to continue the land acquisition program at the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site at West Branch, Iowa.

I was quite disturbed when the committee made its decision to reduce the \$470,000 request for the program at West Branch to \$70,000. The cutback will mean that the land acquisition program, now half completed, will come to an abrupt halt for at least 1 year.

The Herbert Hoover National Historic Site at West Branch is the location of the birthplace of the late President Hoover and is also the location of the final resting place for him and his wife. The Herbert Hoover Library, containing the Hoover Presidential papers and memorabilia which illustrate the outstanding national and international career of an outstanding public servant, is also located on the historic site.

The master plan, agreed to by the Congress, calls for the development of a 175-acre park at the West Branch site. A 28-acre tract now is under the supervision of the General Services Administration. On this tract are the library, the grave sites of the Hoovers, the birthplace cottage, and the blacksmith shop of Herbert Hoover's father. This tract of land, except for a few acres on which the library is located, will be turned over to the National Park Service on July 1, 1967.

Under the provisions of Public Law 89-119 the National Park Service was given authority to acquire the necessary land to insure an adequate historic site to honor President Hoover. The plan, as agreed to by local officials in West Branch, calls for the acquisition of 155 acres in addition to the original 28-acre tract.

By the end of fiscal year 1967 approximately two-thirds of the 38 parcels of land which were to be acquired will have been purchased or will be under option. This accounts for one-half of the total land area to be acquired. This means that one-third of the parcels and one-half of the land must still be acquired.

The \$70,000 which is made available for land acquisition by the bill before the House will do very little to enhance the completion of the program at West Branch. To delay the program will increase the eventual cost of the land and will add also to the administrative expense of the Park Service.

The cutback will affect adversely the economy of the town of West Branch. Residents have been making plans on the assumption that the program would be completed on schedule. Landowners affected have been making plans based on this assumption as well. The disruption of the project resulting from the proposed cutback would be injurious to the economy of Herbert Hoover's hometown.

The Herbert Hoover National Historic Site is both the birthplace and gravesite of President Hoover. As far as I know, there is no precedent for denying the funds for the completion of a project of this type. It honors a former President whose achievements and record finally

are receiving the high accord they justly deserve.

The Herbert Hoover Foundation first purchased the land on which the gravesite, birthplace, and library are located. The foundation built the library. Overall, the foundation has invested well over \$1 million in what is now the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site. The land and library have now been turned over to the Federal Government. We have an obligation to complete this fitting memorial to President Hoover as soon as possible.

The Congress appropriated \$15½ million for a cultural center to honor the late President Kennedy. In addition, \$1.7 million has been appropriated for an adequate gravesite for our martyred President.

Please do not misconstrue my remarks. I am not quarreling with the propriety of the memorials to President Kennedy. The point I wish to make is that the request for the \$400,000 to help complete the Hoover site is not unreasonable or inconsistent with actions taken by this House on other occasions.

The total land acquisition cost for the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site probably will not be over \$1.3 million. Other memorials, fitting and proper as they may be, have gone through this House almost without question.

Therefore, I ask for your support at some early date to insure that the memorial to President Hoover is completed as soon as possible. The adoption of the amendment I offer will mean that the work can proceed on schedule. It will mean that a fitting memorial to President Herbert Hoover will mark his birthplace and grave.

I will withdraw the amendment I have offered with the assurances that the project at the Herbert Hoover Historic Site will be given every consideration for possible funding at the earliest possible date.

I will continue the fight to gain approval of the funds necessary to complete this project. It is my hope that the other body, in its wisdom, will see fit to reinstate the funds cut here today.

THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

The areas of arts and humanities are becoming increasingly important to all Americans. As this Nation grows and prospers, as it is confronted with more changes and complexities, more effort must be devoted to encouraging a better understanding and appreciation of this broad area we call the humanities. We are living in a time of stress and strain and of misunderstanding. There is a lack of appreciation of many things—especially of the arts, humanities, and the character of America. This will come through, finally, if we do as all mature nations do, begin encouraging the various modes and values through expression.

The United States of America has a great heritage in the field of literature. We have a great musical and signing heritage as well. We have a wonderful culture in America, the development of which needs encouragement and growth. There are people today with new desires, new ambitions, and the opportunity to express this desire and ambition should be broadened.

The National Foundation of Arts and Humanities can and will encourage these opportunities. It was a noted American, August Heckscher, a Presidential consultant on the arts who said,

You cannot travel about this country today without finding in every city there are plans afoot to do something new with the life of that place: to build a cultural center, to create a symphony orchestra, an opera group, to make that city a place of culture and arts.

I suppose it could not be said that any political administration has created the interest in culture, but it can be said that there is an urge to continue to create, develop, and share a culture. The National Foundation of the Arts and Humanities can help achieve these goals.

It is timely and with some pride that I commend to the attention of my colleagues the unique contribution made to the development of the arts and humanities in my home State of Iowa. The University of Iowa is one of the most distinguished centers of learning in this country and I think it is fitting and proper for me to describe the many contributions to the cultural growth that Iowa through the University of Iowa has given to this Nation. The achievements of this great university and the pioneering which has gone on in all of Iowa come as a result of the leadership which has been shown there. It is in full accord with the goals and achievements of the National Foundation of the Arts and Humanities.

The University of Iowa has provided outstanding leadership in the area of the arts and humanities. Significant to us is the fact that these contributions are home-grown products that stem from our State's talents and from those who our university has attracted to work and study there. They have, as you can see, developed exceptional abilities there.

The fact that the University of Iowa was the first school in the United States to accept work in the creative arts for all degrees is a record of which we are proud. Since then, other institutions have followed this example. An achievement of note, we believe, is that the University of Iowa pioneered in this field more than 30 years ago.

The university has perhaps the finest print workshop in the United States. It was established and is headed by Mauricio Lasansky, a native of Argentina, now a U.S. citizen. He came to Iowa in 1945. Mr. Lasansky's work has been nationally and internationally acclaimed. He has won more than 100 competitive prizes in our country and abroad. The Whitney Museum of New York recently accorded him a major exhibition. This is an example of the kind of cultural climate which exists in Iowa. It brings dignity to my State.

There are other examples. Charles Treger, of the university's department of music, was the first American to win the Wieniawski Violin Prize. Competitions for this award are held in Poland. In the field of the violin, it is considered the highest possible accolade. In the field of music, also, the university's string quartet toured European countries a year ago with great success, and it has received equal praise from our own Nation's

music experts, including the critics in Washington, D.C. Its excellence has recently been honored by a presentation of Stradivarius instruments.

Paul Engle, a native of Iowa, was appointed by the President to serve on the National Council on the Arts, which is advisory to the Arts and Humanities Foundation. He founded the university's program in creative writing and was its director for 25 years. It is worth noting that among the many awards won by students and staff who have participated in this program are: The Pulitzer Prize for poetry, the Pulitzer Prize for fiction, the National Book Award for poetry, and the National Book Award for fiction. Again, these are our country's outstanding literary honors.

It is also worth noting that Iowans have given generously to this program. There is a significant partnership between cultural leaders and the business leaders in my State. In Cedar Rapids, the following firms have contributed: The Collins Radio Co.; the Iowa Manufacturing Co.; the Merchants National Bank; the Iowa Steel & Iron Works; John B. Turner & Son; the Quaker Oats Co.; Iowa Light & Power Co., Cedar Rapids; and WMT-TV and radio. From elsewhere in Iowa contributions have come from Amana Refrigeration, of Amana; the Burlington Hawk-Eye; the Fisher Governor Co., of Marshalltown; the Iowa Power & Light Co., of Des Moines; and the Maytag Co., of Newton. Private philanthropic individuals and organizations have also contributed, including the Fred Maytag Family Foundation of Newton.

This is timely to mention because a major purpose of the Arts and Humanities Act is to help encourage added private support for the arts, and to provide new and urgently needed "seed money" for our cultural advancement.

It was good to learn that the humanities endowment created under the act by Congress has provided a grant to the university's international writing program. This, as many know, brings leading writers from all over the world to Iowa, so that they can learn at first hand about our country and increase their own knowledge and ours.

Truly, the arts have a long heritage in Iowa. Davenport has an arts center, Des Moines has one of the finest arts centers in the country. There are centers for artistic excellence and growth in Sioux City, and in Cedar Rapids, to name two more; and I would also like to point out that the city of Waterloo has established an arts council, to which tax dollars are contributed. All these activities both deserve and need additional support, and it is encouraging for me to know that the Iowa State Arts Council, representative of both cultural and business interests, has been formed. This year it has received a grant of \$25,000 from the Arts and Humanities Foundation to further develop cultural progress.

It is obvious to me that the arts and humanities add dignity and value to human life. It seems equally obvious to me that Iowans should be justly proud of the contributions they have made in this very important field of human endeavor.

I believe the investment we make in the Arts and Humanities Foundation is of

great worth. There is nothing unusually daring, nothing contrary to the American way of life in this legislation. The expectations and hopes it has raised among thoughtful people go across the country. And we have thoughtful people in Iowa who see its merits, see its potentials, see what it can mean for this generation and those to follow; for we have witnessed those same merits, those same potentials in our own State. Through our own experience, we have witnessed just what it is that the Arts and Humanities Foundation is helping to nourish and provide more fully, more abundantly and for all citizens.

(Mr. SCHWENGEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment may be withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Office of the Secretary
Salaries and Expenses*

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$6,776,500.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. RIEGLE

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RIEGLE: On page 28, line 23, strike out "\$6,776,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,498,900."

(Mr. RIEGLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Chairman, I salute the committee for its hard work in drafting this appropriation bill. My disagreement with the bill at hand relates solely to the amount of money this country can afford at this time for Interior-related activities.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am worried about our national priorities at this time. The plain and simple fact that we face is that we do not have enough money to go around to solve all the problems we have. Unfortunately, due to the rising costs of the war in Vietnam, we do not have enough money available today to effectively confront even our crisis social problems that we are facing in this country. I would like to cite very briefly, examples of some of the problems we have had to set aside in order to take up the kinds of activities defined in this appropriations bill today. I have the pleasure of serving on the District of Columbia Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, under the excellent chairmanship of Mr. NATCHER. We have had to cut item after item out of that bill in committee. That appropriation bill later was approved by this House. The item cut most was the field of education. I quote my chairman when he said:

We had to cut more in schools than in any other item.

Needed construction funds for schools in excess of \$40 million were cut out. In the area of the summer program for slum children, it was cut by \$1,250,000. We also cut the money available for parks. This is just an example.

The District of Columbia is a disgrace. We do not have the funds to address so many of these critical problems. It is not just a matter of the level of money that is available. We do not have enough money available to solve these problems. I have in mind the Harlems of our big cities and other slum conditions in this country, and I ask whether we have money for all the items detailed in this bill.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIEGLE. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I join with my friend from Michigan in attempting to save money. I wish he would advise this Committee at this time of the particular duties and services of the Department of Interior that he is cutting out of the funds.

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Chairman, I would be happy to do that. It was pointed out a few minutes ago, in discussing the trends of last year, that there were 4,800 unfilled vacancies in the Department of the Interior. That is unfilled vacancies. The appropriation as outlined calls for an additional number of people in this Department of 1,600. When we cannot fill 4,800 vacancies, I cannot understand why we need 1,600 additional people.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. RIEGLE. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, how is the gentleman able to relate these vacancies to this particular cut the gentleman proposes in this appropriation?

Mr. RIEGLE. I do not understand the gentleman's question.

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman suggests that there are 4,800 vacancies. I wish to know how he has related those reductions he now proposes with the 4,800, because some of those vacancies are under the hold order we have at the present time from the executive department.

Mr. RIEGLE. I have not undertaken to make that relationship and I will not today. I think that job is a job that ought to be done by Secretary Udall.

My point is this: I do not feel we are meeting our critical national social needs in education and mental health and many other fields.

Yet we are asked to consider and to fund additional Federal growth in what I consider to be nonessential spending areas. If they are essential, that essentially escapes me.

I believe the American people are fed up with the idea that we have to continue to incur this secular growth in every department of the Federal Government across the board. There are areas which are essential, in my judgment, in which we are not spending sufficient money.

I hope that at some point someone here is going to start to say "No" to these automatic increases.

I believe the amendment I have just offered is one step in that direction. It is a small step, and one I believe the Department of the Interior can live with.

We talk about economy in government, but we do not have very much economy in government. The only way we are going to obtain it is to start cutting back some of these appropriation bills. I believe that the sooner some of the nonessential Federal activities and the bureaucrats that administer them get the message that the Federal free lunch is over, the quicker we will have some money available to solve some of the critical problems that we are now ignoring.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIEGLE. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I understood the gentleman to say that the District of Columbia appropriation bill had been cut very severely. Would it be more accurate to say that we increased substantially the District of Columbia appropriation for education over that for last year, but we did cut the budget request? Is that not a more accurate statement of what occurred?

Mr. RIEGLE. I would expand what the gentleman has just said to add that we have not been able to fund the needs. That is our problem today.

The money we need to meet these urgent social problems and others is competing against these activities we are trying to fund in the Interior Department appropriation bill.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

I shall not take 5 minutes, but ask the gentleman from Michigan to give me his attention.

As I understand the amendment, as read, all the gentleman proposes to do is to reduce the item for salaries and expenses in the Office of the Secretary of the Interior below the substantial increase voted by the subcommittee over the sum appropriated last year to run that Office; is that correct?

Mr. RIEGLE. That is exactly right.

Mr. JONAS. On page 56 of the committee report Members will find that the item for salaries and expenses in the Office of the Secretary of the Interior for 1967 was only \$4,998,900. For 1968 the budget request is for \$7,570,000, an increase of \$2,571,000 for salaries and expenses in the Office of the Secretary alone. The committee reduced that requested increase by \$793,500, but recommends an increase of \$1,776,600 over last year. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan would simply make an additional reduction in the increase proposed for this Office but even if his amendment is adopted the Secretary will still have a substantial increase of funds available to run his immediate Office over last year. Is that correct?

Mr. RIEGLE. That is exactly right.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry the distinguished gentleman from Michigan has not had the opportunity of serving on the subcommittee, where he might sit in review of all the activities of this revenue producing bill. This is one bill that today generates income nearly equal to the total amount it provides by appropriation.

I would remind the Members of the House that this is to be a general cut in the Office of the Secretary, not necessarily for application to personnel only.

The Secretary is responsible for executive management and coordination of water pollution problems, water research, acquisition of lands, and management of our natural resources, to mention a few of his responsibilities.

These are important activities. These are activities in connection with which our committee was critical because sufficient funds had not been provided in the budget estimate for their total efficient management.

As I mentioned in my opening statement, we have a reserve of about 2 trillion barrels of oil.

This oil is important not only to the economy of the United States but to the defense of the United States, if you please.

Now, we did make measurable cuts in the Office of the Secretary, but I think there is not one of us who would want to make cuts so severe as to endanger the management of our natural resources.

Now, on the question of personnel, I would like to say one thing. We have reviewed the question of personnel very carefully. I will probably have an opportunity to say more about this later. The Bureau of the Budget imposed ceilings, and we have provided cuts. I fail to see that \$828,500 taken from the management of our resources, is going to be particularly economical.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. This affects only the Office of the Secretary, does it not?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. That is right. The Office of the Secretary, may I explain, is that group of top people who do or should do, the finest kind of a job in the management field. It is just as if General Motors were on this floor today, and all of a sudden \$1 million was taken off their top sales force in a critical year.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. JOELSON. Does not the Office of the Secretary also include the Assistant Secretary for Water Pollution?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Of course.

Mr. JOELSON. And the Water Resources Council?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Certainly.

Mr. JOELSON. And would not this amendment strike out some funds for these purposes which the gentleman from Michigan described as nonessential?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Of course. The life of America, the land of America, is what a great many men are dying for now.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Is it not also accurate to say that the Secretary of the Interior is a Cabinet officer, principally responsible in the field of Indian affairs and in the problem areas associated with Indians and that we have as severe a problem economically among the Indian people as we have in the District of Columbia or any place else? When you start striking at the Secretary of the Interior and his finances, you are hitting right at the action agency that is dealing with one of the most severe problems facing our country.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. You would be restricting an action agency, peoplewise and moneywise.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask my colleagues to do these things in considering this amendment; First, check the size of the budget of the Interior Department intrinsically and compare the size of that budget with that of other departments. Then look at the budget in regard to the net cost, expenditures over income. Then check this year's budget in comparison with that of last year and check what this committee has done with this year's request by the Department of the Interior. If we are to be responsible in cutting these expenditures, this is not the point at which we should act.

Mr. Chairman, the point at which we should act logically and responsibly is in the authorization. I state this because there is no prudent reason for this House of Representatives to continually ask the Department of the Interior to take on additional duties, and then say in effect that it has to operate with less funds than it had the year before, or with a slight difference in the total amount of funds as represented by this proposed amendment.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I oppose the amendment and urge its rejection.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. JOELSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, the hearings with respect to the budget for the Office of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior indicate that much of the funds about which we are talking here today deal with water. They asked for positions with which to coordinate the program of the Department of the Interior for water resources, but more importantly, to provide funds for staffing of a new office, the office of an Assistant Secretary for Water Pollution.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RIEGLE] talked about nonessential services. However, I cannot think of anything more important than clearing up our terribly polluted waters.

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOELSON. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Chairman, what I do not understand is how we are going to solve these problems with 4,800 vacancies? How can the gentleman explain the fact that we are to add 1,600 jobs to a request which already includes 4,800 vacancies, and thus solve these problems?

Mr. JOELSON. The 4,800 vacancies did not exist in the Office of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, but existed in the entire Department of the Interior.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOELSON. Yes, I am delighted to yield to the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. Ninety-five are in the office of the Secretary himself.

Mr. JOELSON. That is correct. But, I would like the gentleman from Michigan to tell me how many positions the gentleman wishes to take away from this new division having to do with water pollution? This is a blunderbuss approach, and that is the trouble with his amendment.

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOELSON. Yes; I yield further to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Chairman, I am disturbed about the fact that 95 of these positions are in his office. How are we to solve these problems if we do not fill these jobs and we do authorize the additional money?

Mr. JOELSON. Does the gentleman from Michigan know how many jobs were asked for by the proposed Division of Water Pollution? I ask the gentleman?

Mr. RIEGLE. I would be happy to—

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Michigan does not know or does not have any idea how many positions were requested for the water pollution program, then I suggest to the gentleman that he check further into the matter.

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. JOELSON. I yield further to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RIEGLE. Can the gentleman from New Jersey tell me that number?

Mr. JOELSON. Not offhand, and that is why I did not offer an amendment.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. JOELSON. Yes, I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, did not the Committee on Appropriations have any testimony with reference to the pollution which now exists in Lake Michigan?

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman I yield to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN], in order to respond to that interrogation.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. No; we did not have under consideration water pollution per se. However, in re-

lated discussions during almost all of the hearings, the question of pollution in our streams and lakes came up for consideration and was discussed at length.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, if the distinguished gentleman will yield further, I read an article in one of our national magazines with reference to the pollution of Lake Michigan, in which the article stated that the fish in Lake Michigan will die and as a result thereof the commercial fisherman cannot catch the amount of fish they have on previous occasions, in the old days.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that one thing which is important is the control of water pollution and the control of water pollution, particularly, in a body of water of the size of Lake Michigan.

Mr. Chairman, I am surprised that a Member of this Congress, coming from the Michigan area, from an area not only important to the State of Michigan, but to the surrounding States, would propose such a reduction in this pollution control appropriation.

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from New Jersey yield further?

Mr. JOELSON. Yes; I yield further to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that contained in this bill is a provision for a Water Control Commission, which is primarily engaged in the solution of these problems in the area of water resources.

Mr. JOELSON. Water resources are distinct from water pollution. We are asking for a new operation in the Office of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior in order to handle the serious problem of water pollution, which effort could be nullified if the amendment which the gentleman from Michigan has offered is adopted.

Mr. Chairman, in my opinion it is an ill-considered amendment and therefore, I urge that it be rejected.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOELSON. Yes; I yield to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, the problem of water resources in this country is probably one of the most critical that we face. It is a problem which is countrywide.

Mr. Chairman, we had a gentleman from the Delmarva area appear before our subcommittee who testified on what the effect would be in that area unless they obtained specific knowledge as to the quality and the kind of water that is available in that area.

We have no complete answers to any of these water problems; but the problem of water per se is one of the most vital to our lives—the very life of this Nation. Thank you.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, I urge the rejection of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I have taken this time to ask the gentlewoman from Washington a couple of questions:

First, referring her attention to page 32 of the committee report, under the section that we are dealing with, the Office of the Secretary, next to the last paragraph, where it discusses this increase in funds over last year, or the cut in the budget, however you want to term it, and the last sentence in the paragraph, reads:

This of course resulted from the transfer of various functions and funds, some of which the committee is not inclined to question.

I wonder if the gentlewoman would just clarify that. I would also ask that she save me enough time for one more question: Which function transfers does the committee question, and which ones the committee does not approve. Apparently the subcommittee does know of this transfer of funds that is going on.

And if I might continue I will go ahead with my next question, and then the gentlewoman can perhaps answer them at one time.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I would say to the gentleman that perhaps it would be better if I answered them one at a time.

The Committee had no question on the transfer of funds to finance the activities related to the Water Pollution Control Administration recently transferred from HEW, neither did it question fund transfers for the Office of Survey and Review.

I would say that the committee likes to have an orderly use of appropriated funds, so that if we fund a particular activity of an agency we can be sure that is where the funds will be used. We do encounter certain situations where it is proper and practical to have fund transfers to a certain extent.

Mr. SNYDER. The other question refers to the last statement on that page:

Notwithstanding, the committee wishes to go on record that it will not countenance the continued manipulation of appropriated funds to the extent that has occurred during the past few years.

I am curious as to what manipulation of funds the subcommittee has found going on during the past few years, and whether or not this has to do at all with the question that is before the Committee of the Whole on this amendment?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. No. It is a question of minor fund transfers, where funds were used to expand the Office of Equal Opportunity, for example. And there are other minor instances the committee questioned, such as the establishment of the Office of Ecology without prior approval of the committee. We think a number of dollars appropriated for a activity should be expended accordingly unless prior approval for any change is secured from the committee. That is exactly what was meant by the statement in the report, and it should be interpreted accordingly by the Department.

Mr. SNYDER. Yes, I would certainly agree with the gentlewoman. I would question whether or not the legislation that has been brought before us today has any particular new clause or new sentence or new phraseology that might keep the office in line with the thinking of the committee, and might make them

not manipulate funds such as you have found.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. There is no specific language in the bill. I believe it is the duty and the responsibility of every appropriation subcommittee to recommend in the report wherever possible, and provide through its hearings, directions for the best kind of administration management possible, particularly in a department where there are so many various activities.

Mr. SNYDER. I wish to thank the gentlewoman for this report, and I would say I commend the gentlewoman for this language, and I hope there will not be any further manipulation of funds.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I believe before the debate on this amendment closes, in explanation of the proposed action by the gentleman from Michigan, attention should be directed to page 55 of the committee report which shows that there is a separate item for the Office of Water Resources Research, and the committee increased the funds in that office by nearly 100 percent over last year.

The bill contains \$11,130,000 as opposed to \$6,894,000 in 1967, an increase of \$4.25 million in this 1 year in that office.

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is absolutely right. There is \$11 million appropriated or suggested in the area of water resources research. I am amazed that there is no activity in that area which would aim itself at the question of water pollution. I am likewise disturbed, if we were to cut the Secretary's budget as I suggested, and as I hope we will, I would be worried if he would choose to make these cuts in the area of water pollution. I would hope he would make cuts in other areas and not in this area.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment.

When the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RIEGLE] took the floor and spoke of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, he was immediately reminded that while the District of Columbia appropriation bill was cut below the budget, it was still above the spending figures for last year.

So that bill is no different than this one. This bill was cut below the budget request but it is still \$22 million above spending for the same general purposes last year. So that argument falls pretty flat.

It is my understanding that in the Office of the Secretary there has been a \$500,000 increase this year above the spending for the same general purposes last year—at least \$500,000.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JOELSON. I think in all fairness, it should be kept in mind that water pollution is only this year the function of the Department of the Interior and that accounts for an almost \$300,000 increase. It used to be in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, but it now has been transferred to the Department of the Interior and that accounts for almost \$300,000 of that increase, as I understand it.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman continues to talk about water resources.

Mr. JOELSON. No, this is water pollution.

Mr. GROSS. Yes, water pollution—and so on and so forth. There are other areas of activity in the Secretary's office; are there not?

Mr. JOELSON. I do not doubt that. But I was just trying to point out that the increase of almost \$300,000 is due to the new function in that office.

Mr. GROSS. Apparently, the Committee cut that request; did it not?

Mr. JOELSON. Yes, it was cut.

Mr. GROSS. Why did you do that if it is so important?

Mr. JOELSON. Yes, but almost \$300,000 remains, as I understand it.

Mr. GROSS. But I am asking you—and I am in favor of the cut—but I cannot understand why you are bleeding at every pore now after you, yourselves, cut it.

Mr. JOELSON. Well, just because it has been cut does not mean that it should be slaughtered.

Mr. GROSS. Oh, I see—you want to wield the ax according to the way you think it ought to be wielded.

Mr. JOELSON. I do not want to wield an ax—I would rather use a fined instrument when it comes to cutting expenditures.

Mr. GROSS. But if anyone else wants to make a cut, whatever the logic, you oppose it.

You have 95 positions, as I understand it, which are unfilled in the Office of the Secretary, and yet you want to add more employees; is that correct? If so, how can you possibly justify it?

Mr. JOELSON. It is not correct.

Mr. GROSS. What is incorrect?

Mr. JOELSON. All I am saying is that this is a blunderbuss approach and it would very definitely damage the anti-water pollution work.

Mr. GROSS. We know the facts and the figures both as to the employment and vacancies that exist in the Secretary's office, plus the committee's proposed increase in the number of employees and the amount of money. What is blunderbuss about it?

Mr. JOELSON. Because it is not selective. It is just across-the-board. It gives to the Executive the very discretion that we have been trying to retain in the Congress. I have heard a lot of talk about the Congress relinquishing its powers and this goes right toward that tendency and gives the Executive that discretion.

Mr. GROSS. I will say to the gentleman from New Jersey that this amendment is specific.

Mr. JOELSON. No, it is not specific.

Mr. GROSS. Oh, yes; it is.

Mr. JOELSON. It is for that entire office as I understand it.

Mr. GROSS. That is what it is aimed at.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, as I recall in the last session of the last Congress, we adopted a reorganization plan which transferred water pollution control from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to the Department of the Interior.

As I understand this debate and the representations made by the members of the committee from the majority side, part of the increase about which we are talking in the Office of the Secretary results from the transfer of this authority. I supported the reorganization plan, and I think perhaps the plan was adopted partly because of investigation and findings of the Committee on Government Operations upon which I served formerly. That committee discovered that various water pollution activities were dispersed throughout various departments and agencies. It does seem to me that it is better to have all the water resource and water pollution activities concentrated in the Department of the Interior.

I can see justification for increasing some appropriations in the Department of the Interior to carry on this additional responsibility. However, the point I want to make at this stage of the debate is that since these water pollution activities are being transferred from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to the Department of the Interior, it will certainly be incumbent upon the Appropriations Committee to see that corresponding cuts are made in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill so that we do not have the same appropriations continue in that Department for activities which no longer exist there but which have been transferred out of that department to the Department of the Interior.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCLODY. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. JOELSON. I remember during the hearings I specifically questioned whether or not there would be overlapping, and I was assured that there would not be. I would joint the gentleman in saying that this item should be localized so that there will be no duplication of expense.

(Mr. McCLODY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RIEGLE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RIEGLE) there were—ayes 31, noes 73.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows, page 36, line 6:

Commission of Fine Arts

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and Committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$115,000.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. RIEGLE

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RIEGLE: On page 36, line 14, strike out "\$115,000" and insert in lieu thereof, "\$50,000".

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Chairman, I have a number of additional amendments which will come later, and I would like to submit these at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman wish to offer these to this section of the bill?

Mr. RIEGLE. No. They are to later sections, but I would like to have them considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that a series of amendments he desires to offer be considered en bloc.

Is there objection?

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, are these amendments to this section of the bill?

Mr. RIEGLE. No, they have to do with later sections.

Mr. YATES. Are they related to the same subject?

The CHAIRMAN. Are they related to the amendment the gentleman offers?

Mr. RIEGLE. Yes, they are. They refer to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I think the Members would like to know. Will the gentleman take the microphone and explain?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman to have them considered en bloc?

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation?

Mr. RIEGLE. The amendments which I will offer, which will come later in this bill, are three, having to do with the Smithsonian Institution, and, likewise, the cuts are in that.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I object. The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Chairman, I recommend this cut in the spending for the Commission on Fine Arts for one reason: That we do not have the money. If we are going to pay for this, we will have to borrow money. We are already deeply in debt with the cost of the war in Vietnam going up, as is the spending in other areas. I do not think we should spend money for this activity that we do not have at this time.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the

gentleman's amendment. I would remind the gentleman from Michigan and Members of this House that this appropriation item relates to the planning and the continuing development of our Capital. The people who serve on this Fine Arts Commission are rendering a valuable service to the people of this country. I believe this is not a practical place to try to balance the budget, and it is my sincere hope the amendment will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities

Salaries and Expenses

For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, to remain available until expended, \$10,700,000, of which \$4,500,000 shall be available for carrying out section 5(c) and functions under Public Law 88-579; \$3,000,000 for carrying out section 7(c); and \$2,000,000 for carrying out section 5(h) of the Act: *Provided*, That, in addition, there is appropriated for the purposes of section 11(b) of the Act, amounts equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests and devises of money, and other property received by each Endowment, during the current fiscal year, under the provisions of section 10(a)(2) of the Act, but not to exceed a total of \$1,000,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the funds appropriated for the purposes of section 5(c) and not to exceed 3 per centum of the funds appropriated for the purposes of section 7(c) shall be available for program development and evaluation.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY MR. HALL

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I offer amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. HALL: On page 39, line 20, strike out "\$10,700,000," and insert in lieu thereof "\$9,000,000".

On page 39, lines 20 and 21, strike out "\$4,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,000,000".

On page 40, line 1, strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,000,000".

On page 40, line 3, strike out "That," and all that follows down through and including "*Provided further*," on line 9.

(Mr. HALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I ask the committee to contemplate what would have happened if, after I read the annual report of the Council on the Arts and the Humanities, and made a simple query, the Director had simply acknowledged an error and said, "I am sorry. We will try harder." The other reaction is a matter of record.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I propose is very simple in nature and easy to comprehend. It would merely keep the expenditure at the same level of appropriations as last year. It is not a reducing amendment or a cutting amendment.

In fact, I commend the committee for the cuts it wisely saw fit to make in the appropriation request. But I believe adoption of my amendment would em-

phasize this point and make clear its dissatisfaction with the way this program is being operated. I regard it as a reasonable compromise.

I would much rather see these grants drastically reduced, but at the very least I do not believe they should be increased. That is the purpose of this amendment.

What kind of grants might be curtailed by this reduction in funds for the National Council on the Arts and the Humanities to last year's level?

First of all, it would be up to the Director, but in addition to the comic strip and cartoon grant, on which so much work has been done in the past without Federal subsidy—to wit, the references on the desk here in the well—consider these, which are construed to have some important public benefit.

There is a grant of \$12,000 for a University of Texas Folklore Archive. No doubt that study will delve into the most fascinating cases of Texas folklore, possibly "the Saga of Ballot Box 13," down where the River Pedernales flows.

Or there is a \$5,000 grant for the bibliography of criticism of Edgar Allen Poe. When asked if such a bibliography had already been accomplished, Mr. B. Keeney's response was, "Not an international bibliography."

And then there is \$18,800 for a study into the question, "Did Edmund Burke write the 18th century journal, the *Annual Register*?" Mr. Keeney explains this is an effort to answer a question which is of considerable importance in the history of conservatism. I do not know who will be doing this study at Federal expense, but if he is anything like Dr. David Kunzle, who is doing the comic strip study, I shudder to think of the Federal image that will be attached to conservatism. It may well be like the fox being asked to make a study of the chicken coop.

And then there is a grant of \$25,000 to the American Oriental Society to hold an International Congress of Orientalists in the United States. Mr. B. Keeney states we are criticized abroad for our lack of hospitality in international congresses of scholars.

I have just been invited to a \$25,000 peace on the waters, or vice versa, international meeting here in Washington. I do not know whether we need one on orientalists or not, but I doubt it very much. I know the work of the Breasted Institute on the University of Chicago campus.

There is \$25,000 to prepare a history of book publishing in America. I simply cannot bring myself to believe that this would not be a duplication of the writings on this subject which have been done previously without Federal subsidies. I defy anyone to check this with the Library of Congress and tell me otherwise.

Then there is \$15,000 for a dictionary of American popular beliefs and superstitions. If you believe in superstitions, by all means vote against this amendment. If not—and I think not—I hope it will be accepted.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

(Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I do not know whether the gentleman from Missouri was guilty of a Freudian slip or not, but the Chairman of the National Foundation on the Humanities is Dr. Barnaby Keeney and not Mr. Bikini. As a matter of fact, although he is a great scholar and was a distinguished university president, I do not think that the Chairman of the Foundation on the Humanities would be particularly attractive in a bikini, even.

The gentleman from Missouri I think argues very well in opposition to his own amendment. With all due respect to him, I might say it would be most interesting when the moneys for medical research come up, which are in excess of billions of dollars, if they are the subject of his careful and scholarly scrutiny as have been his objections to the history of comic strips.

As a matter of fact, if the gentleman would take the time to go to the Library of Congress, which is essentially our Library, the gentleman would find its bibliography is incomplete. There is going to be a requirement and there is a requirement that in order for scholars throughout the United States to avoid the need for coming to Washington and going to the various libraries throughout the United States, there be a centralized bibliography on all subjects, even on ones of which the gentleman approves. It is an absolute need.

It is perfectly easy to ridicule scholarship and perfectly easy to say, "Well, what need is there for a history of the folk lore of any area, including the Pedernales or the Ozarks?" As a matter of fact, some of the great folk music of our land and some of the most poignant literature on the American scene comes from those very areas. It ought to be studied and it ought to be a matter of scholarship just as there ought to be scientific scholarship. Disease and pestilence are not the only enemies of man. Ignorance is just as great or perhaps the greatest of all enemies.

This is nothing more or less than a mischievous amendment and it should be defeated. Are we to be told as civilized human beings that this great land of ours cannot afford the very small amount of money for the arts and humanities, which is contained in this bill? Yet we walk in here and without question—and not necessarily improperly, either—vote in excess of \$2 million an hour to support our military effort in Vietnam. Does anyone in this chamber really and honestly and truthfully believe that we cannot afford a few million dollars for the appreciation and the learning which is so essential in a civilized society when we can afford billions of dollars a year to protect that society? What are we trying to protect? A nation of ignoramuses? I think not.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. By what standards are civilizations remembered? By what standards do we remember the Greeks?

We remember them from Pericles and the Greek philosophers.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. The Greeks are not Americans, you know.

Mr. YATES. It still relates to the subject.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Some people are very dangerous.

Mr. YATES. We remember the art and the culture. Our civilization will be great depending on the arts and the humanities. The emphasis being placed in this House for these cuts being made on the basis of a war going on overlooks the fact that when peace comes it must be made by those skilled in the arts and the humanities and we cannot get the cuts back.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I thank the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. I want to associate myself with the remarks made by the gentleman. No one has a higher regard for the gentleman from Missouri than I. He knows the regard in which I hold him. And, Mr. Chairman, I do not look upon the gentleman's amendment as being frivolous. However, I do believe it is misguided.

Mr. Chairman, if there is anything which I believe we would want to guard against—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON] has expired.

(Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, by unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was given permission to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey yield further?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Yes; I yield further to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, it is my opinion that if there is anything against which we should guard in this Nation at any and all times, it would be an imbalance in our education.

Mr. Chairman, I happen to remember the fact that some years ago, during the period in which the Wright brothers were attempting to obtain a hearing before a committee of the Congress, they were completely laughed out of the hearing room; and, so were the supporters and followers of Marconi.

Mr. Chairman, there existed an imbalance against this type of progress—this type of technological progress—and there existed an imbalance in the other direction. Just as disturbing, who is to be the judge of what scholarship is? Who is to be the judge of what the humanities are? Is it going to be individuals, or is it going to be the community of scholars themselves?

Mr. Chairman, I can say to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON], and to my distinguished friend from Missouri, that I do not believe a more competent individual occupies a position in Government than the distinguished former president of a

great American university, Dr. Barnaby Keeney, to whom reference has been made, and who serves as chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities. The country is equally blessed to have a very distinguished citizen, Roger Stevens, as chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts.

Mr. Chairman, I thoroughly support the position of the gentleman from New Jersey and hope that the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union will do likewise.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey yield to me at this point?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I am delighted to yield to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, the President of the United States in submitting his budget, undertook to use a great deal of restraint in respect to the request for appropriations for the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Appropriations is of course aware of the concern on the part of Members of the House generally for a wise spending policy.

Mr. Chairman, the committee does not want to go overboard on this subject, because the members thereof realize that it is controversial and somewhat difficult.

So, Mr. Chairman, we made a reduction of well in excess of \$4 million here. The total amount in the bill, I believe, is about \$11.7 million.

Mr. Chairman, this is a small program, but the implications of this program are tremendous. They are important. They represent an evidence of cultures and refinements and ambitions and hopes and dreams of the American people.

Mr. Chairman, we do not always agree upon all of the things involved, but we do agree that the things of the heart and the mind and spirit are the greatest things in all the world, the greatest things in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, we do realize that man cannot live by bread alone. We have heard that someone said, "If you have two loaves, go quickly and sell one and buy a flower, because the soul also must be fed."

It seems to me that we should go along with this relatively small sum for one of the great programs which, generally, must be performed by the people and not by the Government, and support these men, Roger Stephens and Dr. Kenney, gentlemen who are trying to afford leadership in this important work, the humanities and the arts.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I am extremely grateful to the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], the chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Chairman, when the Committee rises, I shall ask unanimous consent to include as a part of my remarks, and to insert as a part of my remarks, a list of the grants reflecting the fields of scholarship in which grants have been made by the Foundation on the Humanities.

They represent the brightest young

scholars, the most promising young scholars from nearly every State in the Union, and they are indeed a great contribution.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I yield to the gentlewoman from Michigan.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from New Jersey and to say that I was reared in the community of the gentleman who offered the amendment. Generations of my ancestors lie buried there. I am sure that that community also believes in scholarship. So I trust the gentleman's amendment is defeated.

I particularly hope that we do have a consideration of the American comic strip. As a child I remember—happily—that I sat on my father's lap while he read the Katzenjammer Kids. I trust that we have some understanding of comic strips are, and what the effect has been upon American life.

I also believe that if we were to do a little survey on the superstitions and beliefs of the people of the district of the gentleman from Missouri we will find that a good many of those superstitions and beliefs go back to Elizabeth I.

Mr. Chairman, I personally urge the defeat of the gentleman's amendment, and I support the position of the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in opposition to the amendment and in support of the appropriation of \$11.7 million. Personally, I would support the full amount of \$16,370,000, requested by the President for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the Foundation has worked creatively in the State of New York and throughout the Nation to encourage artists, authors, playwrights, and the members of the dance.

In addition to grants to a number of talented individual New Yorkers in several fields, national organizations based in New York City have also received assistance from the National Endowment for the Arts. For example, the Academy of American Poets received a matching grant to launch a lecture series entitled "Dialogs on the Art of Poetry," for high school teachers.

The American Lyric Theater Workshop received a grant to create a special theater laboratory for professional actors, writers, musicians and dancers, under the direction of Jerome Robbins. The Educational Broadcasting Corp. received a matching grant under a program to enable educational stations throughout the country to provide additional programming in various art fields. Other grants indicative of the diversity and creativity of the Foundation's endeavors went to the American Playwrights Theater, the New York City

Opera Co., the New York Shakespeare Festival, and the New York State Council on the Arts—the first State arts council.

These endeavors give earnest of our concern at the national level for the arts, and they should be, in my judgment, fully supported. But more than this, I believe it is essential. And with all due respect to my distinguished colleague from Missouri, I believe it is one thing to have Government support of the arts on the one hand and congressional evaluation of the arts, on the other. I believe Government support is necessary, but equally there should not and there must not be any Government control or direction over the arts. I believe that should be separate. The role of the critic and the judge should be left to Roger Stevens and Dr. Barnaby Keeney, and to their distinguished councils.

The Congress has the right and clearly so to appropriate funds for the encouragement of the arts, but we should not deal with specific grants which, in my judgment, would be a grave error. We must—as the House of Commons has for two decades—uphold independence for the arts free from political interference.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

(Mr. CONTE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from New Jersey, and rise in opposition to the amendment.

I would also say, as he has pointed out, this Congress yearly appropriates over \$24 billion in armaments for the war in Vietnam, with hardly a ripple of opposition in this House. I would also call attention to the fact that we yearly appropriate approximately \$5 billion for the space program, again without a ripple of dissension in this House.

Certainly the amount recommended for the Foundation on the Arts and Humanities is a drop in the bucket compared with these other programs.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment is defeated, and that the recommendations in the committee report prevail.

It seems a worthy investment in the means by which future generations may know that America, in the second half of the 20th century, was populated by more than transistors, printed microcircuits, and antimissile defense mechanisms.

Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the distinguished Congresswoman who chairs the subcommittee for her work on this most important and complicated bill. The subcommittee has imposed significant reductions where these could be made in the interests of economy without damaging the overall efficiency of the programs involved.

The amounts recommended for the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities would seem to be the mini-

mum necessary to continue the important and very worthwhile work of the Foundation.

The recommended figure is \$4.6 million below the amount requested for fiscal year 1968. This represents a cut of approximately 25 percent in the Foundation's budget request for the coming fiscal year. This must be considered a drastic reduction by any standard. Any further reduction would seem to dictate an extensive retrenchment in their program for the coming year.

In view of the significant progress already achieved by the Foundation, compared with the relatively small investment we have made so far, I strongly recommend that the committee's recommendations be approved.

So far some 287 fellowships have been granted to scholars and teachers in the humanities at 190 institutions in 44 States and the District of Columbia. This represents an increase of 35 percent in the number of such awards from public and private sources and a 90-percent increase in awards to postdoctoral scholars. In addition, 83 projects have been approved totaling some \$1,459,000, and involving 130 American scholars in an activity which will give new meaning and insights to American letters. The projects will involve literary, historical, philosophical, and archeological subjects.

Additional programs under the endowment have also made important strides in the field of educational broadcasting. These programs will bring over 1,600 recorded works in the humanities to the almost 2 million Americans who cannot read because of blindness or other physical disability. Federal assistance is also being given to the Nation's museums and historical societies who, like many fields of education, are in great need of upgraded professional staffing. By imposing cuts in the committee bill, we will widen the already broad gap between the number of grants approved and the number of requests which are received. So far only some 414 grants have been approved of the 1,575 requests received.

Mr. Chairman, in the 89th Congress I was sponsor of a bill to establish a National Foundation on the Humanities. Many of the features of my bill, along with similar bills of my colleagues, were incorporated in the legislation which finally established the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. In stressing the need for this kind of activity in Government, the point was made repeatedly that the humanities had become a neglected field in this age of science and technology. The tremendous imbalance in favor of science was cited, and it was agreed that more attention must be given the humanities, without which the log of history and of our great American heritage could not be written. The competitive atmosphere of international relations has hardly lessened since the establishment of the Foundation, and the imbalance in support of science and technology has likewise increased. If anything, it is more important now than ever that we support the humanities to the fullest extent possible, and, again, I respectfully urge that we accept and ap-

prove the judicious recommendations contained in the committee report.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman will put in the RECORD all of the data he has on what is being programed and what is contemplated. I have been handed two little items that I believe are worth calling to the attention of the House at this time. One is the endowment research and support for an American historical association project to assist scholars by organizing the vast amount of material not fully available to American historians. Another is to provide uniquely valuable source material on the career of Dwight D. Eisenhower. I believe this is very important.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. I might not fully agree.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would like to emphasize that the fundamental disagreement with respect to this amendment between the gentleman from Missouri and I which has run on through the RECORD for a period of time has nothing whatsoever to do with personalities. It is simply a fundamental disagreement and I hasten to disabuse anyone's mind as to any implication other than that.

I thank those who have joined me in opposing this amendment and fervently hope that it is defeated.

Mr. Chairman, following are most informative statements relating to the grants and activities of the Humanities Foundation. I submit that they are spectacularly useful and profound:

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES FELLOWSHIPS ANNOUNCED

FEBRUARY 1, 1967.

The National Endowment for the Humanities today announced the award of its first fellowships, totaling \$1,900,000.

In the belief that national progress in the humanities depends upon increasing the pool of effective and dedicated humanistic teachers and scholars, as fellowships in the sciences have increased the nation's pool of outstanding scientists, the Endowment has established three programs of fellowships. Two of the programs are directed toward younger scholars, one of them providing support for a summer of study and research and the other support for a period of up to eight months. The third program provides support to senior scholars for a year of uninterrupted study and writing which will enable them to make contributions of major significance to their individual fields.

Today's awards, representing 190 educational institutions located in 44 States and the District of Columbia, and including scholars unaffiliated with academic centers, consist of: 100 Fellowships for Younger Scholars, 130 Summer Fellowships, 57 Senior Fellowships.

A list of awards follows:

ALABAMA

Summer fellowships

James M. Miller (History), Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham.

Hugh A. Ragsdale, Jr. (History), University of Alabama, University.

ALASKA

Fellowships for younger scholars

William H. Wilson (U.S. History), University of Alaska, College.

Summer fellowships

Edward H. Hosley (Social Sciences), University of Alaska, College.

ARIZONA

Fellowships for younger scholars

Richard Oakley Davies (Social Sciences), Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff.
Nicholas A. Salerno (English Literature), Arizona State University, Tempe.

Summer fellowships

Larry A. McFarlane (History), Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff.
John K. Yost (History), University of Arizona, Tucson.

ARKANSAS

Fellowships for younger scholars

Barbara Meacham Jarvis (Spanish Literature), University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

CALIFORNIA

Fellowships for younger scholars

George P. Blum (History), Raymond College, Stockton.
Seymour L. Chapin (History), California State College, Los Angeles.
Alan Stanley Curtis (Music), University of California, Berkeley.
Richard Whitlock Davis (History), University of California, Riverside.
Kurt Mueller-Vollmer (Comparative Literature), Stanford University, Stanford.
John F. H. New (History), University of California, Santa Barbara.
David Fate Norton (Philosophy), University of California, La Jolla.
Alexander Rabinowitch (History), University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

Summer fellowships

Norman S. Cohen (U.S. History), Occidental College, Los Angeles.
Thomas K. Dunseath (English Literature), University of California at San Diego, La Jolla.
Robert H. Fossum (American Literature), Claremont Men's College, Claremont.
Frank J. Garosi (History), Sacramento State College, Sacramento.
Helen C. Gilde (English Literature), California State College, Long Beach.
Robert Griffin (French Literature), University of California, Riverside.
Carroll B. Johnson (Spanish Literature), University of California, Los Angeles.
Alice M. Laborde (French Literature), University of California at Irvine, Irvine.
Murray Lefkowitz (Music), San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge.
Michael N. Nagler (Comparative Literature), University of California, Berkeley.
David C. Young (Classical Studies), University of California, Santa Barbara.

Senior fellowships

Marija Gimbutas (History), University of California, Los Angeles.
Mary R. Haas (Linguistics), University of California, Berkeley.
Richard Hostetter (History), University of California, Riverside.
Theodore C. Karp (Music), University of California, Davis.
Vladimir Markov (Russian Literature), University of California, Los Angeles.
Edward N. O'Neil (Classical Studies), University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
Rolfe E. Poppino (History), University of California, Davis.
W. Kendrick Pritchett (Classical Studies), University of California, Berkeley.
Gilbert Reaney (Music), University of California, Los Angeles.
Carlo Pedretti (Art), University of California, Los Angeles.
Hugo Rodriguez-Alcala (Spanish Literature), University of California, Riverside.

Avrum Stroll (Philosophy), University of California, La Jolla.

Larzer Ziff (American Studies), University of California, Berkeley.

COLORADO

Senior fellowships

J. Glenn Gray (Philosophy), The Colorado College, Colorado Springs.

Summer fellowships

John M. Koiler (Philosophy), Colorado State University, Ft. Collins.
Courtland H. Peterson (Social Sciences), University of Colorado, Boulder.

CONNECTICUT

Fellowships for younger scholars

Jack M. Davis (English Literature), University of Connecticut, Storrs.
Stephen L. Dyson (Classical Studies), Wesleyan University, Middletown.
Cyrus Hamlin (German Literature), Yale University, New Haven.

Summer fellowships

Richard O. Curry (U.S. History), University of Connecticut, Storrs.

Senior fellowships

John Morton Blum (American Studies), Yale University, New Haven.
Robert Sabatino Lopez (History), Yale University, New Haven.
Jaroslav Pelikan, (History of Religion), Yale University, New Haven.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Fellowships for younger scholars

Helen James John (Philosophy), Trinity College, Washington, D.C.

Summer fellowships

Robert W. Kenny (History), George Washington University, Washington, D.C.
Shirley S. Kenny (English Literature), Catholic University of America, D.C.
Jeane C. Wilke, (U.S. History), Trinity College, Washington, D.C.

FLORIDA

Fellowships for younger scholars

Charles C. Crittenden (Philosophy), Florida State University, Tallahassee.
Kenneth Alden Megill (Social Sciences), University of Florida, Gainesville.

Summer fellowships

Robert Detweiler (English Literature), Florida Presbyterian College, St. Petersburg.
John G. Gardner (English Literature), Biscayne College, Miami.
Frank P. Norris (Spanish Literature), University of Miami, Coral Gables.
William H. Scheuerle (English Literature), University of South Florida, Tampa.
S. L. Weingart (English Literature), Florida State University, Tallahassee.
George D. Winus (History), University of Florida, Gainesville.

Senior fellowships

George Alexander Lensen (History), Florida State University, Tallahassee.

GEORGIA

Fellowships for younger scholars

William Franklin Boggess (Classical Studies), University of Georgia, Athens.

Summer fellowships

James H. Davis (French Literature), University of Georgia, Athens.
Eva K. Harlan (Philosophy), Emory University, Atlanta.
Allen B. Skel (Music), The Woman's College of Georgia Milledgeville.

HAWAII

Fellowships for younger scholars

Alan Gavan Daws (History), University of Hawaii, Honolulu.

Summer fellowships

Hugh Hi-woong Kang (History), University of Hawaii, Honolulu.

Senior fellowship

Wilhelm G. Solheim (Social Sciences), University of Hawaii, Honolulu.

ILLINOIS

Fellowships for younger scholars

Keith M. Baker (History), University of Chicago.
Rudolph W. Heinze (History), Concordia Teachers College, River Forest.
Peter R. McKeon (History), University of Chicago.
Douglas H. White (English Literature), Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago.

Summer fellowships

Thomas W. Blomquist (History), Northern Illinois University, DeKalb.
Mervin R. Dilts (Classical Studies), University of Illinois, Urbana.
Herbert L. Kessler (Art), University of Chicago.
Taimi Maria Ranta (Social Sciences), Illinois State University, Normal.
John A. Tedeschi (History), The Newberry Library, Chicago.
C. David Tompkins (U.S. History), University of Illinois, Chicago.

Senior fellowships

Charles A. Knudson (French), University of Illinois, Urbana.

INDIANA

Fellowships for younger scholars

John T. Canty (Philosophy), University of Notre Dame.
Robert Harlan King (Philosophy), DePauw University, Greencastle.
Theodore Kermit Scott (Philosophy), Purdue University, Lafayette.

Summer fellowships

Jack M. Balcer (History), Indiana University, Bloomington.
Thomas J. Jemielity (English Literature), University of Notre Dame.
William L. Rowe (Philosophy), Purdue University, Lafayette.

Senior fellowships

Willi Apel (Music), Indiana University, Bloomington.
Wu-chi Liu (Drama), Indiana University, Bloomington.
Nicholas Lobokowicz (Philosophy), University of Notre Dame.
Calvin O. Schrag (Philosophy), Purdue University, West Lafayette.

IOWA

Fellowships for younger scholars

Warner Barnes (American Literature), University of Iowa, Iowa City.
Richard S. Hanson (Middle Eastern Studies), Luther College, Decorah.

Summer fellowships

James T. Clemons (History of Religion), Morningside College, Sioux City.
William S. Cobb (Philosophy), Grinnell College, Grinnell.
Galen O. Rowe (Classical Studies), University of Iowa, Iowa City.
John H. Sieber (History), Luther College, Decorah.

Senior fellowships

Stow Persons (History), University of Iowa, Iowa City.

KANSAS

Fellowships for younger scholars

John G. Clark (History), University of Kansas, Lawrence.
John O. Rees (American Literature), Kansas State University, Manhattan.
Janet Eloise Tupper (Music), Ft. Hays Kansas State College, Hays.

Summer fellowships

John C. English (History), Baker University, Baldwin.
Victor R. Greene (History), Kansas State University, Manhattan.

Ronald W. Tobin (French Literature), University of Kansas, Lawrence.

KENTUCKY

Fellowships for younger scholars

Joseph Polzer (Art), University of Louisville, Louisville.

Summer fellowships

Eric C. Hicks (French Literature), University of Kentucky, Lexington.

LOUISIANA

Fellowships for younger scholars

John Robert Moore (History), University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette.

Summer fellowships

Victor J. Voegeli, III (U.S. History), Tulane University, New Orleans.

MAINE

Fellowships for younger scholars

Dorothy Koonce (Classical Studies), Colby College, Waterville.

MARYLAND

Fellowships for younger scholars

Don William Denny (Art), University of Maryland, College Park.

Summer fellowships

Kariofilis Mitsakis (Comparative Literature), University of Maryland, College Park.
Jerome F. O'Malley (Classical Studies), Loyola College, Baltimore.

Senior fellowships

Don Cameron Allen (English), Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Adrienne Koch (History), University of Maryland, College Park.

MASSACHUSETTS

Fellowships for younger scholars

Daniel R. Borg (History), Clark University, Worcester.

Charles Edwin Clark (U.S. History), Southeastern Mass. Technological Inst., Dartmouth.

Robert W. Doherty (History), University of Massachusetts.

Arthur Ralph Gold (English Literature), Wellesley College, Wellesley.

John L. Heineman (History), Boston College, Chestnut Hill.

Summer fellowships

Marie-Rose Carre (French Literature), Smith College, Northampton.

Samuel Y. Edgerton (Art), Boston University, Boston.

James D. Ellis (Drama), Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley.

Robert A. Hart (History), University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

Paul C. Helmreich (History), Wheaton College, Norton.

Alan H. Schechter (Social Sciences), Wellesley College, Wellesley.

Gordon S. Wood (History), Harvard University, Cambridge.

Senior fellowships

James Franklin Berar (American Literature), Clark University, Worcester.

Ruth J. Dean (French Literature), Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley.

Einar Haugen (Scandinavian Literature), Harvard University, Cambridge.

Baruch A. Levine (Linguistics), Brandeis University, Waltham.

MICHIGAN

Fellowship for younger scholars

Donald N. Baker (History), Michigan State University, East Lansing.

William C. Bryant (Spanish Literature), Oakland University, Rochester.

James Horace Jones (English Literature), Northern Michigan University, Marquette.

William W. Freehling (U.S. History), University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Summer fellowships

John G. Blair (Comparative Literature), Oakland University, Rochester.

Joseph F. Hanna (Philosophy), Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Senior fellowships

Kenneth Ray Scholberg (Spanish Literature), Michigan State University, E. Lansing.

MINNESOTA

Fellowships for younger scholars

Allan H. Spear (U.S. History), University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Summer fellowships

Jooinn Lee (History of Religion), University of Minnesota, Morris.

Toni A. H. McNaron (English Literature), University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Jacqueline T. Schaefer (Comparative Literature), Carleton College, Northfield.

MISSISSIPPI

Fellowship for younger scholars

Leon E. Boothe (U.S. History), University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Summer fellowships

Thomas L. Connelly (U.S. History), Mississippi State University, State College.

William K. Scarborough (U.S. History), University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg.

MISSOURI

Fellowships for younger scholars

Richard L. Admussen (French Literature), Washington University, St. Louis.

Summer fellowships

S. Pendleton Fullwider (U.S. History), Stephens College, Columbia.

Orland W. Johnson (Music), Washington University, St. Louis.

Sheldon J. Watts (History), University of Missouri, Kansas City.

NEBRASKA

Fellowships for younger scholars

Edward L. Homze (History), University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Summer fellowships

Frederick C. Luebke (Social Sciences), Concordia Teachers College, Seward.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Fellowships for younger scholars

Richard Lloyd Regosin (French Literature), Dartmouth College, New Hampshire (Hanover).

Summer fellowships

Thomas Vargish (English Literature), Dartmouth College, Hanover.

NEW JERSEY

Fellowships for younger scholars

James M. McPherson (U.S. History), Princeton University, Princeton.

Edwin Masao (History), Rutgers, The State University, New Brunswick.

Summer fellowships

Robert K. Faulkner (Social Sciences), Princeton University, Princeton.

William W. Fortenbaugh (Classical Studies), Douglas College, New Brunswick.

Dan Warshaw (Social Sciences), Fairleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck.

Stanley B. Winters (History), Newark College of Engineering, Newark.

Senior fellowships

Arthur Mendel (Music), Princeton University, Princeton.

NEW MEXICO

Summer fellowships

John A. Mears (History), New Mexico State University, University Park.

NEW YORK

Fellowships for younger scholars

Carol Rothrock Bleser (U.S. History), Adelphi Suffolk College, Long Island.

Leonard G. Bonin (Philosophy), State University College of New York, Oswego.

Briton Cooper Busch (History), Colgate University, Hamilton.

Arthur L. Clements (English Literature), State University of New York, Binghamton.

Raymond Joseph Cunningham (U.S. History), Fordham University, Bronx.

Lynd Wilks Ferguson (Philosophy), State University of New York, Buffalo.

Joan Gadol (History), City University of New York.

William D. Griffin (History), St. John's University, Jamaica.

Baruch Hochman (Comparative Literature), Bard College, Annadale-on-Hudson.

Jerome J. Nadelhaft (U.S. History), State University College, Geneseo.

Lucy Freeman Sandler (Art), Washington Square College, New York.

Harold I. Shapiro (English Literature), Hofstra University, Hempstead.

Barton Sholod (Comparative Literature), Queens College, Flushing.

David Sidorsky (Philosophy), Columbia University, New York.

Hendrik Vanderwerf (Music), University of Rochester, Rochester.

Joseph Wiesenfarth (English), Manhattan College, Bronx.

Summer fellowships

John R. Aiken (U.S. History), State University College, Buffalo.

Nicholas Capaldi (Philosophy), State University College, Potsdam.

James K. Graby (Philosophy of Religion), Keuka College, Keuka Park.

Leo J. Hoar (Spanish Literature), Fordham University, Bronx.

Michael G. Kammen (History), Cornell University, Ithaca.

Berel Lang (Philosophy), C. W. Post College of Long Island, Brookville.

Michael Mallory (Art), Brooklyn College of the City University of N.Y., Brooklyn.

Eugene P. Nassar (English Literature), Utica College.

John M. O'Brien (History), Queens College, Flushing.

David C. Pierce (History of Religion), Bard College, Annadale-on-Hudson.

Richard P. Roark (Social Sciences), State University College, Geneseo.

David Rosand (Art), Columbia University, New York.

Thomas B. Settle (History), Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Sandro Sticca (Drama), State University of New York at Binghamton.

J. Stuart Wilson (English Literature), State University College, Fredonia.

Senior fellowships

Seeger A. Bonebakker (Middle Eastern Studies), Columbia University, N.Y.

Lionel Casson (History), New York University, N.Y.

Edgar Baldwin Graves (History), Hamilton College, Clinton.

Howard Hibbard (Art), Columbia University, New York.

Norman Kelvin (English Literature), City College of the City University of N.Y.

Arthur Mizener (English Literature), Cornell University, Ithaca.

Ernst Oster (Music), New York, N.Y.—Unaffiliated.

Marc Raef (History), Columbia University, New York.

Melvin Richter (Social Sciences), Hunter College, New York.

A. William Salomone (History), University of Rochester, Rochester.

Bernard S. Solomon (Philosophy), Queens College, Flushing.

NORTH CAROLINA

Fellowships for younger scholars

Randolph M. Būlgin (English Literature), University of North Carolina, Greensboro.

William Brown Patterson (History), Davidson College, Davidson.

John Marion Riddle (History), North Carolina State University, Raleigh.

John M. Schnorrenberg (Art), University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Summer fellowships

Richard C. Barnett (History), Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem.
 Roger A. Bullard (History of Religion), Atlantic Christian College, Wilson.
 William J. De Sua (Italian Literature), University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
 J. Rodney Fulcher (U.S. History), St. Andrews Presbyterian College, Laurinburg.
 Jean Gordon (History), University of North Carolina, Greensboro.

Senior fellowships

Henry C. Boren (History), University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
 Anne Firor Scott (Social Sciences), Duke University, Durham.

NORTH DAKOTA

Fellowships for younger scholars

Theodore I. Messenger (Philosophy), University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

Summer fellowships

Richard F. Hampsten (English Literature), University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

Senior fellowships

Demetrius J. Georgakas (Classical Studies), University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

OHIO

Fellowships for younger scholars

Jasper Hopkins (Philosophy), Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland.
 Zane L. Miller (U.S. History), University of Cincinnati.
 Frank Rosengarten (History), Western Reserve University, Cleveland.
 Jack Ray Thomas (U.S. History), Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green.
 David P. Young (English Literature), Oberlin College, Oberlin.

Summer fellowships

Matthew E. Baigell (Art), Ohio State University, Columbus.
 Norman S. Care (Philosophy), Oberlin College, Oberlin.
 Gary R. Hess (History), Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green.
 Mary K. Howard (History), John Carroll University, University Heights.
 William C. Morgan, III (History), University of Toledo, Toledo.
 Lee Daniel Snyder (History), Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.

Senior fellowships

Hugh M. Davidson (French Literature), Ohio State University, Columbus.
 John R. Spencer (Art), Oberlin College, Oberlin.

OKLAHOMA

Summer fellowships

Charles M. Dollar (U.S. History), Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.

OREGON

Fellowships for younger scholars

John M. Tomsich (U.S. History), Reed College, Portland.
 Darold D. Wax (U.S. History), Oregon State University, Corvallis.

Senior fellowships

Earl Pomeroy (U.S. History), University of Oregon, Eugene.

PENNSYLVANIA

Fellowships for younger scholars

Allan Cutler (Social Sciences), Temple University, Philadelphia.
 David Allen Grimsted (Social Sciences), Bucknell University, Lewisburg.
 Anne Coffin Hanson (Art), Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr.
 Susan Snyder (English Literature), Swarthmore College, Swarthmore.
 Charles L. Tipton (History), Lehigh University, Bethlehem.
 Martin M. Tweedale (Philosophy), University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.

Summer fellowships

James M. Bergquist (U.S. History), Villanova University.
 Bruce L. Clayton (U.S. History), Allegheny College, Meadville.
 Dennis N. K. Darnol (Philosophy), Immaculata College.
 Charles G. Dempsey (Art), Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr.
 Paul R. Evans (Music), University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
 Ira Grushow (English Literature), Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster.
 Allan I. Ludwig (Art), Dickinson College, Carlisle.
 Robert D. Sider (Classical Studies), Messiah College, Grantham.

Senior fellowships

MacEdward Leach (English Literature), University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
 Helen F. North (Classical Studies), Swarthmore College, Swarthmore.

RHODE ISLAND

Fellowships for younger scholars

Margaret Dalton (Russian Literature), Brown University, Providence.

Summer fellowships

Jaegwon Kim (Philosophy), Brown University, Providence.

Senior fellowships

William F. Church (History), Brown University, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Fellowships for younger scholars

William Sanderson Kable (English Literature), University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Summer fellowships

Robert B. Patterson (History), University of South Carolina, Columbia.
 Frederick F. Ritsch (History), Converse College, Spartanburg.

TENNESSEE

Fellowships for younger scholars

Phillip Houston Kennedy (French Literature), University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
 Ljubica D. Popovich (Art), Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

Summer fellowships

B. J. Leggett (English Literature), University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
 James F. Kilroy (English Literature), Vanderbilt University, Nashville.
 Louis C. Stagg (English Literature), Memphis State University, Memphis.

TEXAS

Fellowships for younger scholars

William F. Holmes (U.S. History), Arlington State College, Arlington.
 Alexander P. D. Mourelatos (Philosophy), University of Texas, Austin.
 John W. Velz (English Literature), Rice University, Houston.
 Robert M. Weir (U.S. History), University of Houston, Houston.

Summer fellowships

G. Kari Gailnsky (Classical Studies), University of Texas, Austin.
 Charles D. Peavy (American Literature), University of Houston, Houston.

Senior fellowships

John P. Sullivan (Classical Studies), University of Texas, Austin.

VERMONT

Fellowships for younger scholars

Ursula Heibges (Classical Studies), Middlebury College, Middlebury.
 Victor L. Nuovo (Philosophy), Middlebury College, Middlebury.

VIRGINIA

Fellowships for younger scholars

Woodford D. McClellan (History), University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Summer fellowships

Thomas K. Hearn (Philosophy), College of William & Mary, Williamsburg.
 H. Marshall Jarrett (History), Washington & Lee University, Lexington.
 Harold S. Wilson (U.S. History), Old Dominion College, Norfolk.

Senior fellowships

Clifford Dowdey (U.S. History), Richmond (Unaffiliated).
 Irvin Ennenpreis (English Literature), University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

WASHINGTON

James E. Broyles (Philosophy), Washington State University, Pullman.
 Norman H. Clark (U.S. History), Everett Junior College, Everett.

Richard L. Greaves (History), Eastern Washington State College, Cheney.

WEST VIRGINIA

Fellowships for younger scholars

Barton Hudson (Music), West Virginia University, Morgantown.

WISCONSIN

Fellowships for younger scholars

Alan David Corre (Middle Eastern Studies), University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
 James W. Tuttleton (American Literature), University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Summer fellowships

Vlad I. Thomas (English Literature), Wisconsin State University, Whitewater.
 Chauncey Wood (English Literature), University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Senior fellowships

Gian N. G. Orsini (Comparative Literature), University of Wisconsin, Madison.

WYOMING

Fellowships for younger scholars

Gene M. Gressley (Social Sciences), University of Wyoming, Laramie.

Summer fellowships

Steven M. Foster (English Literature), University of Wyoming, Laramie.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES
EDUCATIONAL GRANTS ANNOUNCED

FEBRUARY 2, 1967.

Barnaby C. Keeney, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, today announced grants totaling \$403,000 to further the study and dissemination of the humanities through educational projects.

In announcing the educational grants, many of which are aimed at strengthening the teaching of the humanities in secondary schools, Mr. Keeney said, "The significant curricular developments in the humanities at the secondary and elementary school levels of education have only partially been disseminated into the nation's school systems. Good basic curricula exist in many fields but the gap between development and application remains large. Many of our programs are aimed at closing that gap."

The grants indicate that the Endowment is concentrating on the individual, through Fellowship grants and through educational programs designed to increase the knowledge and potential of the individual teacher of the humanities from primary school to university. Development of teaching aids such as Instructional Television, and workshops, seminars and programs conducted by leading university professors in the various fields of the humanities are some of the means emphasized through which teachers may deepen their own interests and develop a greater

ability to disseminate their knowledge to their students.

Announcements of individual research grants and other major programs will be issued within the next few weeks.

INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION COMPETITION

To foster national interest in Instructional Television and to bring added color and excitement to the teaching of the humanities in secondary schools, a grant of up to \$100,000 was approved for the WGBH Educational Foundation in Boston, Mass.

The project will involve producers of Instructional Television (ITV), university staff and creative television experts in the production of five television programs relating to various fields of the humanities for classroom use.

A national competition will be held in five regional areas and the best presentation and treatment of ideas from each region will be selected by panels in each area. The panels will be made up of a Project Director, scholars in the fields of the humanities, and representatives of instructional television, educational television and commercial TV.

Each program will be of one-half hour duration and will develop the relationship between two or more fields of the humanities. The programs selected by the panels will be produced at WGBH, Boston, under the supervision of a program director, a leading TV producer and an outstanding "humanist" in the fields covered by the program.

The programs will be disseminated by WGBH which will make them available to the National Center for School and College Television in Bloomington, Indiana and to NAEB and NET meetings. With each film there will be a study guide for the use of classroom teachers. The project director will also make field trips throughout the country to show the films and to discuss their potential use with high school and television personnel.

COUNCIL FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BOSTON, MASS., PROGRAM OF READING AND BOOK EXPOSURE FOR CULTURALLY DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN

A grant of up to \$39,000 was approved to the Council for Public Schools in Boston to carry out two programs to allow children who perhaps have never owned or even read a book to become familiar with reading as a pleasure.

The project will give more than 1,000 elementary school children in disadvantaged areas of Fall River and Boston, Massachusetts, a more individualized exposure to books and related activities than they normally have at home or at school.

Children will be encouraged to borrow books from public libraries and will receive four gift books during the year to stimulate awareness that a book is something to own and to prize. In this way the project will emphasize the point that reading is enjoyable and will develop a child's ability to select books which interest him. College-educated parents in the community will serve as volunteers in this project and will be recruited through civic organizations, churches and schools.

It is hoped that through widespread dissemination of information about the program, comparable communities will be encouraged to adopt similar programs.

TALKING BOOKS PILOT PROJECT

A grant of up to \$100,000 was approved for a pilot project to be undertaken by Recording for the Blind Inc. in New York, in order that this medium may be used to bring the resources of the humanities to the 1.5 million Americans who are unable to read for reasons other than blindness. Since many of these people are confined to hospitals the grant will support a demonstration program in four participating hospitals. Taped "talking books" will be produced in the general field of the humanities including literature, history, philosophy and the social sciences.

Titles will be selected by the librarian of Recording for the Blind in cooperation with the Endowment. More than 1,000 books will be produced and a master tape of each title will be made with a tape copy of each title for program use.

Tapes will be made available on a circulating basis to each of the participating hospitals which include initially, the Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R.I., The Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine of New York University Medical Center, Goldwater Memorial Hospital, and Bellevue Hospital all in New York City. After full circulation has been reached the tapes will be given to the Library of Congress for duplication and circulation through its regional libraries.

Under the new law, the Library of Congress is enabled to extend its services to handicapped persons other than the blind, so it is possible this program will be continued under their auspices.

Evaluation of the project will be carried out by Dr. Lawrence Gold of the City University of New York, over a two-year period. This research will help determine patient reaction, type of books most in demand and other pertinent factors.

STUDY PROGRAM FOR CRITICS

A study grant of up to \$8,000 was approved to New York University School of the Arts to plan a program which would enable 10 to 15 critics of the arts from newspapers, little magazines and quarterlies, and academic critics to come to New York for an academic year of instruction in five areas of the humanities. A seminar in criticism, also in the planning stage, would enable critics to enlarge their competence in a particular field and to attain greater competence and knowledge in correlated fields.

Newspapers in large metropolitan areas are able to have specialists in the various areas of the arts and the humanities, but newspapers in smaller cities throughout the country have a need for critics who are grounded in two or three or even more fields. While journalistic competence is requisite, the approach of this project would be to widen the scope of the critic's knowledge in the humanities.

PROGRAMS FOR HISTORIANS AND HISTORICAL AGENCIES

Two programs dealing directly with bringing about a better understanding of state and local history on the part of directors and staff members of historical societies were approved by the Council.

There are 3,500 historical societies in the United States and these programs are designed to help them work more effectively with the material at hand so that the public may be more easily made aware of what America is and the past that made it so.

The grants were approved to:

The American Association for State and Local History in Nashville, Tennessee. Up to \$55,850 was approved for the purpose of holding two regional seminars of three weeks each for 20 participants on the administration of historical societies and museums. The seminars which will be held in St. Paul, Minnesota, and Portland, Oregon, will stress the importance of analyzing unexplored but accessible material, dramatizing it and making it more readily available to schools in the field so that the nation's historical societies and museums may contribute more effectively to the American public's understanding of its past.

There will also be a Publications Institute of one week's duration to be conducted at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee for 25 participants.

The State Education Department, Albany, New York, was approved a grant of up to \$9,300 for a two-day conference to which will be invited the 1,000 local historians in the various New York State communities. The conference will be pointed toward giving the

participants a broader, more exciting knowledge of their field and encouraging them to relate local history to the wider scene and to coordinate their available materials so that better dissemination is possible. The program will feature lectures by six historians of national prominence.

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, INTERNATIONAL WRITING PROGRAM

The University of Iowa, five years ago, inaugurated a Translation Workshop in conjunction with its highly successful creative writing program. Under this program writers from all over the world have come to the University to study and to translate their own works into English and American works into their own tongues including Turkish, Polish, Japanese, Chinese, Korean and Bengali. The project serves the dual purpose of making American literature more available abroad and of giving the United States the opportunity of having excellent translations of important hitherto unavailable foreign works. A grant of up to \$10,000 has been approved to the University to support this program.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, SUMMER HUMANITIES INSTITUTE

Twenty teachers and a group of gifted students from the Louisville, Kentucky high schools will be given the opportunity of participating in a dual demonstration program taught by members of the University of Louisville's humanities faculty.

The Endowment will support this program with a grant of up to \$30,000 seeing in it an opportunity for high school teachers and university staff to work together to improve and broaden the teaching of the humanities in area schools.

Community resources will be drawn upon including the noted Louisville Symphony Orchestra. The teachers will take two courses taught by the University faculty: "Philosophy, Science and Religion in Modern Culture" and "Arts and Music in Modern Culture."

Then they will apply the new ideas and methods developed in these courses in the teaching of a six-week demonstration class made up of the selected high school students.

The application of teaching ideas developed in the seminars for teachers and the demonstration classes for students should have an important effect on the regional humanities curriculum.

DOVER SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, DOVER, DEL.

A planning grant of \$6,500 was approved to the Dover Special School District to enable the faculty of each of the eight schools in the district (five elementary, two middle schools, and one high school) to work on a program designed to improve the comprehensive humanities program already existing in the Special School District.

One purpose of the planning grant is to enable the school district to analyze its resources, determine how best to make them serve the humanities teacher. Two important facilities whose role will be analyzed are the University of Delaware Computer Center, which now aids in scheduling, testing and in developing pilot projects; and the State Educational Television studio which has assisted Dover in teaching programs. Another purpose is to enable the school system faculty to have released time to consult with university faculty on materials and plans for curricula. Tentative arrangements have been made with a professor of education from the University of Delaware and a professor of American civilization from the University of Pennsylvania.

ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, CONFERENCE ON ALASKAN HISTORY

A grant of up to \$9,850 was provided for the Alaska Methodist University, Anchorage, to enable it to hold a conference of 11 scholars from all parts of the United States and 40 elementary and secondary school teachers

from Alaska on the occasion of the Alaska Purchase Centennial.

The invited scholars will be, for the most part, people who have written books on the history of our 49th State and who have explored the history of the Eskimos.

Primary objectives of the conference are to stimulate teaching interest in Alaskan history which is almost neglected in the majority of history textbooks now in use and to revitalize interest in historical sources which are rapidly disappearing.

AQUINAS COLLEGE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.,
SUMMER WORKSHOP

Emphasizing the effort on the part of the Endowment to strengthen and dramatize the teaching of the humanities in secondary schools is a summer workshop program planned at Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, Michigan, for which a grant of up to \$8,976 was approved. Seventy-five teachers who are now or will be teaching literature in secondary schools will be enrolled. Two-thirds of the participants will be drawn from public schools in Western Michigan, the rest from private schools.

The course, which will demonstrate how trends in the content and style of literature are expressed in the other correlated arts of theatre, painting, music and the cinema, is designed to stimulate creativity in teaching and to give the secondary school teachers the opportunity to receive fresh ideas through their contact with the college faculty. Basis of the course will be selected prose and poetry from 19th and 20th century British, Irish and American literature. The results of the workshop will be published in education journals and should bring about statewide changes in how the humanities are taught.

GREAT LAKES COLLEGES ASSOCIATION

The Council approved a planning grant of up to \$13,500 for the Great Lakes Colleges Association to work out the establishment of a humanities teaching network involving the Great Lakes Colleges Association and Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, and the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ultimately wider college-university cooperation will be established within the Ohio, Michigan and Indiana area which will facilitate the exchange of faculty; enable doctoral and postdoctoral university scholars to familiarize themselves with college teaching; and allow college faculty to do part-time teaching and research at a university, thus strengthening the teaching of the humanities at both college and university levels through this cooperative effort.

Initially a college-university workshop will be set up to work out details of the cooperative plan. This will be followed by a college-university regional conference on a contemporary sub-cultural problem. Member colleges of the Great Lakes College Association are: Antioch College, Denison University, Kenyon College, Oberlin College, Ohio Wesleyan University, DePauw University, Earlham College, Wabash College, Hope College, and Kalamazoo College.

TRAVEL STUDY INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

To enable 30 teachers of visual arts and anthropology at school and college levels to utilize the unique resources of Latin-American museums, the Endowment will support a demonstration program by the University of Georgia with a grant of up to \$22,000.

A four-week tour of Mexican and Guatemalan Museums will enable the teachers to acquire a knowledge of Latin American culture and have a better understanding of the indigenous art of their hemisphere.

The primary objective of this program is to broaden the artistic knowledge of these teachers, who will be drawn from Georgia and neighboring states and who may not have

had the opportunity to visit great museums in this country or abroad. The experience of actually seeing excellent examples of pre-Columbian as well as Colonial and modern Latin American Art should stimulate an interest and excitement which will be communicated to their students.

The tour will be preceded and followed by a week in class at the University so that the participants will not only be briefed on what they will see on their tour but will have time for evaluation on their return.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. JOELSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, I think we should reemphasize the fact that out of a budget recommendation of \$16,370,000 the Committee on Appropriations is recommending \$11,700,000 or a reduction of \$4,670,000. So it has not been extravagant or profligate. Yet the gentleman from Missouri urges even deeper cuts.

In recent decades we have appropriated billions upon billions of dollars for the military and we will do it, I am sure, for years to come because we believe that it is the answer to the question of whether we will survive.

But the next immediate question is, "How will we survive?"

I believe, that when the history books of our troubled era are written, our times will not be judged by the number of thundering bombs, screaming missiles or whining bullets that mankind has been able to produce, but it will be judged on the quality of its poetry and its art and its scholarship and its humanity and its philosophy.

I would urge you as a measure of encouragement to the arts and humanities to support this appropriation. We can add luster to our generation, and we should do so. We must not dump billions and billions of dollars upon our generals and let our poets wither and our scholars perish.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and rise in opposition to the amendment.

(Mr. McDADE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

I want to say just a few words about the National Foundation for the Humanities which was the subject of so much discussion earlier.

In moving to curtail the funds for the National Endowment for the Humanities, the gentleman from Missouri brings sharply into focus the basic question as to the worth of this program.

For this, this House and the country owe him a debt—for this Congress now has the opportunity to finally bury that issue.

And bury it we shall, when we defeat the gentleman's amendment.

There was a revolution in American thinking when the Soviet Union put Sputnik I into orbit, and became the first nation to orbit a space satellite. We rushed to our schools and demanded more science. We rushed to our legislatures and demanded more money for

science. There was a frenzy to make America No. 1 again, and we have been working to that end ever since.

But in our haste to create new and distinguished men of science, I am afraid we lost sight of some of the other values which may, in the long run, have a significance far greater than the question of who can get to the moon first.

It is inconceivable to me that this small sum should be so seriously questioned, when its purpose is to increase our knowledge of our fellow man by encouraging the examination and dissemination of human knowledge.

The essence of the humanities is the study of man, his languages, his literature, his philosophy, his history, his culture.

In short, it is an effort to view the totality of man's efforts in the past in order that we may separate from that past what is good and true and apply it in our daily lives.

And we have much to learn.

For if we have learned to orbit the moon and to split the atom, we have yet to learn how to live in peace.

We have yet to learn the corollary to that phrase that everyone knows: "History tends to repeat itself."

That corollary is: "Those who do not know the past are condemned to relive it."

We cannot afford to relive a past that has been and even now is fractured by man's inability to live at peace.

Our society today is preoccupied with achieving justice for all. But, we cannot achieve this unless we are aware of the whole history of man's struggle against injustice. This is the business of the humanities. We are preoccupied with acquiring the means to accomplish greatness, but we are spending very little to discover what greatness may lie in the individual and in the Nation. Yet, unless we concern ourselves with this search, we may find ourselves with enormous capacities and no sense of direction.

Mr. Chairman, America has been the land to which men dream of coming, but they do not dream of finding science in America. They dream of finding freedom. From its very foundation, it has been a land of freedom, a land where one does not merely live, but one lives richly in the incomparable heritage given us by our Founding Fathers. This is a heritage of humanism. It is a heritage that tried to give to man the dignity which man should have—and to give that dignity, our Founding Fathers were profound students of the dignity of man, of humanism.

I have voted with enthusiasm for the money which we have spent in support of science, in the hope we may produce another Isaac Newton, another Einstein.

I have every confidence my colleagues will defeat this amendment, and will vote to spend the small amount asked. It may well produce another Jefferson—or another Lincoln.

Mr. MORSE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I rise in defense of the full amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee for the National Foundation for the Arts and the Hu-

manities. I regret that it is necessary in this House to defend this modest sum for the study of our history, our arts and our literature. But in rejecting efforts to cut back the money appropriated for the Humanities Endowment, I feel that I am only paying respect to the traditions for which this body stands. It is after all in this House that Madison, Monroe, Clay, and Lincoln sat; it is this Capitol Building where every day we walk past marble memorials to Jefferson, to Webster, and to the great men of our past, some known and some unjustly forgotten; it is here that in the early days of the Republic the Supreme Court made its historic decisions.

In this Chamber, we deliberate on the great issues of our own time, surrounded by the ghosts and memories of our predecessors who in their time wrestled with problems as great as ours.

Mr. Chairman, this building is a great encyclopedia of our history; as we work here we know that the words we speak and the actions we take will be part of the history of tomorrow. A sense of history has stood by us as our Nation grew; our ability to draw from the wisdom of the past has helped us to face and to solve the ever-renewed problems of the present.

The great men who built our Republic and who wrote our Constitution drew their inspiration from the past. Anyone who reads the writings of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, of George Mason and James Madison, of Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton, sees the knowledge and the wisdom they drew from the history and the literature of Greece and Rome, from the political thought of the Italian Renaissance, from the precedents and experience of English history and law.

No computer wrote our Constitution; no data processor programed the wisdom of the past for easy readout by constitutional technicians. Living men read and studied the lessons of history, and by their hard won decisions turned inherited knowledge into the reality of their time which became in its turn our bequest of wisdom to which we still turn for guidance in 1967.

Mr. Chairman, it is ironic that the item which is the subject of this amendment should appear in the \$1.3 billion Interior appropriations bill. In this same bill, we are voting to preserve and to maintain our natural heritage, to memorialize the battlefields of our history, and to maintain the physical monuments of our heritage. Quite rightly, we do not stint ourselves for conservation and preservation. But are we to remember the greatness of our past only in objects—in parks and forests however beautiful, in statues and monuments however impressive?

Mr. Chairman, I would ask this House whether Bradford would rather be remembered for the Mayflower Compact than for the Plymouth Rock Monument, whether Jefferson would rather be remembered for the Declaration of Independence than for Monticello, and whether Lincoln would rather be remembered for the Gettysburg Address than for the Lincoln Memorial?

Mr. Chairman, it is a sad comment on our time that we can spend more than \$70 billion on our national defense, that we can spend additional billions on space efforts, but still quarrel about a comparatively small sum to study the thoughts and the words that make up our heritage of Western civilization. I will vote for the full funding recommended by the committee in good conscience; to me this is a small measure of respect to the men whose thinking, whose writing, and whose actions have made our past a great resource of strength to us now, and as a small gesture to the scholars who make our past and our heritage a very real part of our present.

Now, of all times, we cannot ignore our history or our culture. Now, obsessed as we are by the arts of war and the techniques of destruction, we cannot turn our backs on the "humane studies." Never was there a time when we needed them more.

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

(Mr. MOORHEAD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

A FUNNIES THING HAPPENED ON THE WAY TO THE LOUVRE

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the full appropriation for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

I do so even though there has been criticism of one grant by the Foundation for the study of the effect of the political cartoon and comic strip on American life.

I rise in support of the Foundation with great assurance because I have support for such a grant from that most unlikely of all sources, the France of General de Gaulle.

Mr. Chairman, for many years President Charles de Gaulle has done everything he could to downgrade anything American in France.

Recently, however, that most French of all French institutions, the Louvre Museum, unveiled an exhibit of that most American of American institutions—the funnies.

For years the French Minister of Culture, Andre Malraux, has been trying to bring the best of eastern and western culture to France. But, imagine the temper of the Chambre des Deputes which has been inculcated by De Gaulle's anti-American attitude when the Deputies learned that French taxpayers' dollars had been spent by the Museum des Arts Decoratifs to show an exhibit of American comic strips.

Mr. Chairman, if I were a Member of the Chamber of Deputies, I might feel compelled to object to the expenditure of many thousands of French francs for an exhibition in the Louvre of not French—but of American—comics.

Mr. Chairman, if I were a Member of the Chamber of Deputies, I would certainly make a speech about Monsieur Claude Moliterni, director of the French Society of Research in Illustrated Literature. Monsieur Moliterni said that "French comic-strip thinking is at least

40 years behind the American counterpart."

That is language which should be brought to the attention of the Un-French Activities Committee, if such a committee exists.

If I were a Member of the Chamber of Deputies, I would point out how much more sensible and economical America was with respect to this particular art form where the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities expended only \$8,789 for a study, not of foreign, but of domestic political cartoons and comic strips.

But, Mr. Chairman, I am not a Member of the Chamber of Deputies. I am happy to be a Member of this body and to be able to use the French exhibition as reported yesterday evening by Dan Gregory in the Washington Star, who wrote about the American comic-strip exhibit in the Louvre and quoted the Director as saying:

We are highly encouraged by attendance so far both from the public and professional circles. This is an exciting climax to the 18-month campaign we have been conducting to inform the French public on American comic-strip concepts.

Mr. Gregory's article concluded with the following words:

Burne Hogarth, Mell Lazarus and Lee Falk, among Americans on hand at the opening ceremonies, hailed the exposition's acceptance at the Louvre as a major step in recognizing the cultural and artistic impact of comics, both in the United States and abroad.

"Some French artists are revising their thinking, and this is directly attributable to American influence," said Moliterni. "This exposition and the large contribution by American creators will go a long way toward developing this trend in France."

The exposition is scheduled to go to Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy this year and early in 1968. Negotiations are in progress for it to go to New York by the summer of 1968.

Mr. Chairman, if France and Switzerland and Belgium and the Netherlands and Italy can recognize the cultural and artistic impact of American comics, I think it not improper for an American foundation to do likewise.

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORHEAD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SCHEUER. I believe that art and humanistic studies find their own verity in themselves—ars gratia artis—art for the sake of art, scholarship for the sake of scholarship.

But I think as practical men we can also agree that studies and research projects in the arts and humanities additionally provide the wellspring, the inventory of humanistic thought that provides the foundation for much worthwhile practical application in day to day affairs. Many programs that our Congress has funded, such as pure research in the physical sciences, have provided a wellspring for specific, practical advances in medicine, engineering, industrial, space and defense technology and other applied fields.

We have in the arts and humanities program provisions for studies in the

fields of architecture, planning, the quality of urban environment, the urban design, and urban planning.

If sufficiently creative and thoughtful studies are done in these areas, they may give us great guidance in organizing and directing some of our ongoing federally assisted programs where we are spending literally billions of dollars in remaking American cities—in our housing, transportation, air pollution, model cities, and education programs. Experience has pointed up many flaws in these programs; in many ways they have proven imperfect and have failed to meet our expectations. Many of these programs have been the subject of criticism on the floor of this House.

Perhaps with some fundamental thinking and study of the quality of the urban environment and the quality and design of urban communities made possible under the terms of this legislation, we may seek to achieve more both in the quality and in the cost-benefit impact of these ongoing programs.

(Mr. SCHEUER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say these questions are raised on the Fine Arts Commission. I believe we should recognize the British Art Council, which is the forerunner of our Arts Commission, was formed during World War II, when there was a much greater war effort going on in England. They decided it was important to spend money for the very things they were fighting for.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORHEAD. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I associate myself with all the very distinguished Members of this House who have spoken in opposition to the amendment. As I pointed out earlier, the humanities have contributed to the forming of America itself. A cut here today can only be equated in terms of a cut in the sum of human knowledge. This would be tragic indeed.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I was interested to hear the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. MAHON, talk about the modesty of the President in asking for funds for spending this year.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I was talking about the President's budget request for the arts and humanities activities—the request for some \$16.3 million.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I thought the gentleman was talking about the total bill.

Mr. MAHON. I think we might say that the President exercised some restraint on the bill generally, but I was speaking only to the arts and humanities

item. Certainly the committee has applied additional restraint, as the report of the committee clearly shows.

Mr. GROSS. The modesty of the President is well expressed, I believe, in the fact that the committee saw fit to cut the President's request by nearly \$93 million. If it is Presidential modesty, to ask for \$93 million more than a liberal committee will approve, I do not know the meaning of the word "modesty," but perhaps the gentleman has some other interpretation of it.

Now, Mr. Chairman, of interest to me is this item in the hearings entitled "Linguistic Atlas of Japan." I wonder if the gentlewoman from Washington, the chairman of the subcommittee, can give us some information as to what is here being attempted.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, this was discussed before this committee as set forth on page 856 of the hearings. The decision was made that it was necessary to understand all these background languages, and this is one project that came up for approval of a grant. I can see exactly why they might want to fund the exploration of the background of any language that adds, as I said a moment ago, to the total fund of human knowledge. That is not a bad thing to do.

Mr. GROSS. Would the gentlewoman think that if we have perfected a Linguistic Atlas of Japan, that it could help solve the situation that has grown out of the expropriation by the Japanese of an American hotel in Tokyo just recently?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I believe perhaps the study of the dialects of the people of Japan might enable the people of the world to better understand the people of Japan.

Mr. GROSS. We could communicate with them and tell them we do not like the fact that they expropriate American investments in Japan?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The gentleman is a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and I am sure he will communicate that message.

Mr. GROSS. On page 852 of the hearings I find this colloquy:

Mrs. HANSEN. Now, tell us about the 27th International Congress of Orientalists.

Mr. KEENEY. This is a group of distinguished scholars of the Orient that have been meeting for half a century, I guess. It has met all over the world. It has never met in the United States. One of the things that this country is most criticized for abroad is its inhospitality to conferences, learned conferences of this sort.

One of the best ways to make learned people of other countries understand this country better is by bringing them to this country and letting them associate on intimate terms for a week or two with Americans.

Mrs. HANSEN. And a grant of up to \$25,000 will take care of the costs of this conference?

Mr. KEENEY. No; this will take care of setting up the conference, organizing it. This will not be used to pay the expenses.

Mrs. HANSEN. They pay their own expenses?

Mr. REDDING. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. And those attending from our own country will pay their own expenses.

Mr. KEENEY. Unless they can get their university to do it.

I recall not so many years ago when an international conference was staged in Washington, D.C., and the House restaurant downstairs was opened so that they could feed the international conferees. I do not know whether they were attached to the arts or to the humanities, or to both.

At any rate, Congress was adjourned, the restaurant was opened, and the foreigners were to pay for their meals.

What happened was that the House of Representatives picked up the expense for a lot of unpaid food bills.

I do not know where they get this "inhospitality" label. I do not know what we have to do to convince them that we are a hospitable people.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. GROSS was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. GROSS. So, Mr. Chairman, I do not understand how the promoters of the humanities and arts business, or foreign moochers could label us as being inhospitable.

I assume, as I started to say a moment ago, when I was interrupted, that the nonpayment for food by some of those attending that international conference was charged to the expense of the operation of the restaurant. Members of the press probably would say that House Members do not adequately pay for food in the House restaurant, and that is the reason why there are deficits.

Yes, let us have more international conferences, and let the conferees eat us out of house and home, to add to the deficit of the House restaurant.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the gentleman's yielding.

Methinks they protesteth too much who would prove their own culture.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that no one in submitting this amendment or in any other comment that has been made here today, has been against scholasticism. No one is against the social graces, the arts, or the humanities. And no one is even against the bleeding hearts versus the realists.

The option is not one of choice against what we must do. One wonders whether the military as compared with poetry and culture is indeed a choice or not. The Greeks were not subsidized in developing their culture.

Mr. GROSS. No, and if the gentleman will permit me, neither was the originator of the Katzenjammer Kids that was alluded to a little while ago. He was not subsidized so far as I know. But that was back in days when people were self-reliant and the arts and humanities were only a gleam in some spender's eyes.

Mr. HALL. If the gentleman will yield further, I was coming to that. We have heard from the Northeast, the Kat-

zenjammers, and the Ozarks. I am certainly not against cartoons. There will be many originals found on the walls of my office of a political nature and which are interesting to me. The point I want to make and why I appreciate the gentleman yielding is that what you hear is not all of these questions or whether or not there is a choice but the question is for those who would read history or whether they believe art is for the grace of art or not, and whether we have come to the place that Lord Macaulay described, when commenting on Randall's biography of Thomas Jefferson; namely, that we "are a republic which will survive only until we find we can vote ourselves largess from the Federal Treasury."

Mr. GROSS. I say to the gentleman I support his amendment, but it does not go anywhere near far enough. This ought to be cut down to real size.

Mr. HALL. I agree and I appreciate the gentleman's support.

Mr. GROSS. I am thankful for small favors. I would just like to add this: I think we can save this \$2.7 million and devote it to the humanities and humans in the District of Columbia, to those people who have to appear, for fear of their lives, before a congressional committee as witnesses did yesterday with hoods over their heads in the nature of Ku Klux Klan hoods. I think we could well devote more money to the protection of our citizens, those who live in fear of being killed by thugs, than to expend it on some of the silly things that are being paid for under this appropriation and as set forth in the hearing record we have here dealing with the arts and humanities. Let us do something for our own people here at home.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the gentleman yielding for one last remark. I appreciate the statement of our distinguished majority leader about a grant to study the history of Dwight David Eisenhower. I thought it was being done in Kansas already, but it does not compare with the study already granted and appropriated for by the council on "the mating dance of the Amazonian butterfly."

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. If I have time.

Mr. LONG of Maryland. I believe the gentleman made a statement that arts and literature were not subsidized in ancient Greece.

Mr. GROSS. I did not say anything about ancient Greece. I was not there at the time.

Mr. LONG of Maryland. The gentleman from Missouri, Dr. HALL, I believe, made that statement.

Mr. GROSS. Well, he may have.

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Your learned colleague, I do not pretend to be a deep student of the classics or the Golden Age of Greece, but I would like to point out that arts and literature were probably more heavily subsidized at that time, relative to the resources of the community, than in any other period of history.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HALL].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HALL) there were—ayes 29, noes 99.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Smithsonian Institution

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, including research; preservation, and exhibition, and increase of collections from Government and other sources; international exchanges; anthropological research; maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901, 80 Stat. 299), for other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$23,790,000.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY MR. RIEGLE

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer certain amendments.

Mr. Chairman, there are three amendments, all relating to the Smithsonian Institution, amendments which come at various points in this appropriation bill.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for them to be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to consider en bloc a series of related amendments, all relating to the Smithsonian Institution.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 41, line 16: strike out "\$23,790,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$23,608,000".

On page 42, line 5: strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,316,000".

On page 43, strike out lines 1 through 7.

(Mr. RIEGLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Chairman, these three amendments are all, in my judgment, reasonable reductions in the operations of the Smithsonian Institution for the forthcoming fiscal year.

Mr. Chairman, I would summarize these three amendments, briefly, in this manner:

The first amendment, Mr. Chairman, proposes a reduction from the item of salaries and expenses in the amount of \$182,000.

Mr. Chairman, the second amendment proposes to do away with the increase in the museum programs and related research. If adopted, this amendment would keep that program at its present size.

Then, Mr. Chairman, the final amendment, if adopted, would delete \$803,000 of construction funds for the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.

Mr. Chairman, within the item of salaries and expenses there would still be an increase remaining, if my proposed

amendment is adopted, in excess of \$1 million.

Mr. Chairman, I offer these three amendments at this time for this reason: They are small, and I think the American people are quite ready and willing at this time to make some small sacrifice in order to indicate their desire to help us out with the financial crisis which faces this country.

Then, Mr. Chairman, it is my opinion that the American people are quite willing to use the Smithsonian Institution next year at the same level of services which it provides this year.

Mr. Chairman, there are more than sufficient funds contained in this bill with which to increase and improve the services the next time around, even if these three amendments are adopted.

But, Mr. Chairman, if we do expend these additional moneys, this will represent money which we will have to borrow.

Mr. Chairman, I hope I need not have to remind the Members of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union that we are already some \$14 billion in debt, and over 10 percent of our national income goes for the payment of interest on that debt. That does not represent productive expenditure. We must resist, I believe, the easy choice of slipping deeper and deeper into debt.

Mr. Chairman, this year we are looking toward another record budget and we are looking toward another record deficit, some say a deficit of \$20 billion and some say they will be glad if it is no higher than \$20 billion.

Mr. Chairman, I think what must be said is this: it is the policy of the majority party that has brought about this massive deficit, by bringing in bills such as this one where we do not dare make any reduction, where every dollar requested is sacred, and we are told there is no place where reductions can wisely and prudently be made.

Mr. Chairman, this bill represents an increase over the amount which was appropriated for the present fiscal year, and we do know that it is going to increase this record deficit. We also know that it involves two other things, higher taxes and more inflation.

Mr. Chairman, it is my opinion that the American people by a very decisive vote just a few months ago—and I see 47 vacancies on the Democrat side of the aisle—indicated they desired fiscal responsibility on the part of the Federal Government and did not wish to have to suffer the burden of higher taxes and increased inflation.

There is only one way around that, and that is to cut all the spending we can. These are moderate cuts. They are the kinds of cuts the American people, I believe, want us to make. And if these cuts are not made then this excessive spending will cause the inflation that steals from the paychecks of the working men and women in this country, and from the meager resources of the people who are on social security. They are the ones who are at stake today. Expenditures like these are causing it. I hope we can pass amendments of this kind, and make a beginning in reducing and reversing this inflationary trend,

and stop the trend of ever-increasing spending of borrowed money at the Federal level.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to read from the committee testimony, and in particular the testimony of the Director of the Smithsonian Institution. This appears on page 906 of the committee testimony. The Director said, when he was talking on the money that was in this bill:

In the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery, we have come to the moment of truth. These two galleries are scheduled to be opened in 1968.

These are the funds I have referred to in my amendments.

He then said:

This is going to be the principal cultural event before the next election, in the city of Washington.

He said "before the next election."

Now, Mr. Chairman, he has something else on his mind besides just serving the interests of the American people.

I hope we can cut this down in at least some amount. Certainly the people of the country will welcome some long overdue economy in government.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendments.

Mr. Chairman, in the first place, this is an overall cut. The buildings have been built. Do we want to say to the people who come here to visit that we have no lights; we have no staff; and we have no interpretive assistants?

The second part of the amendment relates to counterpart funds. The third part of the amendment relates to the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. The United States is the recipient of \$25 million worth of art.

Mr. Chairman, what are we going to do with it? Put it down at the end of the Mall some place, and bury it?

Mr. Chairman, I would say to those who say "cut, cut, cut," that we had better tell the American people to stay away from Washington and stop visiting here.

In 1966 the Smithsonian Museum had 12,663,451 visitors. In order to make the Smithsonian more available for people for a longer period of time this Congress, through the activity of our committee, made sure that the hours were extended. Why are we interested in the Smithsonian Institution? Because we hope the young people of this city, as well as the young people from around our Nation visiting here, will become interested in our tremendous past and our exciting future. We hope they will begin to use these facilities for their improvement, morally and culturally, rather than becoming juvenile delinquents and engaging in crime. This is one expenditure that is for the benefit of all Americans in this Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RIEGLE].

The amendments were rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for

obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. JONAS

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. JONAS: On page 45, immediately following line 17, insert a new section as follows:

"SEC.—. No part of the aggregate of the appropriations in title I hereof, or of the aggregate of the appropriations in title II hereof, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons numbering in excess of 98 percent of the aggregate number otherwise provided for in such titles."

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I explained the purpose of this amendment in general debate and therefore will not take the 5 minutes due to the fact that we have been debating this bill all afternoon and Members have work to do in their offices before the day is over.

The amendment would merely fund 98 percent of the jobs programed in the bill. It would, in effect, make a reduction of 2 percent in the jobs contemplated to be filled by the appropriation for next year.

I wish to remind members of the Committee that the Department of the Interior has 82,000 jobs, about 60,000 of which are in the Department proper and the others are in what is called related activities.

I would remind the Committee also that as of December 31, 1966, the Department had 4,820 unfilled jobs under the levels appropriated for last year.

Some of these job vacancies came about by reason of the circular issued by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget last September directing that employment levels be rolled back to the level of July 31, 1966, in order to reduce employment.

Part of the vacancies came about as a result of that directive, but part also came about because of the inability of the Department to fill the jobs on a timely basis due to delays in recruitment and other delays incident to the filling of the jobs.

It has been said here today that most of these new jobs provided for in the bill are in very important activities such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Park Service, and so forth.

I would call your attention to page 118, part I of the hearings, in which there is a list showing where these vacancies occur; 1,907 of the 4,800 job vacancies are in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and 828 of the vacancies are in the National Park Service.

I submit to you that if the Department of the Interior could operate throughout 1966 with 4,800 fewer jobs than were appropriated for last year and do a good job as it has done, I cannot see why, in view of the critical budget situation that we face and the deficit that is contemplated next year, the Department cannot do so in the new year without increasing employment by 1,662 jobs as contemplated in the bill before you today.

I would also call the attention of the committee to the statement of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee which appears on page 78 of part II and I quote:

Mrs. HANSEN. Another area of concern to the committee is the ceilings being placed on personnel by the Budget Bureau shortly after the appropriation is available. You fellows come up here and justify your personnel needs, in some cases indicating the whole program will fall apart if you don't get what you are requesting in personnel. Then after the committee recommends an appropriation in good conscience, we find you don't need as many personnel as you claimed you did.

That is exactly the situation we are now in. They did not need and did not fill the jobs we gave them last year. They wound up on December 31, 1966, with 4,800 vacancies. They do not need the new jobs they are asking for next year. I do not believe my amendment will adversely affect any activity of the Department and believe it deserves the support of the Committee today. Let us strike a blow for economy and fiscal responsibility. The country is counting on Congress to hold the line against excessive and unnecessary spending. Let us today measure up to our responsibility in that regard.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

We have very carefully tried to take cognizance, as the gentleman from North Carolina said, of the excess positions in certain areas. I believe it is well for us to remember where some of these position vacancies were. They were among teachers in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and services such as that.

Also it is well to remember that the Bureau of the Budget imposed personnel ceilings, and there were not as many positions to be filled. Fund reductions recommended by the committee will tend to reduce the number of positions by about 900. But when you reduce the number of positions and automatically put a ceiling such as that which the gentleman has suggested you shall have said, "Don't do some of the work." Many of the positions in the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior are connected with vital activities such as firefighting and the care of Indians in hospitals, and so forth.

We have discovered also that sometimes when we curtail personnel, there is a tendency on the part of the agencies to contract for the work, and in many instances it has been far more costly than using in-house personnel. If you put a blanket ceiling on personnel, suppose a forest fire breaks out some place and there is necessity to put it out. Shall we let the fire burn? The same principle is true with respect to a group of sick Indians in a hospital. Shall we allow them to lie there without care?

I think credence must be given to a committee's attempt to reconcile the work that must be done. And again I remind you of the revenue-producing work, and its relationship to employees. The committee has carefully analyzed this whole matter, and I do urge that you vote down the amendment.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I regret that I must oppose my distinguished friend from North Carolina. He mentions the Indian Bureau and the vacan-

cies they have had. There has been the rollback, freeze, or whatever you may want to call it, having to do with the employees in that particular agency of Government, keeping employment at levels that existed on July 1.

The schools of the Indian Bureau are scattered from Alaska to Florida. They are in North Carolina, Mississippi, all throughout the Midwest, and from the Mississippi River clear out to the west coast. These schools are in isolated areas. It is difficult to get teachers to go to them because salaries are higher in public schools, and teachers do not want to put up with the isolation. It is only the most dedicated who want to help those who are in need who will go out to those places, and by the time the Bureau of Indian Affairs has gone out to get teachers to man these schools, the public schools have already had their choice.

Many teachers are reluctant to go into the Bureau of Indian Affairs school program because of the isolation, so the lowest point at which we would have teachers employed in the Bureau of Indian Affairs would be in July, because the schools do not start until September. Many of the positions are not filled even after the school starts. Then the schools are closed in May, so the teachers leave then. That accounts for many of these so-called vacancies that are reported. We have a teacher on the job for, say, 7 months or 8 months, and that is only seven-twelfths or eight-twelfths of a man-year.

I have been to some of the hospitals on recent visits to the Indian reservations. The personnel ceilings have affected them, so that they are not able to get doctors and nurses to come to the hospitals. As the chairman of our subcommittee the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN] has pointed out, these are small agencies scattered in different parts of the country. The bureaus and other agencies of the Government are in the same situation in the Interior Department. It is not easy. If they were all one monolithic group in one body in an agency, we could cut personnel 2 percent across the board and not reduce the services that are so important and so needed in the classrooms and in the hospitals.

Last fall I visited a Bureau of Commercial Fisheries installation. They had an outstanding scientist, who was dealing with the breeding of fish, and who had discovered a way of hatching fish and growing them from the small egg to maturity—the first time this has happened in the history of biological science—and yet, because of these cuts that are arbitrarily made; were it not for a student on the university campus who would devote his time without charge to help the professor with this project, the tremendous work that was done and much of the information would have been lost.

I hope the members of this Committee will vote this amendment down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

The question was taken; and on a

division (demanded by Mr. JONAS) there were—ayes 36, noes 72.

So the amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BOW

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Bow: On page 45, immediately following line 17, insert a new section as follows:

"SEC. —. Money appropriated in this Act shall be available for expenditure in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, only to the extent that expenditure thereof shall not result in total aggregate net expenditures of all agencies provided for herein beyond 95 per centum of the total aggregate net expenditures estimated therefor in the budget for 1968 (H. Doc. 15)."

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, this is the same amendment that was offered five times last year and once this year. It should not require any further explanation. I will explain it briefly, however, just so your recollection may be refreshed as to what it would accomplish.

It would limit the expenditure of funds appropriated in this bill so that expenditure thereof would not result in total aggregate net expenditures of all agencies provided for in the bill beyond 95 percent of the amount which the President's January budget estimated would be spent by these agencies in fiscal 1968.

To the extent that there are 1-year appropriations in the bill, and a great body of appropriations are for 1 year, the effect of the amendment would be to reduce the funds in this bill by 5 percent and the President's proposed 1968 spending by about 5 percent. To the extent that there are multiple-year appropriations in the bill, the amounts of the reduction in the bill and in the President's planned spending would depend upon the availability of carryover funds which the President could use to finance activities of agencies provided for in the bill.

The amendment does not affect the spending of previously appropriated funds and it does not cut any individual appropriation item in the bill. Simply put, it limits the President's total proposed spending in fiscal 1968 to 95 percent of the aggregate amount that would otherwise be spent by the agencies provided for in the bill.

Since the amendment goes to the aggregate spending rather than to spending on individual programs, it would give the President substantial flexibility in determining where cuts could be made without any crippling effect upon the essential services of government. As a matter of fact within the framework of the bill, the President would have the same flexibility in determining where individual cuts should be made as he had last fall when he announced a budgetary cut-back of \$5.3 billion in Federal programs in an effort to save \$3 billion from planned spending during the current fiscal year.

Of course, the expenditure limitation amendment would make the reductions mandatory and the administration would not be in a position to rescind the cuts as has been done recently with

respect to the President's proposed \$3 billion reduction in 1967 spending.

If Congress fails this year to curb Federal expenditures, then spending on nondefense programs, exclusive of interest, will have almost doubled—97-percent increase—in the 8 years since 1960, when the budget was last balanced. We simply cannot escape the fact that necessary expenditures for the War in Vietnam are increasing, and they probably will continue to escalate for the foreseeable future. Never before in our Nation's history have we attempted to fight a war on the one hand and on the other continue business as usual with respect to nondefense spending. The continued pursuit of such a policy at this time can only result in further price inflation, either increased taxes or an unmanageable deficit, and the threat of debility in the economy's private sector should a recession develop from the present slowdown in economic growth. For these reasons, I urge you to support the amendment.

It has been suggested by the gentleman from New Jersey that an across the board cut such as this would take away from the House the opportunity to allocate where cuts should be made. I am sure the gentleman knows, as do the other Members of the House, that the President does not have to spend any of the money we appropriate, so we do not direct him where to spend the money. If he wants to cut down any place he can, so this is not taking away from the House of Representatives any of its prerogatives. The President has that power already. We only appropriate, and he spends what he wants to spend where he wants to spend it.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. JOELSON. I am sure the gentleman will concede that under the present arrangement the Executive cannot spend more than we appropriate.

As I understand the gentleman's amendment, in this 5-percent area it would give the Executive unbridled discretion.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman is completely wrong. We only say to him that he can spend no more than 95 percent of the amount he estimated in the budget for 1968 would be spent. That does not give him an opportunity to spend any more in any field. He is limited by the amount in the budget estimate.

He did that last year, as the gentleman well knows, after Congress adjourned. He did exactly this sort of thing. He held up \$5.3 billion.

When the Director of the Bureau of the Budget called me and told me the President was going to do this, and wanted me to know it, I said, "This sounds very much like the Bow amendment to me." With the exception of highways, it was pretty much the Bow amendment.

So the President did it anyway.

I say we are not taking away the powers of the House of Representatives, because the President has that power now. What the House of Representatives will

be saying to the President is that we are now exercising the powers of Congress and saying to him, "Mr. President, you cannot spend beyond 95 percent."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. Bow was allowed to proceed for 3 additional minutes).

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman, so that I may have 2 minutes.

Mr. JOELSON. I take only a half minute to tell the gentleman how delighted we are that he is back here again, hale and hearty, fighting away, even though we disagree.

Having said that, I take the other half minute to say that the 5 percent still would give to the President discretion as to how he would diminish that 5 percent of spending.

Mr. BOW. I say to the gentleman that the President already has the authority. He used it after the Congress adjourned by freezing \$5.3 billion and he used his own discretion as to where he would do it. This will give the House the opportunity to say to the President, "You cannot spend beyond 95 percent." This is the way really to get at this budget and begin to get some cuts in it. Then we can go back to the people and say, "Congress has done it." In doing it we will not affect any essential service of the Government.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JONAS. Would it not be fair to say it is absolutely the only way Congress can exercise any control over spending?

Mr. BOW. I think the gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I do not think I need to go into any great depth on this subject, because the House has discussed it repeatedly. I took my oath of office as a Member of the legislative body. I am not about to abdicate one small part of it to the discretion of any other branch of the three branches of Government. I do not propose after spending all the time that we have spent on a subcommittee determining those items we felt logically and properly belonged in a budget, that we should finally say, "Mr. President, here, you just do what you please with it." Otherwise, why should it not be more sensible to appropriate the full amount of his budget and say to him, "You go ahead and spend it any way you please as long as you take off 5 percent."

I would like to point out that there is already a 6.3 percent cut here. I would like to point one other thing out, too. Those programs the Executive might not think are the proper programs, in spite of what you and I think, and might be the very ones that would be included in the reduction. Frankly, I prefer to retain my prerogatives as a Member of Congress.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I will not take the 5 minutes allotted me but merely emphasize what the chair-

man has said. We worked diligently on this budget and recommended a 6.3-percent reduction. It just seems to me we have gone as far as we can in this regard. I hope this amendment will be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Bow) there were—ayes 42, noes 71.

So the amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF GEORGIA

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia: On page 45, between lines 17 and 18, insert:

"SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for any purpose relating to the charging of entrance fees to any recreational sites owned by the United States."

(Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, on Friday, April 14, this year, the Corps of Engineers announced that they would be charging this year, at 168 recreational sites throughout the United States, fees in accord with the so-called Golden Passport program.

Mr. Chairman, this represents an increase of some 16 sites over the number of sites at which fees were charged last year.

The fees that are charged are fees charged not only by the Corps of Engineers, but they are also charged by the National Park Service, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, as well as the Bureau of Land Management, and the Corps of Engineers in the water recreational areas.

Mr. Chairman, from 1944 until 1965, there were no fees charged, in fact, the Flood Control Act of 1944 specifically prohibited the charging of fees.

In 1965, as the result of an act of Congress, this prohibition was deleted by section 2(a) of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965.

What this means is simply this, that we will be charging the people of the United States a fee for using the various recreational sites throughout the country and which were constructed with their tax money.

There are a number of areas, of course, that are involved in this situation.

Mr. Chairman, since this announcement was made on April 14, I have received several inquiries from constituents, whom it is my honor to represent, primarily because Lake Lanier, one of the newly included areas, is located near my district.

There were approximately 8 million persons who visited this facility last year, according to the Corps of Engineers.

Mr. Chairman, I recall very, very vividly that when this lake was constructed, we were told that the people of the area would be given free access and free recreational use of this facility, in addition to the generation of hydroelectric power, and that they would

be able to go on picnics, water skiing, and hiking without charge.

Frankly, Mr. Chairman, I can afford the \$7 charge or the \$1 charge if I go for a visit to one of these facilities. However, there are so many people who live in the congressional district which it is my honor to represent who simply cannot afford this fee. They may be able to afford enough gasoline in order to get their car to the site but the payment of such a fee is going to deprive them of the money which they need for the support of their families.

Mr. Chairman, we have had in Washington this week the National Letter Carriers who are asking for a raise in pay. These hard-working people, after having served for a period of 21 years, will make as much as \$7,200 per year. And, Mr. Chairman, they need every penny they make. However, if you charge these fees to someone who is attempting to send his child through school on an income of \$600 a month, this is going to work a hardship upon him.

Also, Mr. Chairman, we hear the cry that there are going to be riots throughout the country this summer unless certain recreational facilities are made available to the people.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit to the members of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union that by charging fees for the use of recreational areas, we will encourage these people to remain in their ghettos, because many of them simply cannot afford the cost, the entrance cost, into these particular areas.

I would like to appeal for support from both sides of the aisle. These areas have been developed with the taxpayers' money. They are to be used by all the people. Now they are charging the \$1 fee per person. This is not an exorbitant fee to me, but it is going to be to many people.

Mr. Chairman, I urge support of this amendment in order to prohibit any of the funds from this act being used for the purpose of charging fees to the people, for the recreational facilities that have been built with the taxpayers' money.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

In effect, Mr. Chairman, what this amendment would do—and this is a very short and quick summary—it would repeal the entire land and water conservation fund program. There is no faster way to unbalance the Interior Department budget than by the adoption of this amendment. This is a matter for consideration in the authorizing committee. We have discussed it with our Committee on Appropriations and with the chairman of the authorizing committee—who will speak on this in just a few moments—but this is something that should not be done at this particular point in time, for this would negate the authorizing legislation and eliminate a sizable amount of the funding in the budget without any further consideration or discussion. To my mind this would be absolutely the most imprudent thing this House could do, and I sin-

cerely hope the amendment is voted down.

[Mr. ASPINALL addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time principally to state a position that I know is shared by a good many on both sides of the aisle, which is a position in sympathy with the amendment which the gentleman from Georgia has presented here on this floor this afternoon.

I believe there are many of us on our side of the aisle, as well as on the other side of the aisle, who question the wisdom of the entrance fee approach in connection with our outdoor recreational program.

Further, I believe that we have had evidence presented very recently to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs indicating that among the administrators of this program there has been a great deal of disappointment in the revenues derived from the fees, and that they are reviewing at this time the fee system and its effectiveness.

At the same time, I will agree with the gentlewoman who is the chairman of the subcommittee, and with the chairman of the full committee, that this is not the proper time or the proper piece of legislation with which to deal with this subject matter.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the gentleman has stated a position that will have many friends on future dates, and in this forum. I believe the experience of this year may very well bring the administration itself to the point of recommending a complete change with reference to the fee system that is now in use.

But I do think they have made a good case before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, for being permitted to continue the use of the fee system through this current year and to see just how it works out in the recreational areas of the country.

I hope the amendment will be rejected at this time with the understanding that the experience of this year may very well lead a number of us to support a subsequent piece of legislation to deal with this subject in the next session of the Congress.

(Mr. SMITH of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. SMITH of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I would like to agree with my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON], concerning the ridiculous determination that has been made by the Department of the Interior to charge the local citizens living near the Wichita Mountain Refuge user fees for access to the eight recreational areas in the park.

I have been contacted by many of my constituents in the southwestern part of Oklahoma in regard to the charging of these fees. The public reaction of the charging of these fees under the so-called golden eagle program has been one of unanimous disapproval.

There have been no new facilities constructed in the eight recreational areas

in the Wichita refuge since the CCC days of the depression. The refuge does attract some tourists but because of its remoteness most of the visitors are simply a constant turnover from the local area or from the Fort Sill military installation.

In my opinion the business of charging user fees for facilities which were constructed 30 years ago not only positively constitutes double taxation but at the same time simply does not constitute good commonsense. I would hope that the Secretary of the Interior would ask the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to reconsider their determinations and remove the unnecessary and burdensome fees from this area.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. THOMPSON].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to take time to say that I think the House of Representatives owes a vote of thanks to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentlewoman from Washington, for the very efficient and knowledgeable manner in which she has handled this bill.

This is the first time a woman Member of the House of Representatives has ever managed an appropriation bill on the floor. The gentlewoman from Washington has set a precedent that all Members could well emulate.

Mr. Chairman, I know that we all join in commending her.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentlewoman.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma and I would like to express my appreciation to the Members of the House today who have been so patient. I also want to say that no bill is possible without all of us working together. I do express my deepest appreciation to each and every Member of the House of Representatives for your courteous consideration and your kind understanding and cooperation.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 9029) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question. The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on

the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. BOW. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies.

The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Bow moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to that Committee to report it back forthwith with the following amendment: On page 45, immediately following line 17, insert a new section as follows:

"Sec. —. Money appropriated in this Act shall be available for expenditure in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968 only to the extent that expenditure thereof shall not result in total aggregate net expenditures of all agencies provided for herein beyond ninety-five percent of the total aggregate net expenditures estimated therefor in the budget for 1968 (H. Doc. 15)."

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] demands the yeas and nays.

Members in favor of taking the vote by the yeas and nays will rise and remain standing until counted.

A sufficient number have arisen.

In accordance with the unanimous-consent agreement of April 20, further proceedings on the bill will be postponed until tomorrow.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill H.R. 9029.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

BILL TO HELP CURB MISMANAGEMENT AND WASTE IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

(Mr. BETTS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BETTS. Mr. Speaker, the proposed fiscal year 1968 budget has received considerable criticism in this Chamber and many Members are hoping certain nondefense programs can be trimmed or eliminated. The President wants a surtax imposed to reduce the size of the contemplated recordbreaking budget deficit. Yet, amid the talk of reducing expenditures, far too little attention is

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Interior appropriation bill. Senate passed Appalachian development bill. Rep. Price, Tex., and others introduced and discussed meat import control bill. Rep. Randall introduced and discussed dairy import bill. Sen. Nelson introduced and discussed bill to authorize loans to rural outdoor recreation enterprises.

HOUSE

1. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968. Passed, 376-11, without amendment this bill, H. R. 9029, which includes items for the Forest Service (pp. H4741, H4743-45, A2068-9). Rejected, 158-231, a motion by Rep. Bow to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back with an amendment to provide that funds appropriated in the bill shall be available for expenditure only to the extent that expenditures shall not result in total aggregate net expenditures beyond 95 percent of the total aggregate net expenditures estimated in the 1968 Budget (pp. H4743-4).

(over)

Following are additional excerpts from the Committee report (H. Rept. 206, Apr. 21)

Funding of New Projects and Activities. On numerous occasions during the course of the hearings, the Committee was aware of an increasing tendency on the part of some agencies to initiate new projects or activities to the detriment of existing programs that had been in progress for a period of time.

The Committee fully understands the hard decisions that must be made when because of lack of available funds, priorities must be considered. However, in situations such as this, the Committee does not endorse action to abandon progress on a well established and practical project whose value has already been proved to provide funding for a new activity whose ultimate worth is still problematical, and which from the standpoint of sound financial management would not qualify for as high a priority as the project upon which work was interrupted. The Committee is especially concerned with delays of construction projects and activities which protect and enhance the natural resources of this nation.

The Committee is also somewhat apprehensive as to whether or not sufficient consideration is being given to what might be called "fundamental activities" of certain agencies which are currently giving indications they may be interested in expanding their activities to what might be considered more glamorous pursuits at the expense of their basic fundamental activities. The Committee wishes to go on record by stating that it fully expects those agencies responsible for the protection and conservation of our natural resources to give these matters their first and foremost consideration. Any efforts to gloss over these basic responsibilities in order to engage in other less important activities will be viewed with stern disfavor by the Committee and it will be obliged to act accordingly.

Also related to this consideration, is what the Committee discerns to be an increasing tendency in several agencies to expand their construction work on new projects, while at the same time facilities already available are being allowed to deteriorate because of an insufficient allocation of maintenance funds. It is an undisputed fact that each year maintenance is delayed, repair and rehabilitation costs increase greatly. The Committee therefore expects more attention to be given the attainment of a more favorable balance between maintenance and rehabilitation costs and construction costs for new projects.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Policy. Income to the fund from admission and user fees is much less than was estimated. The Committee directs the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the participating agencies to be much more aggressive in the designation of fee areas and in the administration of the fee aspects of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The Committee believes that the using public should pay a reasonable share of the cost of recreation facilities provided by the Federal government.

The Committee reaffirms the reprogramming procedures followed during the past two years.

The Committee is not responsive to programming on an administrative unit basis until it is evident through a material reduction in reprogramming requests that the agencies are doing a better job of selection and price estimation on the track recommended in the budget estimate.

The Committee is also concerned that States have not obligated a larger portion of their allocations and it believes emphasis by the States should be on acquisition rather than development. In the opinion of the Committee, a proper ratio between development and acquisition for the States would be about one-third for development and two-thirds for acquisition. It urges the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the States to work toward this objective.

The Committee will look with strong disfavor on any developments under the State programs that involve luxury types of development in general, and it feels that the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in approving State plans should give the very lowest priority to resort hotels and motels that can be funded by private financing.

For other items of interest to this Department see Digest 61, issued Apr. 24.

2. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee was given until midnight Fri., Apr. 28, to file "a privileged report on the second supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal year 1967." p. H4741
3. 4-H CLUBS. Rep. Matsunaga commended the work of the 4-H Clubs. p. H4774
4. ECONOMIC AID. Rep. Patman inserted the speech of Secretary of Treasury Fowler at the inaugural session of the Inter-American Development Bank in which he congratulated the Bank Management "on selecting as the topic for the deliberations of the Round Table this year; 'Latin American Agricultural Development in the Next Decade.'" pp. H4775-6
5. FARM PROGRAMS. Rep. Shriver inserted a number of resolutions adopted by the Farmers Cooperative Commission Co. relating to agricultural and farm matters. pp. H4782-3
6. POLLUTION. Rep. Cramer stated that progress under the Clean Water Act "is bogged down...with governmental redtape." pp. H4789-90
Rep. Howard inserted a speech on the "need for accelerated research in water pollution" and its impact on industry. pp. H4821-2
7. FOOD STAMP PROGRAM. Reps. Gallagher and Annunzio urged continuance of the food stamp program. pp. H4814, H4819-21
8. POVERTY. Rep. Rees expressed pleasure that community action agencies have included consumer education programs as part of their local war against poverty. p. H4821
9. CONSERVATION. Rep. Morse, Mass., inserted a speech of Rep. Brown, Ohio, which he stated showed concern for the preservation of our natural resources, and the urgent need for comprehensive planning. pp. H4784-6

SENATE

10. APPALACHIA. Passed, 68-13, with amendments S. 602, to revise and extend the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. pp. S5982-6007
11. LIVESTOCK. Sen. Hruska discussed "the critical role livestock plays in maintaining a healthy agricultural economy" and inserted an article on this subject. pp. S5960-1
12. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Morton inserted a speech on "The Case For Foreign Aid." pp. S5971-3
13. 4-H CLUBS. Sen. Sparkman commended the work of the 4-H Clubs and inserted an article by one of its members, "What I Have Done and Learned in 4-H Clubs." pp. S5970-1

14. TRUTH-IN-LENDING. Sen. Proxmire inserted testimony by a AFL-CIO official in support of S. 5, the truth-in-lending bill. pp. S5973-4
15. PLANNING. Sen. Mondale inserted an article in support of his bill S. 843, the proposed Full Opportunity and Social Accounting Act of 1967. pp. S5974-5
16. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8363, to authorize additional appropriations for prosecution of projects in certain comprehensive river basin plans for flood control, navigation, etc. (S. Rept. 196). p. S5945
17. CIVIL SERVICE. Received a GAO report on financing the civil service retirement system. p. S5944
18. GRAIN SHIPMENTS. Received a resolution from the Wis. Legislature urging Congress to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with State officials on State laws regulating the grain shipping industry. p. S5944
19. TAX SHARING. Received from the Ga. Legislature a resolution urging Congress to enact legislation to remit to the States a portion of income tax revenue paid to the U. S. p. S5945
20. COSPONSORS. Sens. Monroney and Harris were added as cosponsors of S. 1423, providing for new legislative authorization on small watersheds. p. S5960

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

21. SOIL CONSERVATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Monroney commending soil conservation districts and urging observance of Soil Stewardship Week. p. A2063
22. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Moorhead inserted an article, "Shortsighted View of Trade." pp. A2063-4
23. MEAT IMPORTS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Mathias, Calif., urging passage of bills to restrict imports of meat and meat products and stating that "Farm parity ratio for the past 2 months at 74 is the lowest since 1934." p. A2069
24. WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Gardner inserting an article "The Case of the Missing Wage-Price Controls", "dealing with an apparent change in course by the Johnson administration and what caused it." pp. A2077-8
25. FOOD STAMP. Extension of remarks of Rep. Sullivan urging defeat of committee amendments to the food stamp bill, and inserting an article in support of the program. pp. A2082-3
26. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Frelinghuysen inserted David Rockefeller's address, "The Case for Foreign Aid." pp. A2087-9

BILLS INTRODUCED

27. VEHICLES. H. R. 9380 by Rep. Blatnik, to authorize the expenditure of appropriated funds for insurance covering the operation of motor vehicles in foreign countries; to Government Operations Committee.

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1967

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

It is more blessed to give than to receive—Acts 20: 35.

O God and Father of us all, who hast created man in Thine own image and made him a living soul that he might live in fellowship with Thee, grant unto us Thy blessing as we wait upon Thee in prayer. Make us good in thought, gentle in word, and generous in deed.

Call to our minds again that it is better to give than to receive, better to minister unto others than to be ministered unto ourselves, better to be governed by Thy spirit than to be goaded by our own selfish desires.

Bless our President, our Speaker, and these Representatives of our people. May the benediction of Thy spirit abide in their hearts and lead them in the paths of righteousness, truth, and good will that the lamp of freedom may burn more brightly in our day and the banner of a just good will may fly forever at the masthead of our Nation. In the name of Christ we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1967—PERMISSION GRANTED TO COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO FILE BY MIDNIGHT FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1967, A PRIVILEGED REPORT

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations have until midnight Friday, April 28, 1967, to file a privileged report on the second supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal year 1967.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, on that bill I reserve all points of order.

UNFAIR TREATMENT OF CONGRESSMEN WITH RESERVE AND NATIONAL GUARD COMMISSIONS

(Mr. MONTGOMERY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, since coming to Washington I have found that a Defense Department regulation in regard to Congressmen with Reserve and National Guard commissions is very unfair and unreasonable. In fact, when elected to Congress, a man is forced to give up planned military Reserve careers

and saharaed into a do-nothing or inactive military status. Under the present Department of Defense regulations a Member of Congress is discouraged from continuing his correspondence courses and his military education.

When most of us started our Reserve military careers we had no idea we would ever be elected to this great body. So why penalize a citizen-soldier just because he is elected to the Congress? If Congress does not want its Members to be citizen-soldiers then why do we not have Congress pass a law and not be regulated by nonelected officials?

I ask that other Members of the Congress join with me in correcting this unfair Department of Defense regulation.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

(Mr. RIEGLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Speaker, today we will have an opportunity to recommit the appropriation bill for Interior and related activities with instructions that its spending be reduced by 5 percent.

Yesterday, I and other Members offered specific amendments to reduce this appropriation bill, but these amendments were defeated by administration supporters. Those of us who believe we need economy in Government have no choice today but to try our last alternative for reducing spending; namely, an across-the-board cut.

Today the people of the country should know that those who vote against this 5-percent reduction in nonessential spending are voting for a budget increase—and therefore are voting for bigger Government, more Federal bureaucrats, and a bigger deficit which only means more inflation and higher taxes.

Those who vote for this reduction in nonessential spending vote for economy in Government, vote to stop inflation, and vote to protect the hard-earned buying power and tax dollars of the working men and women of this country.

If all the people of the country could be present in this Chamber today, I believe 95 percent of them would vote to reduce this appropriation bill by 5 percent.

WHAT CUTS IN INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS MEAN TO AMERICA

(Mrs. HANSEN of Washington asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, yesterday we discussed the ap-

propriation bill that the Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior presented to you.

I do not think I need to point out again that this is a bill which provides over a billion dollars worth of revenue. So, any cut in the appropriations provided by this bill is to say that we do not want to help the economy of the United States. It says instead that we want to cut forest production, and cut water programs. This is exactly what cuts in this bill will do.

Further than that, such cuts in this bill would say to the Indian people, "We do not want to educate you." It says to the people in the trust territories, "We do not want to do a better job to help your government there or the people of your territories."

And remember, the image of the United States in the Far Pacific lies in our management there.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT ARE ESSENTIAL

(Mr. REIFEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN] in her remarks concerning the Interior Department appropriations and in her reply to the gentleman from Michigan who seems to take the position that the appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies are not essential spending.

I regret that such a label as that has been placed upon this important bill because in the bill, for instance, there is one item that amounts to over \$1 million which is almost 50 percent an add-on item and which has been requested by Members on both sides of the aisle. Its impact can be felt across the country with respect to the destruction that the blackbirds are doing to crops in the Upper Midwest and throughout the South. That is only one item. It was considered so essential by us in the committee that we added it on and cut down in other areas of the budget requests, so that we could accommodate that item and at the same time cut the budget request down almost 6 percent, which I believe was a real cut in a bill that is designed to strengthen our country in its natural resources, in its development, in its protection, and in its exploration for good.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATION SHOULD BE REDUCED

(Mr. JONAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 min-

ute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, we have just heard two arguments against adopting the motion to recommit and I should like to respond during the 1 minute available.

I call to the attention of those in the Chamber the fact that even with a substantial cut, the bill contains \$32 million more than the amount appropriated last year. The purpose of the motion to recommit is simply to reduce spending in these programs next year by 5 percent.

I believe the blackbirds can take a 5-percent cut. It would only be \$50,000 out of a \$1 million item. In view of the budgetary situation and the substantial increase over spending last year, we can afford to reduce this bill by 5 percent.

This, in fact, is the only way Congress can exercise any control over spending in a given year. The President can reduce spending levels, as he undertook to do last year, by freezing funds Congress appropriated for highway construction, military housing, education, health, housing, and so forth. I think Congress should give a little encouragement to the program of reducing spending, and a vote for the motion to recommit will do just that. I urge an affirmative vote on the motion. This will not damage any program but will simply move the funding level close to the level on which the Department operated last year.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968

(Mr. JOELSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, the appropriation that we discussed yesterday was unanimously reported by the subcommittee in control. If we are just going to arbitrarily fix a percentage cut over and above something that has been very soundly considered, the Appropriations Committee might as well go out of business. We have considered this. We have cut 6 percent.

I would urge the Members not to turn over to the executive branch the functions of this Congress. We are charged with the responsibility of appropriating. When we just have an across-the-board slash, we are giving our responsibility to the executive branch of the Government.

COUNCIL ON ARTS AND HUMANITIES

(Mr. HALL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I have only one short postscript to add to yesterday's debate as it pertained to the National Council on Arts and Humanities. As I have carefully reviewed that debate and some of the comments, several significant matters comes to mind.

First, the debate was full of generalities, but for some reason the proponents were not willing to get down to specifics, that is the 65 grants totalling

almost \$1 million which were announced on February 8, and which precipitated my endeavors to save the taxpayer a few dollars, a true function of the legislative branch of the U.S. Government.

My colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McDade], said:

Through the arts and humanities section of this bill, there are funds to raise the very quality of American life, so that we may offer all Americans a better life.

But nowhere did he relate this worthy objective to the specific grants announced on February 8.

My colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Thompson], posed the question:

Are we competent, any of us, in any particular field, to judge scholars in other fields.

The answer may be questionable! But, I submit that alone is a reason why we should not be appropriating money for this purpose, especially when there are so many non-Government sources available, at least a hundred times the amount the Federal Government is contributing.

My friend the gentlewoman from Michigan stated:

I particularly hope that we do have a consideration of the American comic strip.

And then she readily acknowledged that she had been inspired to read the Katzenjammer Kids on her father's lap, without the stimulus of a Federal subsidy.

I hope the Congress and the people will always be able to distinguish between a worthy objective and a prudent, reasonable, responsible, means of attaining that objective. I simply make the case that Federal grants and the giving away of hard earned taxpayer's money to individual grantees is a less than responsible means of attaining a worthwhile end. If the day ever approaches when "culture and Federal subsidies" are synonymous then we will indeed be neither very cultured nor very solvent.

EDUCATION AND LABOR PROGRAM

(Mr. LAIRD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I am sure any Member of Congress on the majority or the minority side will take great exception to the remarks made by the President of the United States concerning the educational program which he currently has recommended to this Congress.

In the measure offered by the Committee on Education and Labor, and in the substitute measure offered yesterday by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Quie], there is no church-state issue involved. The President of the United States in his remarks today is trying to develop this into a major controversy in this Congress. By doing so, he is doing a disservice to the decision that was made in the 89th Congress on this issue and is, indeed, making a severe tactical error in the development of the educational legislation in this Congress. In this extremely difficult period in our Nation's history, his speech today is an attempt to further divide our people

without just cause and through raising false charges and straw men.

He talks about his \$3.5 billion program; his administration shows charts showing the distribution of a \$3.5 billion program, but in his budget he includes only \$1.8 billion to fund this program. He deliberately tries to confuse authorizations with appropriations.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, how does the gentleman explain the fact that the first of several drafts we heard about from the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota contains a provision that, if I understood it correctly, 50 percent of the funds should go to the States unencumbered?

Mr. LAIRD. That is not correct, and it was not a provision at any time in the bill which I have seen. The funds could be used only for the purposes as set forth in titles 1, 2, 3, and 5 of the act of the 89th Congress.

Mr. ALBERT. How was the money to go to the States?

Mr. LAIRD. I will yield to the gentleman in a minute.

This was the interpretation put on the bill by people in the administration, in the executive branch, and when Monsignor Donohue and members of the Catholic bishops group went to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Quie] they were satisfied it was not the intent of the bill. Further to clarify it, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Quie] has accepted clarifying language suggested by these various individuals.

Mr. ALBERT. Just which one of the numerous Quie bills is the gentleman talking about?

Mr. LAIRD. As soon as we can find out when this bill is going to be scheduled for action on the floor of the House of Representatives, I can assure the gentleman that he will have a copy of the substitute amendment well in advance, at least 48 hours in advance, to go over in detail.

The point I want to continue on is that the President of the United States is only funding the current program at a 46-percent level of entitlement. He talks about a \$3.5 billion program for ESEA. Last year with regard to vocational education, it was the Congress which had to increase the funding for vocational education by adopting the Laird amendment, over the objection of the President of the United States. The funding of vocational education must again be increased in this session. As ranking minority member of the Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Subcommittee, I want to assure the President of the United States that this program, particularly as it applies to the vocational work-study aspects, will again be increased over and above his recommendations.

REREFERENCE OF H.R. 6138 AND H.R. 8693 TO THE COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that two bills—H.R.

6138, introduced by the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], and H.R. 8693, introduced by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. OTTINGER], both entitled "A bill to prevent the importation of endangered species of fish or wildlife into the United States; to prevent the interstate shipment of reptiles, amphibians, or other wildlife taken contrary to State law; and for other purposes"—which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary be rereferred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. I make this request for the approval of the chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the distinguished gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GARMATZ].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

THE AID TO EDUCATION BILL

(Mr. BRADEMAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was coming on the floor at the time the gentleman from Wisconsin was speaking, so I did not hear all of his address.

Having made that observation, I wish to say it is my understanding that the gentleman from Wisconsin was making the point that the President of the United States had charged that the minority was raising the church-State issue in respect of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Is that correct?

Mr. LAIRD. The President charges that the minority had raised this issue, which is not correct. The White House raised this issue, in the discussion that was set up—

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I decline to yield further. I yielded to the gentleman because I wanted to be sure I understood his charge.

I sat for day after day in the hearings of the House Committee on Education and Labor on the amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. One of the things which struck me, and I am sure struck Members on both sides of the aisle in that committee, was that there was no significant criticism—indeed, I remember no criticism—raised in respect of the title I arrangements in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act or any other titles of the act as they pertained to programs which provides for participation of students from private schools.

Mr. Speaker, we have had this extremely important piece of legislation on the statute books for some time now, a measure which has afforded improved educational opportunities for hundreds of thousands of children in our country who attend both private and public schools. And, Mr. Speaker, these programs have been working with remarkable and beneficial effect in communities all over our country and with almost no difficulty in respect of the church-State question. I, therefore, find it exceedingly strange—and significant—

that the Republicans should now seek to undo this carefully and painfully-put-together fabric of assistance for education for the young people of our country, at a time when we all know that education represents one of the first needs of our country.

I know that in my own city of South Bend, Ind., the Elementary and Secondary Education Act has led to improved cooperation on the part of local public school authorities and private school authorities.

I believe it is therefore fair to say, Mr. Speaker, that it has not been the President of the United States or the majority members of the committee who would seek now, through a substitute bill, to undo the spirit of cooperation that we all seek to have in the field of church-State relations in education.

That is one reason I am confident that the overwhelming majority of the Members of this House will be voting against the substitute bill offered by the Republican Party which, as the New York Times said only this week, could kill the historic school aid program and be a great disservice to the young people of our country. I hope very much that the Members of this House will support the committee bill.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT

(Mr. ARENDS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I had hoped that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRADEMAS] would yield to me for the purpose of asking him a question. Since he did not yield, I am sure that the gentleman from Indiana did not mean to imply that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE], had raised this church-state issue and did not mean to imply in any way that his bill will not continue the same type of ingenious arrangement as far as helping private schools.

Mr. BRADEMAS. That is precisely what the gentleman from Indiana meant to imply.

Mr. LAIRD. Would you point to the language in the bill which was delivered to you yesterday and appears in yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that does away with this arrangement?

Mr. BRADEMAS. I want to say to my friend from Wisconsin that his phraseology is very interesting—"the bill which was delivered to you yesterday." There has been one Republican bill; there have been two Republican bills, three Republican bills, four Republican bills, five Republican bills, six Republican bills, seven Republican bills. I do not know which Republican bill the gentleman addresses himself to.

Mr. LAIRD. I am addressing myself to the Quie substitutes placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD yesterday.

Mr. BRADEMAS. Which Quie substitute?

Mr. LAIRD. Of yesterday. I might state to my friend from Indiana if the majority keeps changing its mind on

when this bill is programed for floor action we may not have in educational legislation in this session.

Mr. BRADEMAS. There have been many Quie substitutes. There have been very many. The mimeograph machine is very busy on the other side of the aisle.

Mr. LAIRD. Since the gentleman is not familiar with the Quie bill, we will send one over to him, and I am sure we will be very glad to have him see that there is no change as far as the arrangements for private schools are concerned. The gentleman knows that is correct.

Mr. BRADEMAS. The gentleman is completely mistaken. As a matter of fact, his contention reminds me of another matter upon which I would like to comment. Some of my colleagues have advised me that the gentleman from Wisconsin earlier in his remarks alleged that Monsgr. James C. Donohue of the U.S. Catholic Conference had indicated an endorsement of the Quie bill. If this is an accurate report of the remarks of the gentleman from Wisconsin, I must advise him that he is very much in error. Only this morning's New York Times, in an article by Marjorie Hunter, reported:

The principal Catholic spokesman, Msgr. James C. Donohue of the United States Catholic Conference, issued the following statement:

"We are satisfied the Republicans made a sincere effort to include us. But in spite of that, we do not feel we can support their plan."

Monsignor Donohue said that the Catholic hierarchy would continue to support the Administration's school-aid program.

Further evidence that the gentleman from Wisconsin is incorrect when he contends that the Quie bill provides, in his words, "no change as far as the arrangements for private schools are concerned," is another report in today's Christian Science Monitor commenting on what it calls "the GOP time bomb."

The Monitor says:

Mr. Quie did not anticipate, it is reported, that this bill would have the effect of cutting off federal aid to nonpublic schools. He now denies that it would. But the Rt. Rev. Msgr. James C. Donohue, a spokesman for the American Roman Catholic bishops, says he is extremely doubtful that private-school participation would be possible under these conditions.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] to recommit the bill (H.R. 9029) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered on yesterday. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Bow moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with in-

structions to that Committee to report it back forthwith with the following amendment: On page 45, immediately following line 17, insert a new section as follows:

"SEC. 302. Money appropriated in this Act shall be available for expenditure in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968 only to the extent that expenditure thereof shall not result in total aggregate net expenditures of all agencies provided for herein beyond ninety-five percent of the total aggregate net expenditures estimated therefor in the budget for 1968 (H. Doc. 15)."

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 158, nays 231, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 73]

YEAS—158

Abbitt	Fino	Ottlinger
Abernethy	Fisher	Pelly
Adair	Ford, Gerald R.	Pettis
Anderson, Ill.	Fountain	Poff
Andrews, Ala.	Fulton, Pa.	Price, Tex.
Arends	Gardner	Quie
Ashbrook	Gathings	Rallsback
Ashmore	Goodell	Rarick
Ayres	Gross	Reid, Ill.
Bates	Grover	Riegle
Battin	Gurney	Robison
Belcher	Haley	Rogers, Fla.
Betts	Hall	Roth
Bevill	Halpern	Roudebush
Biester	Hammer-	Rumsfeld
Blackburn	schmidt	Satterfield
Blanton	Harsha	Schadeberg
Bolton	Harvey	Scherle
Bray	Heckler, Mass.	Schneebeli
Brock	Herlong	Schweiker
Broomfield	Hunt	Scott
Brown, Mich.	Hutchinson	Selden
Brown, Ohio	Jarman	Shriver
Broyhill, N.C.	Johnson, Pa.	Skubitz
Broyhill, Va.	Jonas	Smith, Calif.
Buchanan	Keith	Smith, Okla.
Burke, Fla.	King, N.Y.	Springer
Bush	Kleppe	Stafford
Byrnes, Wis.	Kuykendall	Stanton
Cederberg	Kyl	Steiger, Ariz.
Chamberlain	Laird	Taft
Clancy	Langen	Talcott
Clawson, Del.	Latta	Thompson, Ga.
Cleveland	Lennon	Thomson, Wis.
Coller	Lipscomb	Tuck
Colmer	Lloyd	Utt
Conable	Lukens	Vander Jagt
Corbett	McClory	Wampler
Cramer	McClure	Watkins
Curtis	McCulloch	Watson
Davis, Wis.	McDonald,	Whalen
Dellenback	Mich.	Whalley
Denney	MacGregor	Whitener
Derwinski	Martin	Widnall
Devine	Mathias, Calif.	Wiggins
Dickinson	Mayne	Williams, Pa.
Dole	Meskill	Winn
Dorn	Michel	Wylder
Dowdy	Miller, Ohio	Wyllie
Edwards, Ala.	Mize	Wyman
Erlenborn	Montgomery	Zion
Esch	Moore	Zwach
Eshleman	Myers	
Findley	O'Konski	

NAYS—231

Adams	Button	Eckhardt
Addabbo	Byrne, Pa.	Edmondson
Albert	Cabell	Edwards, Calif.
Anderson, Tenn.	Cahill	Edwards, La.
Andrews, N. Dak.	Carey	Eilberg
Annunzio	Carter	Evans, Colo.
Ashley	Casey	Everett
Aspinall	Celler	Fallon
Barrett	Clark	Farbstein
Bennett	Clausen,	Fascell
Bingham	Don H.	Feighan
Blatnik	Cohelan	Flood
Boggs	Conte	Foley
Boland	Conyers	Ford,
Bolling	Corman	William D.
Brademas	Culver	Fraser
Brasco	Cunningham	Frelinghuysen
Brinkley	Daddario	Friedel
Brooks	Daniels	Fulton, Tenn.
Brown, Calif.	Davis, Ga.	Fuqua
Burke, Mass.	Delaney	Galifanakis
Burleson	Dingell	Gallagher
Burton, Calif.	Downing	Garmatz
Burton, Utah	Dulski	Gettys
	Duncan	Giammo
	Dwyer	Gibbons

Gilbert	McMillan
Gonzalez	Macdonald,
Goodling	Mass.
Gray	Madden
Green, Oreg.	Mahon
Green, Pa.	Marsh
Griffiths	Mathias, Md.
Gubser	Matsunaga
Gude	May
Hagan	Meeds
Halleck	Miller, Calif.
Hamilton	Mills
Hanley	Minish
Hansen, Idaho	Mink
Hansen, Wash.	Monagan
Hardy	Moorhead
Harrison	Morgan
Hathaway	Morris, N. Mex.
Hawkins	Morton
Hechler, W. Va.	Mosher
Helstoski	Moss
Henderson	Multer
Hicks	Murphy, Ill.
Hollfield	Natcher
Holland	Nedzi
Horton	Nichols
Howard	Nix
Hungate	O'Hara, Ill.
Ichord	O'Hara, Mich.
Irwin	Olsen
Jacobs	O'Neal, Ga.
Joelson	O'Neill, Mass.
Johnson, Calif.	Passman
Jones, Ala.	Patman
Jones, Mo.	Patten
Karsten	Pepper
Karth	Perkins
Kastenmeier	Phillips
Kazen	Pickle
Kee	Pike
Kelly	Pirnie
King, Calif.	Poage
Kirwan	Pollock
Kluczynski	Price, Ill.
Kornegay	Pryor
Kupferman	Pucinski
Kyros	Purcell
Landrum	Quillen
Leggett	Randall
Long, Md.	Rees
McCarthy	Reid, N.Y.
McDade	Reifel
McFall	Reinecke

NOT VOTING—44

Baring	Hays	Roybal
Bell	Hébert	St. Onge
Berry	Hosmer	Smith, N.Y.
Bow	Hull	Stephens
Brotzman	Jones, N.C.	Stuckey
Cowger	Long, La.	Sullivan
Dawson	McEwen	Tunney
de la Garza	Machen	Van Deerlin
Dent	Mailliard	Waggonner
Diggs	Minshall	Williams, Miss.
Donohue	Morse, Mass.	Willis
Dow	Murphy, N.Y.	Wilson, Bob
Evins, Tenn.	Nelsen	Wilson,
Flynt	Pool	Charles H.
Hanna	Rogers, Colo.	Younger

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Bow for, with Mr. Berry against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Bob Wilson.	Mr. Jones of North Carolina with Mr. Dow.
Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Smith of New York.	Mr. Baring with Mr. Long of Louisiana.
Mr. Hays with Mr. Minshall.	Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Diggs.
Mr. Machen with Mr. Cowger.	Mr. Donohue with Mr. Hanna.
Mr. Waggonner with Mr. Younger.	Mr. Roybal with Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. Mailliard.	Mr. Williams of Mississippi with Mr. Tunney.
Mr. Dent with Mr. Bell.	Mr. Flynt with Mr. Willis.
Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Brotzman.	Mr. Stuckey with Mr. de la Garza.
Mr. Hull with Mr. Hosmer.	Mr. Van Deerlin with Mr. Pool.
Mr. Stephens with Mr. McEwen.	
Mr. Rogers of Colorado with Mr. Nelsen.	
Mrs. Sullivan with Mr. Morse of Massachusetts.	

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 376, nays 11, not voting 46, as follows:

[Roll No. 74]

YEAS—376

Abbitt	Devine	Hunt
Abernethy	Dickinson	Hutchinson
Adair	Dingell	Ichord
Adams	Dole	Irwin
Addabbo	Dorn	Jacobs
Albert	Dowdy	Jarman
Anderson, Ill.	Downing	Joelson
Anderson, Tenn.	Dulski	Johnson, Calif.
Andrews, Ala.	Duncan	Johnson, Pa.
Andrews, N. Dak.	Dwyer	Jones, Ala.
Annunzio	Eckhardt	Jones, Mo.
Arends	Edmondson	Karsten
Ashley	Edwards, Ala.	Karth
Ashmore	Edwards, Calif.	Kastenmeier
Aspinall	Edwards, La.	Kazen
Ayres	Eilberg	Kee
Barrett	Erlenborn	Keith
Bates	Esch	Kelly
Battin	Evans, Colo.	King, Calif.
Belcher	Everett	King, N.Y.
Bennett	Fallon	Kirwan
Betts	Farbstein	Kleppe
Bevill	Fascell	Kluczynski
Blester	Feighan	Kornegay
Bingham	Findley	Kupferman
Blackburn	Fino	Kyl
Blanton	Fisher	Kyros
Blatnik	Flood	Laird
Boggs	Foley	Landrum
Boland	Ford, Gerald R.	Langen
Bolling	William D.	Latta
Bolton	Fountain	Leggett
Brademas	Fraser	Lennon
Brasco	Frelinghuysen	Lipscomb
Bray	Friedel	Lloyd
Brinkley	Fulton, Pa.	Long, Md.
Brock	Fulton, Tenn.	Lukens
Brooks	Fuqua	McCarthy
Broomfield	Galifanakis	McClory
Brown, Calif.	Gallagher	McClure
Brown, Mich.	Gardner	McCulloch
Brown, Ohio	Garmatz	McDade
Broyhill, N.C.	Gathings	McDonald,
Broyhill, Va.	Gettys	Mich.
Buchanan	Giammo	McFall
Burke, Fla.	Gibbons	McMillan
Burke, Mass.	Gilbert	Macdonald,
Burleson	Gonzalez	Mass.
Burton, Calif.	Goodell	MacGregor
Burton, Utah	Goodling	Machen
Bush	Gray	Madden
Button	Green, Oreg.	Mahon
Byrne, Pa.	Green, Pa.	Marsh
Byrnes, Wis.	Griffiths	Martin
Cabell	Grover	Mathias, Calif.
Cahill	Gubser	Mathias, Md.
Carey	Gude	Matsunaga
Carter	Gurney	May
Casey	Hagan	Meeds
Cederberg	Haley	Michel
Celler	Halleck	Miller, Ohio
Chamberlain	Halpern	Mills
Clancy	Hamilton	Minish
Clark	Hammer-	Mink
Clausen,	schmidt	Mize
Don H.	Hanley	Monagan
Clawson, Del.	Hansen, Idaho	Montgomery
Cleveland	Hansen, Wash.	Moore
Cohelan	Hardy	Moorhead
Coller	Harrison	Morgan
Colmer	Harsha	Morris, N. Mex.
Conable	Harvey	Morse, Mass.
Conable	Hathaway	Morton
Conte	Hawkins	Mosher
Conyers	Hechler, W. Va.	Mosher
Corbett	Helstoski	Multer
Corman	Henderson	Murphy, Ill.
Cramer	Hicks	Myers
Culver	Hollfield	Natcher
Cunningham	Holland	Nedzi
Daddario	Horton	Nichols
Daniels	Hosmer	Nix
Davis, Ga.	Howard	O'Hara, Ill.
Delaney	Hull	O'Hara, Mich.
Dingell	Hungate	O'Konski
Downing		Olsen
Dulski		O'Neal, Ga.

O'Neill, Mass.	Rooney, N.Y.	Talcott
Ottinger	Rooney, Pa.	Taylor
Passman	Rosenthal	Teague, Calif.
Fatman	Rostenkowski	Tenzer
Patten	Roth	Thompson, N.J.
Pelly	Roudebush	Thomson, Wis.
Perkins	Roush	Tiernan
Pettis	Rumsfeld	Tuck
Philbin	Ruppe	Udall
Pickle	Ryan	Ullman
Pike	St Germain	Utt
Pirnie	Sandman	Vander Jagt
Poage	Satterfield	Vanik
Poff	Saylor	Vigorito
Pollock	Schadeberg	Waldie
Price, Ill.	Scheuer	Walker
Price, Tex.	Schneebeli	Wampler
Pryor	Schweiker	Watkins
Pucinski	Schwengel	Watson
Purcell	Scott	Watts
Quie	Selden	Whalen
Quillen	Shibley	Whalley
Railsback	Shriver	White
Randall	Sikes	Whitener
Rarick	Sisk	Whitten
Rees	Skubitz	Widnall
Reid, Ill.	Slack	Wiggins
Reid, N.Y.	Smith, Calif.	Williams, Pa.
Reifel	Smith, Iowa	Winn
Reinecke	Smith, N.Y.	Wolff
Resnick	Smith, Okla.	Wright
Reuss	Snyder	Wyatt
Rhodes, Ariz.	Springer	Wylder
Rhodes, Pa.	Stafford	Wyllie
Riegler	Staggers	Wyman
Rivers	Stanton	Yates
Roberts	Steed	Young
Robison	Steiger, Ariz.	Zablocki
Rodino	Stratton	Zion
Rogers, Fla.	Stubblefield	Zwach
Ronan	Taft	

NAYS—11

Ashbrook	Eshleman	Kuykendall
Curtis	Gross	Meskill
Davis, Wis.	Hall	Scherle
Derwinski	Jonas	

NOT VOTING—46

Baring	Hébert	Steiger, Wis.
Bell	Herlong	Stephens
Berry	Jones, N.C.	Stuckey
Bow	Long, La.	Sullivan
Brotzman	McEwen	Teague, Tex.
Cowger	Mailliard	Thompson, Ga.
Dawson	Mayne	Tunney
de la Garza	Miller, Calif.	Van Deerlin
Dent	Minshall	Waggonner
Diggs	Murphy, N.Y.	Williams, Miss.
Donohue	Nelsen	Willis
Dow	Pepper	Wilson, Bob
Evins, Tenn.	Pool	Wilson,
Flynt	Rogers, Colo.	Charles H.
Hanna	Roybal	Younger
Hays	St. Onge	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Bob Wilson for, with Mr. Bow against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Murphy of New York.
 Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Bell.
 Mr. Hays with Mr. Brotzman.
 Mr. Dent with Mr. Cowger.
 Mr. Donohue with Mr. Berry.
 Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Mailliard.
 Mrs. Sullivan with Mr. Minshall.
 Mr. Waggonner with Mr. Mayne.
 Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Nelsen.
 Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. Younger.
 Mr. Van Deerlin with Mr. McEwen.
 Mr. Rogers of Colorado with Mr. Thompson of Georgia.
 Mr. Roybal with Mr. Steiger of Wisconsin.
 Mr. Jones of North Carolina with Mr. Baring.
 Mr. Tunney with Mr. Dawson.
 Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Hanna.
 Mr. Stephens with Mr. Herlong.
 Mr. Pepper with Mr. Dow.
 Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Flynt.
 Mr. de la Garza with Mr. Diggs.
 Mr. Williams of Mississippi with Mr. Pool.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REREFERENCE OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 117 TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that House Joint Resolution 117 authorizing and requesting the President to extend through 1967 his proclamation of a period to "See the United States," and for other purposes, be rereferred to the Committee on the Judiciary instead of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The Committee on the Judiciary has handled this matter before.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

DUTY-FREE TREATMENT OF DICYANDIAMIDE AND OF LIMESTONE FOR CEMENT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 286) to permit duty-free treatment of dicyandiamide pursuant to the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of April 25, 1967.)

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this conference report has to do with two changes made to the bill H.R. 286 by the other body. The conferees were unanimous in accepting these two changes in the conference.

The subject matter of a bill introduced by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. PELLY]—H.R. 1141—which passed the House earlier by unanimous consent, was added to the provisions of H.R. 286, a bill which also passed the House by unanimous consent.

As to the other amendment, the Senate adopted language to the bill with respect both to the subject matter of H.R. 286 and the amendment containing the subject matter of H.R. 1141, which had the purpose of waiving the hearing process and certain other prenegotiation procedures with respect to the elimination of the rates of duties on these two products.

As to the two products we are talking about, the initial bill involved dicyandiamide, and in the bill introduced by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. PELLY] the subject of the amendment we are talking about is limestone to be used in the manufacture of cement.

In both of these instances the Senate amendment would suspend the prenegotiation procedures of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 requiring that public hearings be held and that the Tariff Commission report to the President on the economic effects of the duty elimina-

tion. The purpose of waiving these procedures is to permit the President to put both of these items on the duty-free list during the current trade negotiations now about to be completed in Geneva.

In one instance, as Members will recall, dicyandiamide is not produced in the United States. It is used in the production of plastics. Coming in duty free, it would enable our processors of plastics to become more competitive with those abroad who have this article to use free of duty.

In the case of limestone, duty-free imports would come from Canada into the State of Washington and some of the other areas around the State of Washington, because this type of limestone is not available in anything like sufficient quantity on the west coast to keep the cement industry there in business.

It will be recalled also from the earlier discussion that we do not find it feasible or economical to transport limestone used to produce cement for long distances because of the weight of it and the freight involved. Cement, too, is produced in a limited area for sale and distribution within that limited area.

So it would have no effect on the other parts of the United States. I know of no objection that was presented to the committee prior to the time that this legislation was considered by the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

There was a question subsequently raised by some members of a union that consists of cement workers, as I recall it. We looked into that situation and found no justification for any fears on their part with respect to employment. If we do not get this limestone into the United States, there would be a great deal of fear, in my opinion, as to the continued employment of people in the actual cement production in some of these areas, because they could not pay the price of getting the limestone from my State of Arkansas, for example, to the State of Washington for use in this connection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I simply want to emphasize what the chairman said, but I would add one point because I have been concerned in the past about nongermane amendments that were put on our bills. This was indeed a bill that the Committee on Ways and Means had considered in depth and, as the chairman explained, it was more of a technical reason why we put them both together.

Mr. MILLS. And both bills had passed the House.

Mr. CURTIS. That is right. Both bills had passed the House. It was on a subject matter, also, that we were familiar with.

On the other point, the reason for waiving the procedure of hearings was because of the Kennedy round which was just about to finish up. If we were going to use this for trading material, which we can, we have to waive these

hearings. So, as the chairman explained, we took care to be sure that there were no substantive rights involved that would be ignored, and we were satisfied, as explained, that this would not effect any damage and, in fact, would work the other way.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman from Arkansas for yielding.

As he is well aware, a real serious situation has developed with respect to the importation of meat and dairy products into this country. It would be my hope in the shortest possible time that the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas and others in the House would give us some help, that is, we in the agricultural areas of the country, as the gentleman from Arkansas is, in shutting off the imports at least to support this conference report. I hope we might have some help on these issues that would be reassuring.

Mr. MILLS. Let me respond to my friend from Iowa. Like my friend, I am always interested in the amount of these items that come in from abroad and the effect that it may have on our domestic producers. I have been in touch with the people who are in the dairy business and who are concerned about the importation of certain types of products that come from processing milk. I have also been in touch with the people concerned about increases, as they describe them to me, of the importation of products that are directly competitive with livestock slaughter. We are looking into it, and if there is not some change in the situation, in all probability we will be giving consideration to it in the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, perhaps at this point the less said the better as far as this conference report is concerned.

As the chairman has explained, the House conferees accepted a Senate amendment which substantially is my bill, H.R. 1141. However, Mr. Speaker, I do want to thank the chairman and the other House conferees for agreeing to this amendment, especially as my bill, H.R. 1141, had already passed the House unanimously.

I want to confirm what the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS] has said, that this will allow the cement industry in the Washington State area to expand and to create more jobs, and it will not adversely affect any lime or cement plants in any other areas.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I and all other Members desiring to do so may revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD on the conference report just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 74 on the passage of the Interior Department appropriation bill, I was not recorded. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the rollcall be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, because of other important congressional business, I was delayed in reaching the floor of the House in order to vote on rollcall No. 74, the rollcall on the bill H.R. 9029, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for fiscal year 1968.

Mr. Speaker, had I been present I would have voted "aye."

HOUSE RESOLUTION 442—PROVIDING FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2508, FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 442 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 442

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2508) to require the establishment, on the basis of the eighteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, of congressional districts composed of contiguous and compact territory for the election of Representatives, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be considered as having been read for amendment. No amendment shall be in order to said bill except the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill, but such amendment shall not be subject to amendment. At the conclusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendment, if adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on the amendment thereto, if adopted, to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH] 30 minutes and, pending that, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SISK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 442 provides a closed rule with 2 hours of general debate for consideration of H.R. 2508, a bill to require the establishment, on the basis of the 18th and subsequent decennial censuses, of congressional districts composed of contiguous and compact territory for the election of Representatives, and for other purposes.

The problems of congressional redistricting have troubled the Congress for many years. Extensive hearings on the establishment of congressional districts have been held by the Judiciary Committee since 1951. On March 16, 1965, the House passed H.R. 3505 which would have required that congressional districts be composed of contiguous territory in compact form and would have provided statutory standards to implement the one-man, one-vote doctrine. The proposal did not become law and was reintroduced in this Congress as H.R. 2508.

The purpose of H.R. 2508 is twofold: First, to give guidance to the States in the establishment of districts for the election of Representatives in Congress by requiring that districts be composed of contiguous territory in as reasonably a compact form as the State finds practicable; and, second, to provide congressional standards to State legislators to implement that one-man, one-vote doctrine.

The bill establishes temporary criteria to be effective during the 91st and 92d Congresses, and permanent standards for the 93d and subsequent Congresses.

Mr. Speaker, this is a rather complicated subject, a subject about which I am sure all of the Members of the House are concerned.

Mr. Speaker, it is my opinion that the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives made a presentation before the Committee on Rules based upon its long study of this matter.

Mr. Speaker, the adoption of the rule would make it in order to bring this question to the floor of the House for consideration in the manner in which many Members of this body have felt that we could proceed, at least, to give or establish certain guidelines in this area.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of H.R. 442, in order to give the Committee on the Judiciary the opportunity to explain this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman from California yield?

Mr. SISK. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HALL].

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from California yielding to me at this point.

I wonder if I could undertake to bring out a little bit more information to the membership of this body, as to why this legislation comes to the floor under a closed rule? Was this done because in the opinion of the Committee on Rules or in the judgment of the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary that this was needed?

infinite, of the mortal when confronted with immortality. In other words, the limitations of existence constitute a threat to our essential being. Adam in the garden had nothing to be anxious about until he became self-conscious. Then he perceived the distance between himself and God. Once known he experienced guilt and hid himself because he was afraid. Such is always the transition from essence to existence. Existence is the state of being self-consciously aware of our finitude, our mortality, the distance between our possibility and our actuality.

When God found Adam hiding in the garden, ridden with guilt and fear, He banished him with the judgment, "the man has become like one of us." The original sin is man's effort to play God. Eating the forbidden fruit is symbolic of man's futile effort to be God. What is original about this sin is not that it was committed once in the legendary dawn of human history. It is original in the sense that it is committed by every man in the moment of his awakening to self-consciousness. It is the mark of existential anxiety and guilt upon us. The creature is estranged from His Creator. Man uses his freedom to play God.

Here is an understanding of history that is basic to our Judeo-Christian tradition. It accounts not only for the psychological problems of human behavior but also for the rise and fall of empires with their attendant paranoia. We live in a world estranged from its Creator, a world whose history is the tragic tale of man's restless striving for power to overcome the anxiety of his guilt and fear, a world that has been more often than not only a stage upon which man may dramatically enact his inhumanity to his brother man.

Biblical theology asserts the futility of every human effort to overcome existential anxiety. Self-salvation is always a disaster. The world, estranged from its Creator, can never achieve utopia. History has witnessed the failure of every scheme to organize society about the grand designs of man. Just when a stable political order seems in prospect, the fallible quality in man's erratic nature emerges to destroy its clever design. Man, being as he is, can never unify the world about himself.

Thus we are informed that God, though He "was sorry that He had made man on the earth," still loves the world. The Bible does not end with the fall. In truth it is an heroic epic chronicling God's effort, through the life of one people—Israel—to reconcile to Himself estranged humanity and to redeem His lost creation. We know that this effort reached its supreme expression in the moment when God broke into history in the person of Jesus the Christ. Paul rightly identifies Him as being "the second Adam." Christ Jesus is the manifestation of man's essential nature, i.e., man as God created him, man before the fall. Paul Tillich speaks of the Christ as "the new being," for He participates in existence without experiencing the existential anxiety that marks our emergence into existence. He does not hide Himself from God. Nor does He seek to be God. Instead He manifests in His own person the presence of God in the life of the world.

In His death at the hands of anxious men we discover the enormity of God's love for the world. It is here that we learn the way out of our existential estrangement. We must die to self before we can be reconciled to God. We must rid ourselves of the aspiration to play God before we can overcome the dividing wall of hostility that separates us one from another. For reconciliation is possible only between peers. Had Jesus not died, disclosing His humanity, sharing in the suffering of the world, indeed, taking upon Himself the full weight of man's inhumanity to man, we would know nothing of the ministry of reconciliation. Let there be no mistake in judgment on this point. "In

Christ, God was reconciling the world to Himself." It was and is a course of action basically foreign to the ways of men. It was foolishness to the Greeks. It is foolishness to men generally, who cannot find it in their hearts to love their enemies and do good to those who despitely use them.

Now the Church of Jesus the Christ is, by its very nature, committed to the ministry of reconciliation. Yet, when I review her history, I cannot feel very proud of her record on this count. If the Church is to be authentically "the body of Christ," then it must bear on its body the marks of Jesus. This means that it must be prepared to suffer and die in overcoming the estrangement between man and God in this world. Unfortunately the Church has not displayed too much courage in this respect. In fact we hear too many strident voices counselling the Church to refrain from witnessing for her Lord where an application of the gospel would make a significant difference in the fate of men and nations.

II

Vietnam is a case in point. The title of this paper suggests that Vietnam presents a dilemma to the Church. A dilemma is a choice between two or more unfavorable alternatives. In this instance the choice would seem to be between:

First: supporting the Republic of Vietnam in a limited war against communist aggression.

Second: withdrawing our support, which would almost certainly mean a complete communist conquest in the south.

Third: increasing our support, which threatens the advent of a third world war too horrible even to contemplate.

One might remark, "But these are not choices for the Church to make. These are military and political decisions belonging to government." That of course is true. But it is true only in a military and political sense. The dilemma for the Church is not readily apparent until we examine these unfavorable alternatives from the perspective of the Church's mission.

Vietnam is more than "a dirty little war in Southeast Asia." It illustrates the hostility, anxiety and existential estrangement over again which God sent His Son into the world. If the Church has no mission, no ministry of reconciliation to perform in this conflict, then it has proved itself to be something less than the body of Christ. Herein is the real dilemma for the Church. Shall she remain silent in the presence of this grave international situation and thus betray her mission under God? Or shall she intrude in this critical situation and expose herself to the vilification of men?

This same dilemma, it should be noted parenthetically, applies to every social conflict involving justice. The redemption of mankind is her business and it can hardly be accomplished unless the Church follows the example of her Lord by breaking into history and yielding up her life to God for the salvation of the world.

Too often the Church has sought to resolve this dilemma by identifying herself with the position of the government of that nation under whose protective custody she finds herself. Thus she has sought to speak on crucial issues but making certain that what she says is in no way offensive to the establishment. But as the minister of reconciliation can she fulfill her role, under God, by being simply "chaplain to the Court?" The will of man is not necessarily the will of God. In point of fact, the will of God always stands over against and in judgement upon the will of man.

It is inept, to say the least, to believe that God could be in accord with any one political system. We ought not to forget that Jesus told Pilate, "My kingship is not of this world." His Church errs in giving unqualified endorsement to any form of government. That clearly is not her role.

Where then ought the Church to stand in relation to Vietnam? Two things should be apparent. First, the Church dare not remain silent on the subject. Second, the Church cannot give blind endorsement to the administration's foreign policy simply because we are Americans as well as Christians. Beyond this, as churchmen, we have both a moral right and a responsibility to examine and evaluate the conditions of the conflict as well as the objectives of the war. Let us, then, take a close, hard look at the facts.

First: Colonialism—the right of a sovereign nation to exploit the resources of another people for its own advantage is contrary to the teachings of our Lord. We are taught to love our neighbor, not oppress him. While America has traditionally abhorred colonialism and urged its end; the fact is that in 1945, at the close of World War II, the United States responded to the Declaration of Independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, which read in part, "We are convinced that the Allied nations which at Tehran and San Francisco have acknowledged the principles of self-determination and equality of nations, will not refuse to acknowledge the independence of Vietnam." by announcing an American agreement to sell to France \$160,000,000 worth of vehicles and miscellaneous industrial equipment for her use in renewing her colonial control of Indochina.

Second: The Geneva Agreements of 1954 were designed to free Indochina of French imperialism and provide the means of establishing three independent nations—Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. The United States refused to sign these agreements, because it would appear that we were endorsing the extension of communist held territory, and later we supported the Republic of Vietnam in its refusal to acknowledge their validity, even though the Agreements were binding upon the legal successor to the French. In consequence the free elections of 1956 were never held and therefore, the plan for the reunification of Vietnam failed.

Third: In direct violation of the Geneva Agreements, the United Nations Charter and SEATO, the United States invited itself into South Vietnam, changed the 17th Parallel from a military into a political line and today is supporting the establishment of an independent Republic of Vietnam, which means that we are committed to the recognition of two Vietnams.

The Christian, seeking to be an ambassador for Christ, ministering to the estranged and broken men of this world, has a perfect right and responsibility, in the light of these facts, to ask the strongest nation in the history of the world:

1. By what authority can the United States justify its presence in Vietnam?

2. Who has given the United States the right to impose its will upon the people of Vietnam?

3. How can the United States, with nearly half a million troops more than 13,000 miles from their homeland, with more bombs dropped on North Vietnam than were dropped on Germany in World War II, with more than two billion dollars a month being spent in this undeclared war, say, in the sight of God, that she is not the aggressor?

4. How can the United States justify its claim that it is helping the people of Vietnam to achieve their independence from communist aggression, when in fact a recent poll of several hundred thousand South Vietnamese people indicated that 86% favored stopping the war now, regardless of who won?

5. Who made the United States policeman of the world?

These are devastating questions which point up the dilemma of the Church in America today. We must be as embarrassed asking them of our government as she is of finding convincing answers for them. I hon-

estly fear that America suffers from a messiah complex and is guilty of trying to play God.

We know, of course, the reign of terror inflicted by the Viet Cong upon the innocent women and children of the south. We are appalled by these atrocities. But in a sense which we can hardly understand, terror is the only effective weapon available to them in what they consider to be a to-the-death struggle to rid their country of what they consider to be another example of colonial conquest by the West. We are too far removed from our own American Revolution to appreciate such fanatic commitment to independence.

Reason dictates that this war must end and end right now, before there is no country left worth fighting to win, before there is no world left worth living in. For the stark tragedy of war itself is the central issue here. As Christians, we cannot be unconcerned with the use of military power to settle human conflicts. In her self-consciousness, America gives evidence of suffering from the same anxiety and guilt that marked Adam when he went and hid himself from God. In mortal fear of those whose aims and aspirations differ from our own, we are witnessing the transformation of our nation into an arsenal with military commitments circling the globe. Let any country get out of line and it shall have to deal with American military power. If this is overstated, at least, it is the direction in which our nation is moving today.

War or even the threat of war has never been an effective means of reconciliation. It only breeds hostility, deepens enmity, and widens the chasm of man's estrangement. We wonder why the American flag is burned in Paris or why the Vice-President of the United States is jeered abroad. We cannot fathom the hatred with which our beloved nations is regarded by those whom we have sought to help. "It must be a communist plot," we reason, "or else they are just jealous of us." While I would not want to minimize the threat of communism to the free world, in the minds of many responsible foreign statesmen today, there is growing an even greater fear of the United States. You see, our commitment to military power as the only really effective deterrent to aggression, is not the good news to the rest of the world that we have calculated it to be. Not only is it antithetical to the faith of the Church, it also causes our nation to be regarded as a major obstacle to world peace. We find that hard to understand. But if we lived in any of the developing nations, beset with all of the problems of poverty and hunger which they face, it would be fairly self-evident. Peace is not merely the absence of war. Peace is the condition of being reconciled to one's brother man. World peace, therefore, is dependent upon the elimination of the causes of man's estrangement. "He is our peace, who has made us both one, and has broken down the dividing wall of hostility," St. Paul reminds us.

In the midst of the Vietnam conflict, as in every hostile situation, the Church must witness to the redemptive love of God in Christ. As Christians, committed to the ministry of reconciliation, we must put our faith in God on the firing line, where it counts. This will mean standing over against the partisans to every conflict. The Church, by its very nature, cannot endorse war as a viable solution to man's existential estrangement, for war is the most horrendous expression of that estrangement. Therefore, the Church, in lifting up the moral issue of America's military involvement in Vietnam, should not be thought to be in sympathy with the enemy. She must occupy a middle ground, against the imprudent judgments of man, but for the reconciliation and redemption of man, himself. God hates sin but loves the sinner. So too must His Church!

"In Christ, God was reconciling the world to himself." The Church must recognize this truth and act upon it. The dilemma of Vietnam is the dilemma of man himself. To fail to see this, to ignore our rightful responsibility to address ourselves, in Christian love, to the crucial issues confronting men and nations, is to betray the mission which God has laid upon His Church. Man cannot overcome the burden of his anxiety and guilt, alone. Man, with all of his power, cannot escape his existential estrangement. But God has already broken the stranglehold of evil and in Christ has set men free. When you and I, as Christian statesmen, really come to believe this and proclaim it with our lives, then and only then shall the Church bear witness to the transforming power of God in the life of the world.

God can affect the course of history. Mankind can exhibit the essential goodness of his Creator, in whose image and likeness he is made. It is our faith, that in the fullness of time the kingdoms of this world shall become the Kingdom of God of His Christ. It is to this truth that His Church must bear witness, for that is her mission in the world. God is victor! Therefore, let us not sit wringing our hands and crying in despair, "We can do nothing about Vietnam." That would be like saying, "We can do nothing about sin and evil in God's world." Either the Church is God's instrument of salvation or it is not. If it is not then let us abandon her with all possible speed for we have been duped! But if we know, with all of our heart, that Christ and His gospel hold for the world the only hope of its salvation, then let us be about our Father's business. Let us witness to the nations of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, for it is all of the nations of the earth, including our own, that stand desperately today in need of redemption.

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1968

SPEECH

OF

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 9029), making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield to me?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, this is an instance where this House spent years and years trying to get a program that would work. We are still interested in listening and talking to those who still have some reservations about the program. This amendment has taken us completely by surprise this afternoon, the amendment that the gentleman from Alabama has offered.

I would suggest that if each one of the members of this committee would stop and think a moment and try and realize what this amendment will do to the recreational program, not only in this one area of Alabama but throughout the entire United States, he will oppose the amendment.

If the Members wish to change the authorizing legislation, why, of course, that is their prerogative, and that is their responsibility, and the committee which I chair will be very glad to hear them. But if they want to gut this bill insofar as recreation is concerned, if they want to gut the outdoor recreational program which is an outgrowth of the Outdoor Recreational Review Commission's suggestions and recommendations, then all they have to do is to accept amendments such as this without proper hearing.

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1968

SPEECH

OF

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1967

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 9029) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Chairman, yesterday and today we have considered at length the appropriations bill for the Department of the Interior. There is one provision of that bill which I hope would be changed before the bill becomes law.

Page 14 of the bill concerns surveys, investigations, and research by the Geological Survey. There is a provision that \$13,960,000 shall be available for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations, but that no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of any such investigation carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality.

This is the well-established State-Federal matching program to assist the States in planning their future water needs. Over the past years, every State has taken advantage of this sharing provision, and this year, it appears the States feel the need and are prepared to step up their research programs. In all but seven States, the estimated offerings for fiscal 1968 exceed the 1967 program.

The problem, however, is that this \$13.9 million Federal appropriation will be insufficient to match the increased funds earmarked by the States. The 1968 budget, as we see it today, provides a total increase of \$1,010,000 over the Federal matching funds available in 1967, while the States indicate an anticipated \$2,273,800 increase over their 1967 programs. In other words, the States, in 1968, are willing to put up about \$1,263,800 which, under this bill, cannot be matched by Federal grants.

I say that if the States are able to see themselves clear to make the sacrifice here, we should certainly do our part. It is my hope the other body will give consideration to this fact. I have talked to members of the Appropriations Com-

mittee, and I believe it would be agreeable if this amount was added by the other body, or in conference.

Gilbarco, Inc., Opens New Plant Near Greensboro, N.C.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HORACE R. KORNEGAY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. KORNEGAY. Mr. Speaker, this week it was my pleasure and privilege to participate in the dedication ceremonies of a new industrial plant near my hometown of Greensboro, N.C.

On hand to welcome my home community's newest industrial citizen was the Honorable Dan K. Moore, Governor of North Carolina, who said:

North Carolina is very proud to have among our corporate citizens an outstanding company like Gilbarco.

I, certainly, enthusiastically share Governor Moore's remarks.

For Gilbarco, Inc., is a decided asset to our industrial community in North Carolina. The ceremonies in Greensboro this week were more than a dedication of a beautiful new manufacturing facility, they were also a rededication to the American business principles which permitted this 102-year-old firm to grow and to prosper and to have the faith in the future to leap into its second century in a new home and a new location.

Gilbarco, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, manufactures gasoline pumps, air compressors, hydraulic lifts, and a number of other related automotive service accessories. The company began life in 1865 when Charles N. Gilbert and John F. Barker perfected a safe gas generator utilizing naphtha, a waste product of the promising new petroleum industry, just 6 years after the drilling of the first successful oil well in Pennsylvania.

Later, in 1910, Gilbert and Barker introduced the first Gilbarco gasoline pump. In short, from gaslight to aerospace, Gilbarco has kept pace with the march of technology.

In 1965, the management of Gilbarco made the decision that a new, completely modernized plant was essential to achieve challenging new goals. After careful study and analysis, Greensboro was selected as the most advantageous centralized location for its new home. Today, the Gilbarco name is known worldwide and I am happy that representatives from 13 foreign nations where Gilbarco has employees and licensees were in attendance at its dedication program in Greensboro.

Gilbarco's new plant, with automated production and computerized data systems, is situated on a 70-acre site. It contains 430,000 square feet of air-conditioned plant and office space for several hundred employees.

Dr. C. L. Burrill, vice president and

member of the board of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, said the company recognized the superior qualities and attitudes in Greensboro even before Look magazine recently cited the community as one of 11 All America Cities.

Mr. Sidney Low, president of Gilbarco, and his fine management team have brought to Greensboro an old firm, but one with new ideas and new concepts. They will find in Greensboro kindred spirits.

For, in the immediate vicinity of the new Gilbarco plant, which is situated adjacent to the Greensboro-High Point-Winston-Salem Airport, some \$35 million in new construction has been completed or is under construction.

Those of us who live in Greensboro are proud to welcome our new industrial neighbors and we will do our utmost to make them feel at home and to prosper here as they did in their former location.

Imports of Meat Products

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ROBERT B. (BOB) MATHIAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. MATHIAS of California. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the plight of the American farmer and the continually worsening conditions of domestic agriculture. Earlier in this session of Congress I introduced a bill which would regulate the import quotas on foreign dairy imports. Because of the recent headlines telling of the serious dilemma facing our dairymen, the Congress has been notified of their economic frustrations.

But now, much the same problem faces our ranchers and cattlemen. Faced with ever-increasing imports on certain meat products, domestic meat prices are continually depressed.

Since last year, the price of cattle has declined sharply. Choice steers on the Chicago market in March averaged \$24.67 a hundred pounds compared with an average of \$29.22 for March a year ago. Cattlemen are facing, if not already, a repetition of the conditions of 1963-64 when imports were finally rolled back.

This unfortunate situation reflects an overall picture of American agriculture. Farm parity ratio for the past 2 months at 74 is the lowest since 1934. Per capita farm income is less than two-thirds the national average. The farm debt went up 10 percent last year.

In recent weeks, some very vital bills which would revise the quota-control system on foreign meat imports have been introduced. These bills, which would be fair to both domestic and foreign producers, have broad bipartisan support in both the House and Senate, and should be passed. I urge my colleagues to give the closest consideration to this constructive legislation now before the Congress.

Older Americans Deserve a Chance— VISTA Program Is Giving It to Some

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JIM WRIGHT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, one of the starkest personal tragedies that can befall a man or woman in mid-20th century America is to have a personnel director smile and say, "I'm sorry, but we had in mind a younger person for this job."

If an applicant is not mentally or physically qualified for the job he is seeking, that is one thing. But for him to be eliminated merely on account of having reached his 40th or 50th or even 60th birthday is quite another.

Such discrimination against older workers not only crushes their spirit, but is demonstrably wasteful. Many of these people possess skills and experience and judgment that our country critically needs.

The VISTA program has been providing an opportunity for a number of these mature Americans to share and utilize their experience in the service of the country.

As the father of three high school- and college-age youngsters, I certainly do not have to be told what an incredibly bright and perceptive generation is now beginning to compete in the job market.

The day will come when these young people will guide our world into an era of intellectual excellence and material productivity of which people of my generation could not have even dreamed.

But the door to this new era has two locks. Knowledge can open only one of them. The other must be unlocked by wisdom born of hard, practical experience.

It is this invaluable commodity that our older workers are offering to America. They have lived; they have felt the disappointment and the pleasures, the failures and the successes, the frustrations and the satisfactions that fill all human existence.

They have a story to tell. They have hard-won lessons to share. If we ignore them, or if we deny them the right to contribute to our society, we are needlessly frittering away a sizable reservoir of human resources.

I know of no better example of value of the talents and skill of our older citizens than was cited in April 2 by the Fort Worth Star-Telegram. A bookkeeping supervisor found himself jobless and virtually without hope merely because he had committed the offense of becoming 58 years old.

Somewhere he heard about VISTA—the Government program, Volunteers in Service to America. To demonstrate what it has meant to this man to be given nothing more than the simple opportunity of being useful, I would like to share this Star-Telegram story with my colleagues:

HOPE FOUND WITH VISTA

When he looks back over his years now, Horace Henry of Fort Worth remembers 1965 as the year age and unemployment slammed him to the mat for an eight-count.

For 13 years he was payroll and book-keeping supervisor for his brother's construction company. Then the chunky, aging Henry went off the rolls he kept when a construction slump hit that year.

Added to unemployment, Henry was bridled by recurring heart trouble that forced him to take several months' rest.

As his health improved, however, he began to yearn optimistically for a return to business life.

He sought employment, offering 30 years of experience in fields including heating and ventilation, auto engine rebuilding and others.

But employers could only see a 58-year-old man nearing retirement.

"I am not ready for retirement," was his answer.

Then, in January 1966 Henry found a place where his skills, experience and his age were just the blend needed—Volunteers in Service to America.

VISTA, as it is abbreviated, offered Henry a chance to work with disadvantaged youth and at the same time to maintain pride in his accomplishment.

"Although industry thinks that at age 58 I cannot be of service to them, if in some small way I can help others, I feel it will be a benefit to them as well as myself," he decided.

The domestic Peace Corps ticked Henry for the Job Corps center in Royal, Ark. After training in New York, Henry was assigned to teach math and basic reading at the center to 16 to 21-year-old school dropouts.

Later, Henry was given the task of setting up and running a machine shop program in addition to his teaching duties.

All together, Henry sums up, a rewarding year.

"The relationship that the boys and I have come to realize has both brought great personal satisfaction to me and helped them in their efforts to lead a productive life," he says.

"The boys themselves have told me that they respect me because of my age and experience. Job Corps centers really need older VISTAs whom these boys can look to for training and guidance."

The major problem, Henry states, is helping the boys without becoming dangerously involved.

"The boys are embarrassed because they know that they are lacking in achievement. So you try to establish a rapport and an understanding, but then you run the risk of getting to personally involved for your or their own good. It's really a dilemma."

But, it's worth it to Henry.

"The Job Corps center here is doing a lot for these boys. They have ambitions and they have the ability. Their past prevented them from doing much, but now they're learning. But they and society will gain from their experience here."

tirement system under which a civil servant must gamble on whether or not he will outlive his wife in deciding what kind of retirement benefits to elect.

Under the present civil service retirement laws, a retiring worker must play the equivalent of Russian roulette with his wife's future. If he thinks he will outlive her, he gambles and gets more; if he is wrong, she's in grave financial straits.

The principle that a husband should not have to gamble with his wife's future is recognized in the social security system. A beneficiary cannot opt to deprive a wife or widow of her rights under social security. Separate and widows' benefits are a guaranteed right under social security. My bill adopts this principle by providing that the spouse of any retired civil service employee will be entitled to a 55-percent part of the deceased spouse's annuity. This will safeguard the wives of retiring civil service employees.

Distinguished Visitors

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES V. SMITH

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. SMITH of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, distinguished visitors in the Nation's Capital this week include a selected group of 4-H Club members here for the national 4-H conference.

We Members of Congress and the Nation, itself, can well be proud of these young people and the fine training they are receiving. My own son and daughter, Jay and Sarah, were 4-H Club members and their association with the leaders and the lessons they learned will be of value to them in the years to come.

A young woman Sue Gunkel, of Eldorado, Okla., has done such an outstanding piece of work with Spanish-speaking girls at the Altus, Okla., Spanish Mission that I would like to include her fine report in the RECORD:

CLOTHING WORKSHOP HELD BY 4-H JUNIOR LEADERS FOR TEENAGE SPANISH GIRLS

(By Sue Gunkel, Eldorado, Okla.)

This year, it has been my privilege as a 4-H Junior Leader to direct a four-night clothing workshop in the Altus Spanish Mission. The purpose of the workshop was to teach the Spanish girls as much as we could about sewing, and help them construct dresses to add to their limited wardrobes. My aim was to make my explanations and directions simple enough so that the girls could understand. This was difficult because of the language barrier, and the fact that the girls had little educational opportunities. I feel that our four-night workshop could be termed a success, for these Spanish teenagers finished their dresses, and learned a little about sewing in the process. Not to be forgotten is the fact that I was able to understand and feel compassion for these girls who have so little, while I have so much.

Without the help of our county 4-H leader, Mrs. Pat Portenberry, and other Junior Leaders in the county, this workshop could never have been completed. We all profited from our experiences, and are eager to experiment with similar workshops in other areas.

The going was mighty slow at times and we 4-H Junior Leaders and other helpers got awfully tired, but our goal was achieved! All the dresses were either entirely finished, or near enough completed that the girls could finish at home. Needless to say, the Spanish girls were just as happy to be through as we were.

The workshop was quite an experience for all of us, and, who knows, we might have helped bridge the gap between these two races of people—Spanish and American.

Ben G. Shapiro

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it is very seldom we read a column in newspapers that brings the reader pleasure, because it relates to a person who has led a fine, noble, constructive life, and one who is an inspiration and an example for all others to follow.

Such a person is Ben G. Shapiro, of Boston.

Mr. Shapiro, or, "Ben," as he is called, with friendship and deep admiration, has devoted the greater part of his life to creating understanding, particularly along the lines of race, religion, and color, and extending areas of agreement among our people.

It can be well said of Ben Shapiro that he is "one of God's noblemen."

In the Boston Herald of April 24, 1967, appears an excellent article about Ben Shapiro, written by Arthur Stratton, which I include, with pleasure, in my remarks:

AN EFFORT OF 30 YEARS—WE'RE A LITTLE CLOSER, THANKS TO BEN SHAPIRO

(By Arthur Stratton)

If we are a little closer to each other in this community than we were 30 years ago, we must consider this unobtrusive little man's untiring efforts in our behalf.

Every May since 1937 he has shepherded those of all our faiths to the table to "break bread" together, confident that each succeeding year the barrier would become just a little lower, just a little thinner.

His reward for this 30-year effort is his own firm belief that we have responded, and have shown greater regard for each other between each breaking of the bread.

One specific proof of his conviction is that a room in a big Jesuit institution like Boston College will bear his name—Ben G. Shapiro.

"Never in their fondest dreams did my good mother and my good father, who came to this country to escape persecution, ever envision their son's name would appear on a Jesuit campus," humbly observed the founder of the Massachusetts Committee Catholics, Protestants And Jews.

And it is certain his late parents never believed that one day their son, Ben would receive the personal congratulations from the President of the United States—John F. Kennedy—and adding that his committee "helped to set an example for the entire country in the area of Brotherhood and human relationships."

Or that the next President, Mr. Johnson, would send him a telegram saying it was "a must" that he accept appointment to the Citizens National Committee on Civil Rights.

Fino Introduces Bill To Safeguard Civil Service Widows

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 27, 1967

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to eliminate the inequities in our Federal civil service re-

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 9029

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 28, 1967

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve
6 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifica
7 tion, and performance of other functions, as authorized by
8 law, in the management of lands and their resources under
9 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,
10 \$49,013,000.

11 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

12 For acquisition, construction and maintenance of build-
13 ings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements, and
14 maintenance of access roads, \$3,900,000, to remain available
15 until expended.

16 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

17 (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

18 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
19 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203,
20 \$2,600,000, to remain available until expended.

21 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

22 For expenses necessary for management, protection,
23 and development of resources and for construction, opera-

tion, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction on lands other than those administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Transportation: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

1 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

2 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
3 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
4 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
5 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
6 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
7 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys
8 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of
9 said Act, and the amount designated for range improve-
10 ments from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands trans-
11 ferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive
12 Order 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available
13 until expended.

14 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

15 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
16 shall be available for purchase of one passenger motor ve-
17 hicle for replacement only; purchase of two aircraft, of
18 which one shall be for replacement only; purchase, erection,
19 and dismantlement of temporary structures; and alteration
20 and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant
21 facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided,*
22 That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land
23 Management expenditures in connection with the revested
24 Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay

1 Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made
2 under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant
3 lands") shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred
4 to in subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August
5 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated
6 the "Oregon and California land-grant fund" and section 4
7 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the
8 special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant
9 fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations herein made
10 may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) sur-
11 veys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the
12 Bureau of Land Management and (2) protection and leas-
13 ing of lands and mineral resources for the State of Alaska.

14 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

15 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

16 For expenses necessary to provide education and wel-
17 fare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
18 with States and other organizations, including payment (in
19 advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assist-
20 ance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, insti-
21 tutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
22 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
23 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations

1 of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of
2 Indian arts and crafts shops; \$126,478,000.

3 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

4 For expenses necessary for management, development,
5 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
6 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Af-
7 fairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
8 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
9 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
10 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
11 arts and crafts, as authorized by law; \$47,200,000.

12 CONSTRUCTION

13 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
14 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
15 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prep-
16 aration of lands for farming; and architectural and engineer-
17 ing services by contract; \$40,525,000, to remain available
18 until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein
19 appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within
20 the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico,
21 South Dakota, and Utah outside of the boundaries of existing
22 Indian reservations except lands authorized by law to be
23 acquired for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: *Provided*
24 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
25 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of

1 Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside
 2 the boundaries of existing reservations except such lands
 3 as may be required for replacement of the Wild Horse Dam
 4 in the State of Nevada: *Provided further*, That such amounts
 5 as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian
 6 Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Rec-
 7 lamation; *Provided further*, That \$450,000 shall be for
 8 assistance to the Tularosa School District Numbered 4, New
 9 Mexico, for construction of a junior-senior high school facility.

10 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

11 AUTHORIZATION)

12 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
 13 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
 14 203, \$18,000,000, to remain available until expended.

15 REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

16 For payment to the revolving fund for loans, for loans as
 17 authorized in section 1 of the Act of November 4, 1963, as
 18 amended (25 U.S.C. 70n-1), \$450,000.

19 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for the general administration of
 21 the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field
 22 offices, \$4,627,000.

23 TRIBAL FUNDS

24 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
 25 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000

1 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for
2 the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and
3 travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assist-
4 ance to Indian children attending public and private schools
5 (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission) ;
6 purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which
7 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
8 the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights;
9 compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons
10 employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay,
11 travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and
12 committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including
13 mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem
14 in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but
15 not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the
16 Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of
17 the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash
18 grants; and employment of a curator for the Osage Museum,
19 who shall be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal
20 Council and without regard to the classification laws: *Pro-*
21 *vided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein,
22 tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the
23 current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by
24 the governing body of the particular tribe involved and

1 approved by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That funds
2 derived from appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the
3 Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims shall not
4 be available for advances, except for such amounts as may
5 be necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and
6 expenses of program planning, until after legislation has been
7 enacted that sets forth the purposes for which said funds will
8 be used: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropria-
9 tion or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of
10 land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon,
11 and Washington, either inside or outside the boundaries of
12 existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in the
13 property being exempted from local taxation, except as pro-
14 vided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627).

15 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

16 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
17 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
18 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed seventy passenger
19 motor vehicles (including fifteen for police-type use which
20 may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limi-
21 tation for the current fiscal year), of which fifty shall be
22 for replacement only, which may be used for the trans-
23 portation of Indians; advance payments for service (includ-

1 ing services which may extend beyond the current fiscal
2 year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of
3 June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3,
4 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation terminating Federal
5 supervision over certain Indian tribes; and expenses required
6 by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

7 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recrea-
10 tion, not otherwise provided for, \$4,140,000.

11 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

12 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
13 the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78
14 Stat. 897), including \$2,775,000 for administrative ex-
15 penses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the cur-
16 rent fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or interests
17 therein, in accordance with the statutory authority appli-
18 cable to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be derived
19 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, established
20 by section 2 of said Act, and to remain available until ex-
21 pended, not to exceed \$119,500,000, of which (1) not to
22 exceed \$65,000,000 shall be available for payments to the
23 States to be matched by the individual States with an equal
24 amount; (2) not to exceed \$34,458,000 shall be available

1 to the National Park Service; (3) not to exceed \$15,367,-
 2 000 shall be available to the Forest Service; (4) not to
 3 exceed \$1,900,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Sport
 4 Fisheries and Wildlife: *Provided*, That in the event the
 5 receipts available in the Land and Water Conservation Fund
 6 are insufficient to provide the full amounts specified herein,
 7 the amounts available under clauses (1) through (4) shall
 8 be reduced proportionately.

9 For a repayable advance to the "Land and Water
 10 Conservation Fund," as authorized by section 4(b) of the
 11 Act of Sept. 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 900), \$9,500,000, to re-
 12 main available until expended.

13 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

14 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

15 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
 16 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
 17 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
 18 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
 19 of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as author-
 20 ized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1661 (c)) ; salaries of
 21 the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secre-
 22 tary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of the
 23 immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591,
 24 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation and mileage of members of

1 the legislature in American Samoa as authorized by law (48
2 U.S.C. sec. 1661 (c)) ; compensation and expenses of the
3 judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48
4 U.S.C. 1661 (c)) ; grants to American Samoa, in addition
5 to current local revenues, for support of governmental func-
6 tions; loans and grants to Guam, as authorized by law (Pub-
7 lic Law 88-170) ; and personal services, household equip-
8 ment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation
9 of the houses of the Governors of Guam and American
10 Samoa; \$15,613,000, to remain available until expended:
11 *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein
12 provided for are authorized to make purchases through the
13 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
14 appropriations available for the administration of Territories
15 may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and
16 operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes
17 and for commercial transportation purposes found by the
18 Secretary to be necessary.

19 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

20 For expenses necessary for the Department of the Inte-
21 rior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
22 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by
23 joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397) , and the
24 Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330) , as amended (76 Stat.

1 171), including the expenses of the High Commissioner of
2 the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and
3 expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
4 Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
5 in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental
6 functions; \$17,500,000, to remain available until expended:
7 *Provided*, That all financial transactions of the Trust Terri-
8 tory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumen-
9 talities established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall
10 be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance
11 with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921
12 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Audit-
13 ing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*, That
14 the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
15 is authorized to make purchases through the General Serv-
16 ices Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations
17 available for the administration of the Trust Territory of the
18 Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase, charter,
19 maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels
20 for official purposes and for commercial transportation pur-
21 poses found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out
22 the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agreement
23 approved by Congress.

1 MINERAL RESOURCES

2 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

3 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

4 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to per-
5 form surveys, investigations, and research covering topogra-
6 phy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the
7 United States, its Territories and possessions, and other
8 areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427) ;
9 classify lands as to mineral character and water and power
10 resources; give engineering supervision to power permits
11 and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce depart-
12 mental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining
13 leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the
14 interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15
15 U.S.C. 715) ; administer the minerals exploration program
16 (30 U.S.C. 641) ; and publish and disseminate data relative
17 to the foregoing activities; \$85,499,000, of which \$13,960,-
18 000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or
19 municipalities for water resources investigations, and
20 \$216,000 shall remain available until expended, to provide
21 financial assistance to participants in minerals exploration
22 projects, as authorized by law (30 U.S.C. 641-646), in-
23 cluding administration of contracts entered into prior to June

1 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production Act
2 of 1950, as amended: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
3 propriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost
4 of any topographic mapping or water resources investiga-
5 tions carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

7 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
8 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed forty-six
9 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimburse-
10 ment of the General Services Administration for security
11 guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting
12 for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making
13 of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is ad-
14 ministratively determined that such procedures are in the
15 public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary
16 buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for
17 gaging stations and observation wells; expenses of U.S.
18 National Committee on Geology; and payment of compen-
19 sation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological
20 Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the
21 United States in the negotiation and administration of inter-
22 state compacts.

1 **BUREAU OF MINES**

2 **CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL**

3 **RESOURCES**

4 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
5 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
6 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Terri-
7 tories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and substi-
8 tutes; \$38,180,000, of which not to exceed \$2,224,000 shall
9 remain available until expended for the conduct of a tunnel-
10 ing technology program.

11 **HEALTH AND SAFETY**

12 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
13 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and con-
14 trolling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law;
15 \$10,721,000.

16 **SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL**

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the
18 Secretary of the Interior under the Solid Waste Disposal Act,
19 \$3,232,000, to remain available until expended.

20 **GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

21 For expenses necessary for general administration of
22 the Bureau of Mines; \$1,532,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

HELIUM FUND

The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to section 12 (a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain

1 available without fiscal year limitation, \$16,200,000, in
2 addition to amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

3 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
6 production and conservation of coal in the United States
7 through research and development, as authorized by law
8 (74 Stat. 337), \$9,180,000, to remain available until
9 expended, of which not to exceed \$380,000 shall be avail-
10 able for administration and supervision.

11 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
14 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, includ-
15 ing cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
16 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
17 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$740,000.

18 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

19 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

20 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
21 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
22 and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including
23 whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products;
24 collection, compilation, and publication of information con-

cerning such resources; promotion of education and training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions related thereto, as authorized by law; \$23,194,650.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law, \$100,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing currencies.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required for the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$1,730,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 212), as amended by the Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 614), to assist in the

1 construction of fishing vessels, \$6,000,000, to remain avail-
2 able until expended.

3 FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

4 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

5 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
6 the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act
7 of 1964 (78 Stat. 197), \$4,714,000, of which not to exceed
8 \$214,000 shall be available for program administration and
9 \$400,000 shall be available until expended pursuant to the
10 provisions of section 4 (b) of the Act: *Provided*, That the
11 sum of \$4,100,000 available for apportionment to the States
12 pursuant to section 5 (a) of the Act shall remain available
13 until the close of the fiscal year following the year for which
14 appropriated.

15 ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES

16 CONSERVATION

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
18 the Act of October 30, 1965 (79 Stat. 1125), \$1,678,000.

19 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
21 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in
22 the regional offices, \$693,000.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of November 2, 1966 (80 Stat. 1091-1099), there are appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,496,000, to be derived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES

LOAN FUND

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$336,000 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administrative expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries shall be available for purchase of not to exceed seventeen passenger motor vehicles, of which sixteen shall be for replacement only (including one for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year); publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417); rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$6.50 per man per day; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; and maintenance and improvement of

1 aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdic-
2 tion of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to which the
3 United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to
4 law in connection with management and investigations of
5 fishery resources.

6 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

7 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

8 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
9 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
10 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
11 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of
12 other authorized functions related to such resources; opera-
13 tion of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard
14 National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; and maintenance
15 of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains
16 Wildlife Refuge; \$43,010,000.

17 CONSTRUCTION

18 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
19 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
20 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife
21 resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
22 \$2,568,000, to remain available until expended.

1 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

2 For an advance to the migratory bird conservation ac-
3 count, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16
4 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5), \$7,500,000, to remain available until
5 expended.

6 ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
8 the Act of October 30, 1965 (79 Stat. 1125), \$1,675,000.

9 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
11 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such
12 expenses in the regional offices, \$1,572,000.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

14 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
15 Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall be available for purchase
16 of not to exceed one hundred and thirty-three passenger
17 motor vehicles, of which one hundred and twenty-five are for
18 replacement only (including sixty-seven for police-type use
19 which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price
20 limitation for the current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to exceed
21 one aircraft, for replacement only; not to exceed \$50,000
22 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for informa-

tion or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$6.50 per man per day; insurance on official motor vehicles, aircraft and boats operated by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in foreign countries; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and to which the United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For expenses necessary for the management and protection of the areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service, including protection of lands in process of condemnation; plans, investigations, and studies of the recrea-

1 tional resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and
2 working drawings) and archeological values in river basins
3 of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin) ; and
4 not to exceed \$88,000 for the Roosevelt Campobello Inter-
5 national Park Commission, \$40,442,000.

6 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
7 FACILITIES

8 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
9 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
10 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable
11 basis) , trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities
12 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to
13 law by the National Park Service, \$29,581,000.

14 CONSTRUCTION

15 For construction and improvement, without regard to the
16 Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451) , of
17 buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair
18 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
19 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
20 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
21 of the use of funds for such purposes; land for East Glacier
22 Airport, Montana; and the acquisition of water rights;
23 \$11,197,000, to remain available until expended.

1 PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF
2 CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

3 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
4 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
5 203, \$38,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
6 *vided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be ex-
7 pended for planning or construction on the following: Fort
8 Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and Great Falls
9 Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails; and Dainger-
10 field Island Marina, Virginia, and extension of the George
11 Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard
12 Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince Georges County,
13 Maryland.

14 PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

15 For expenses necessary in carrying out a program for
16 the preservation of additional historic properties throughout
17 the Nation, as authorized by law (80 Stat. 915), \$1,000,-
18 000, to remain available until expended.

19 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for general administration of
21 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
22 regional offices, \$2,569,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and thirty-five passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and eleven shall be for replacement only, including not to exceed seventy-nine for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958), authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses, to remain available until expended, \$7,500,000, of which not to exceed \$1,550,000, shall be available for administration and coordination during the current fiscal year.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For operation and maintenance of demonstration plants for the production of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958, as amended,

1 (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), \$2,300,000, of which not to
2 exceed \$212,000 shall be available for administration.

3 OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of
6 the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 329),
7 \$11,130,000, of which not to exceed \$530,000 shall be
8 available for administrative expenses.

9 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
12 \$5,100,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$152,000 may
13 be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other
14 accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Pro-*
15 *vided*, That hereafter hearing officers appointed for Indian
16 probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Ad-
17 ministrative Procedures Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
21 the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and not
22 to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation
23 expenses, \$6,776,500.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
3 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau
4 or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
5 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft,
6 buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged
7 or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable
8 causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available
9 under this authority until funds specifically made available to
10 the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have
11 been exhausted.

12 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
13 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
14 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
15 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
16 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-
17 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the In-
18 terior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for
19 fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment
20 of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and
21 for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction
22 of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in connection with
23 their use for fire suppression purposes, such reimbursement

1 to be credited to appropriations currently available at the
2 time of receipt thereof.

3 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
4 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
5 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
6 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
7 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activ-
8 ity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30,
9 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686): *Provided*, That reimbursements
10 for costs of supplies, materials and equipment, and for
11 services rendered may be credited to the appropriation
12 current at the time such reimbursements are received.

13 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
14 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appro-
15 priations Act, 1968, shall be available for services as author-
16 ized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, when authorized by the Secretary,
17 in total amount not to exceed \$250,000; hire, maintenance
18 and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles;
19 purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in
20 private residences in the field, when authorized under regu-
21 lations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of
22 dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library mem-
23 bership in societies or associations which issue publications

1 to members only or at a price to members lower than to
2 subscribers who are not members.

3 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
4 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for
5 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
6 U.S.C. 5901; 80 Stat. 299 and D.C. Code 4-204).

7 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

8 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 FOREST SERVICE

10 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

11 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
12 tion, as follows:

13 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
14 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the
15 administration, improvement, development, and manage-
16 ment of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting
17 and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and
18 for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
19 year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and
20 other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal
21 lands; \$185,063,000, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and
22 preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease
23 control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679

1 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary
2 under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more
3 than \$2,480,000 of this appropriation may be used for
4 acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as
5 amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519): *Provided further*, That
6 funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements",
7 pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
8 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

9 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
10 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
11 where, as authorized by law; \$40,180,000.

12 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
13 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
14 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and
15 in forest management and processing, and for advising tim-
16 berland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
17 others in the application of forest management principles
18 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
19 \$18,251,000.

20 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
21 AUTHORIZATION)

22 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
23 of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relat-
24 ing to the construction and maintenance of forest develop-

1 ment roads and trails, \$110,000,000, to remain available
2 until expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pur-
3 suant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code,
4 section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act
5 of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged with
6 and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*,
7 That not less than the amount made available under the pro-
8 visions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under
9 the provisions of such Act.

10 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

11 SPECIAL ACTS

12 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
13 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
14 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
15 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual
16 appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in
17 not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts,
18 Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52
19 Stat. 347), as amended, \$20,000; Uinta and Wasatch Na-
20 tional Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat.
21 866), as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Ne-
22 vada, Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as amended,
23 \$8,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act of June
24 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 299), \$32,000; in all, \$80,000: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
2 acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries
3 of the national forests and/or for the acquisition of any land
4 without the approval of the local government concerned.

5 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

6 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
7 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication
8 of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in ac-
9 cordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
10 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as author-
11 ized by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until ex-
12 pended.

13 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

14 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
15 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16
16 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-
17 pended.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

19 Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current
20 fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to
21 exceed two hundred and fifty-nine passenger motor vehicles
22 of which one hundred and sixty-five shall be for replacement
23 only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance
24 of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed four for replace-

1 ment only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence
2 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat.
3 742), and not to exceed \$25,000 for employment under 5
4 U.S.C. 3109; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as au-
5 thorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901; 80 Stat. 299); (d) pur-
6 chase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public
7 improvements (58 Stat. 742); (e) expenses of the National
8 Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14
9 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f)
10 acquisition of land and interests therein for sites for admin-
11 istrative purposes, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956
12 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

13 Except to provide materials required in or incident to
14 research or experimental work where no suitable domestic
15 product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the
16 Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine
17 manufactured from commodities or materials produced out-
18 side of the United States.

19 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used
20 for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the
21 Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-
22 519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries
23 of an established national forest or purchase unit.

1 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine
4 Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized by
5 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$162,000.

6 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
9 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including pay-
10 ment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secre-
11 tary of the Commission in attending meetings and Commit-
12 tee meetings of the Commission either within or outside the
13 District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved
14 by the Commission, \$115,000.

15 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

16 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

17 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

18 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
19 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68
20 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed seven-
21 teen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire of
22 passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints;
23 payment for telephone service in private residences in the

1 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
2 Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 301 (with
3 respect to research conducted at facilities financed by this
4 appropriation), 321, 322 (d), 324, and 509 of the Public
5 Health Service Act; \$82,000,000, of which \$350,000 shall
6 be available for payments on account of the Menominee In-
7 dian people as authorized by section 1 of the Act of October
8 14, 1966 (80 Stat. 903).

9 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

10 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
11 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quar-
12 ters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and
13 drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of port-
14 able buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic
15 and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized
16 by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C.
17 2004a); \$14,733,000, to remain available until expended.

18 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

19 ARTS AND HUMANITIES EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

20 For carrying out sections 12 and 13 of the National
21 Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965,
22 \$1,000,000.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

2 Appropriations contained in this Act, available for sal-
3 aries and expenses, shall be available for services as author-
4 ized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

5 SEC. 1002. Appropriations contained in this Act avail-
6 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms
7 or allowances therefor as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901,
8 80 Stat. 299).

9 SEC. 1003. Appropriations contained in this Act avail-
10 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses
11 of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the
12 functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
13 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
14 management of those functions or activities.

15 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
18 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), as amended (81
19 Stat. 11), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$500,000,
20 of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for ex-
21 penses of travel.

1 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
4 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), includ-
5 ing services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms
6 or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C.
7 5901; 80 Stat. 299) ; \$995,000: *Provided*, That none of the
8 funds provided herein shall be used for foreign travel.

9 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the unobligated balance of
12 the appropriation granted under "Construction, Rail Rapid
13 Transit System" shall be available during the current fiscal
14 year for salaries and expenses.

15 NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE

16 HUMANITIES

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foun-
19 dation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, to
20 remain available until expended, \$10,700,000, of which \$4,-
21 500,000 shall be available for carrying out section 5 (c) and

1 functions under Public Law 88-579; \$3,000,000 for carry-
2 ing out section 7 (c) ; and \$2,000,000 for carrying out sec-
3 tion 5 (h) of the Act: *Provided*, That, in addition, there is
4 appropriated for the purposes of section 11 (b) of the Act,
5 amounts equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests and
6 devises of money, and other property received by each
7 Endowment, during the current fiscal year, under the pro-
8 visions of section 10 (a) (2) of the Act, but not to exceed a
9 total of \$1,000,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
10 three percent of the funds appropriated for the purposes of
11 Section 5 (c) and not to exceed three percent of the funds
12 appropriated for the purposes of Section 7 (c) shall be avail-
13 able for program development and evaluation.

14 PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For necessary expenses of the Public Land Law Review
17 Commission, established by Public Law 88-606, approved
18 September 19, 1964, including services as authorized by
19 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$750 for official reception
20 and representation expenses, \$860,000, to remain available
21 until expended.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from Government and other sources; international exchanges; anthropological research; maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901, 80 Stat. 299), for other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$23,790,000.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses

1 for carrying out museum programs and related research in
2 the natural sciences and cultural history under the provisions
3 of section 104 (k) of the Agricultural Trade Development
4 and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704k),
5 \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended and to be
6 available only to United States institutions: *Provided*, That
7 this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other
8 appropriations to Smithsonian Institution, for payments in
9 the foregoing currencies.

10 CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL

11 ZOOLOGICAL PARK

12 For necessary expenses of planning, construction, re-
13 modeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the
14 National Zoological Park, \$400,000, to remain available
15 until expended.

16 RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

17 For necessary expenses of restoration and renovation
18 of buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institu-
19 tion, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22,
20 1949 (63 Stat. 623), including not to exceed \$10,000 for
21 services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$1,100,000, to
22 remain available until expended.

23 CONSTRUCTION

24 For necessary expenses of the preparation of plans and
25 specifications for the construction of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn

1 Museum and Sculpture Garden, \$803,000, to remain avail-
2 able until expended: *Provided*, That such sums as are neces-
3 sary may be transferred to the General Services Administra-
4 tion for execution of the work.

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

6 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
7 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
8 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
9 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
10 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolu-
11 tion 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as au-
12 thorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when author-
13 ized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library,
14 museum, and art associations or societies whose publications
15 or services are available to members only, or to members at
16 a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair,
17 and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators
18 and uniforms, or allowances therefor, for other employees as
19 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901, 80 Stat. 299) ; purchase,
20 or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings
21 and contents thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improve-
22 ment, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and
23 not to exceed \$20,000 for restoration and repair of works
24 of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made.

1 without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations
2 at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions
3 as the Gallery may deem proper; \$3,000,000.

4 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND EN-
5 GINEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON
6 MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES
7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
9 of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act
10 of 1966 (Public Law 89-454, approved June 17, 1966),
11 including services as authorized by the Act of August 2,
12 1946 (5 U.S.C. 3109), and hire of passenger motor vehicles,
13 \$1,300,000.

14 FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMITTEES
15 FOR ALASKA
16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses of the Federal Development
18 Planning Committees for Alaska, established by Executive
19 Order 11182 of October 2, 1964, including hire of passenger
20 motor vehicles, and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109,
21 \$190,000.

1 LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Lewis and Clark Trail
4 Commission, established by Public Law 88-630, approved
5 October 6, 1964, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C.
6 3109, \$25,000.

7 GENERAL PROVISIONS, RELATED AGENCIES

8 SEC. 202. The per diem rate paid from appropriations
9 made available under this title for services as authorized by
10 5 U.S.C. 3109 or other law, shall not exceed \$88.

11 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
13 this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the
14 current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

15 This Act may be cited as the “Department of the In-
16 terior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1968.”

Passed the House of Representatives April 27, 1967.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

APRIL 28, 1967

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued May 17, 1967
For actions of May 16, 1967
90th-1st; No. 76

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported Interior appropriation bill. House debated independent offices appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on H. R. 9960, the independent offices and HUD appropriation bill. pp. H5552-82
2. CREDIT UNIONS; BANKING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 9682, to amend the Federal Reserve Act relating to loans to executive officers by member banks of the Federal Reserve System, and to amend the Federal Credit Union Act to modify the loan provisions relating to directors, members of the supervisory committee, and members of the credit committee of Federal credit unions (H. Rept. 262). p. H5635

3. LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 6602 and H. R. 6716, to authorize the sale of reserved phosphate interests of the U. S. in certain lands located in Fla. to the record owners. pp. H5551-2
4. WATER. Rep. Halleck called attention to the Water for Peace Conference to be held in Washington next week and commended the "Fordilla" system of distributing safe water. p. H5549
5. DEBT CEILING. Rep. Langen criticized the request of the Secretary of the Treasury "to boost the national debt ceiling by \$29 billion and making the new ceiling permanent at \$365 billion." p. H5598
6. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Whalen commended the "successful conclusion" of the Kennedy round of tariff negotiations in Geneva and inserted a speech in which he proposed the creation of a World Free Trade Association. pp. H5602-5
Rep. Berry stated "the American farmer has again been sold out in the Kennedy round of trade talks in Geneva." pp. H5605-6
7. MANPOWER. Rep. Holland inserted an article, "Manpower Report Gives Boost to War on Unemployment." p. H5614
8. AIR POLLUTION. Rep. Tiernan inserted a R. I. Legislature resolution urging Congress to provide authority to the States for the right of disbursement of Federal funds in the area of air pollution control program. pp. H5614-15
9. FORESTRY. Rep. Johnson, Calif., spoke on the "ever-increasing demands upon the Nation's forestlands" and inserted Forest Service Chief Cliff's speech before the Forest Industries Committee on Timber Valuation and Taxation. pp. H5615-17
10. FARM LABOR. Rep. O'Hara, Mich., inserted AFL--CIO president's testimony favoring extension of NLRA coverage to farm workers. pp. H5625-6

SENATE

11. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 9029, the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill (S. Rept. 233) (p. S6884). Attached to this digest is a table reflecting the changes in the appropriation items for the Forest Service.
12. INFORMATION. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendments S. 1030, to authorize establishment of an informational media guarantee fund (S. Rept. 234). p. S6884
13. WATERSHEDS. Received from this Department plans for works of improvement on various watersheds; some to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. S6881) and others to Public Works Committee (p. S6882).
14. WATER. Received from Interior a draft bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of certain water resource developments; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. S6882
Received an Idaho Legislature resolution urging Congress to authorize the Southwest Idaho Water Development Project and the Bureau of Reclamation to make feasibility studies upon the remaining features of the Garden Valley Division. p. S6883

36. LANDS. S. 1790 by Sen. Hayden, to render the assertion of land claims by the United States based upon accretion or avulsion subject to legal and equitable defenses to which private persons asserting such claims would be subject; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
37. RECREATION. H. R. 10009 by Rep. Dulski, to amend title VII of the Housing Act of 1961 to authorize Federal grants under the open-space land program for the development and redevelopment of existing open-space land and for the acquisition of outdoor and indoor recreational buildings, centers, facilities, and equipment; to Banking and Currency Committee.
38. NATIONAL PARK. H. R. 10015 by Rep. Frelinghuysen, to enlarge the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park in the State of Arizona; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
39. WHEAT. H. R. 10019 by Rep. King, N. Y., to repeal the authority for the current wheat and feed grain programs and to authorize programs that will permit the market system to work more effectively for wheat and feed grains; to Agriculture Committee.
40. LOANS. H. R. 10045 by Rep. Utt, to amend title 38 of the United States Code to extend for 1 year the termination date of the program for guaranteeing home, farm, and business loans for veterans of World War II; to Veterans' Affairs Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS MAY 17:

Supplemental appropriations, S. Appropriations (exec - to mark up).
REA financing, H. Agriculture (exec).
Pay bill, H. Civil Service.
Public debt limit increase, H. Ways and Means (exec).
Coordination of Government statistical programs, Jr. Economic Committee.

oOo

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Item	Estimated Available, 1967 a/	Budget Estimates, 1968	House Committee Bill 1968	Senate Committee Bill 1968	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Senate Committee Bill Compared with House Bill
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS:					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management	b/ \$178,388,000:	\$136,238,000:	\$185,063,000:	\$186,218,000:	+\$1,155,000
Forest research	38,459,000:	40,032,000:	40,180,000:e/	42,029,000:	+1,849,000
State and private forestry cooperation	c/ 13,151,000:	18,251,000:	18,251,000:	20,251,000:	+2,000,000
Total, Forest protection and utilization					
Forest roads and trails	234,998,000:	244,521,000:	243,494,000:	248,498,000:	+5,004,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:	101,230,000:d/	111,000,000:	110,000,000:	110,000,000:	-
Special acts	80,000:	80,000:	80,000:	80,000:	-
Uinta National Forest	300,000:	-	-	-	-
Cooperative range improvements	700,000:	700,000:	700,000:	700,000:	-
Assistance to States for tree planting	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	-
Total, Annual appropriations	338,308,000:	357,301,000:	355,274,000:	360,278,000:	+5,004,000
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (Primarily "Payments to States and Territories" and "Roads and Trails for States" payable from national forest receipts)f/					
	69,669,795:	71,111,250:	71,111,250:	71,111,250:	-

a/ Includes proposed supplemental appropriations for pay act costs as reflected in House Doc. No. 83.

b/ Includes \$2,300,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1967, but excludes proposed supplemental appropriation of \$25,000,000 for fighting forest fires.

c/ Includes \$200,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1967.

d/ Includes the Budget Amendment of \$500,000 as reflected in House Doc. No. 114.

e/ Excludes \$400,000 to be transferred from "Timber Development Organization Loans and Technical Assistance".

f/ In addition, prior year balances available.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1968

MAY 16, 1967.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 9029]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 9029) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes recommended:

Amount of budget estimates, 1968 ¹ -----	\$1,458,218,000
Bill as passed by the House-----	1,365,310,150
Increases over House bill recommended by committee -----	33,931,900
Total of bill as reported-----	1,399,242,050
Appropriations, 1967-----	1,333,158,800
Bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under budget estimates, 1968-----	58,975,950
Over appropriations, 1967-----	66,083,250

¹ Borrowing authorization (not included in totals):

Budget estimate, 1968-----	\$18,200,000
Appropriation, 1967-----	26,000,000
House allowance-----	16,200,000
Committee recommendation-----	16,200,000

SUMMARY OF BILL

The committee considered budget estimates totaling \$1,458,218,000 (\$1,331,735,000 for definite appropriations and \$126,483,000 for indefinite appropriations of receipts) for the programs and activities for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior—exclusive of Underground Electric Power Transmission, the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, the Southeastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration, the Bonneville Power Administration, and the Bureau of Reclamation—and the following related agencies:

Forest Service (Department of Agriculture).

Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.

Commission of Fine Arts.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

Division of Indian Health, Public Health Service.

Arts and Humanities Educational Activities, Office of Education.

Indian Claims Commission.

National Capital Planning Commission.

National Capital Transportation Agency.

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

Public Land Law Review Commission.

Smithsonian Institution.

National Gallery of Art.

National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources.

Federal Development Planning Committees for Alaska.

Lewis and Clark Trail Commission.

The committee recommends appropriations totaling \$1,399,242,050 (\$1,272,759,050 for definite appropriations and \$126,483,000 for indefinite appropriations of receipts) for the programs and activities of these agencies. The sum recommended by the committee is a decrease of \$58,975,950 under the budget estimates considered, an increase of \$33,931,900 over the sums included in the House bill, and an increase of \$66,083,250 over the sums appropriated for the current fiscal year.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$49,655,000
Budget estimate, 1968.....	49,573,000
House allowance.....	49,013,000
Committee recommendation.....	49,451,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$49,451,000, which is \$438,000 over the allowance of the House of Representatives, and \$122,000 under the budget estimate. The following table compares the actions:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Realty and mineral leasing services:			
Title, lease, and records service.....	\$5, 273, 200	\$5, 273, 200	\$5, 513, 200
Records improvement.....	723, 400	723, 400	723, 400
Resource management, conservation, and protection:			
Land classification and mineral examination.....	4, 658, 000	4, 658, 000	4, 658, 000
Range management.....	5, 495, 000	5, 495, 000	5, 495, 000
Forestry.....	7, 646, 700	7, 086, 700	7, 086, 700
Soil and watershed conservation.....	14, 072, 000	14, 072, 000	14, 270, 000
Fire protection.....	3, 598, 400	3, 598, 400	3, 598, 400
Cadastral survey:			
Alaska.....	1, 914, 000	1, 914, 000	1, 914, 000
Other States.....	3, 186, 700	3, 186, 700	3, 186, 700
Firefighting and rehabilitation.....	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000
General administration.....	2, 005, 600	2, 005, 600	2, 005, 600
Total.....	49, 573, 000	49, 013, 000	49, 451, 000

The committee concurs with the action of the House of Representatives in reducing the amount for forestry by \$560,000, and with the directive that \$760,000 be taken from the Oregon and California grant lands fund and used for salvage and thinning activity in western Oregon.

The committee recommends the following increases over the budget estimate:

Processing applications by the State of Arizona for land granted to it under the State Enabling Act—\$140,000.

Erosion protection, Makotapi project, South Dakota—\$158,000.

Erosion protection, Little Beaver project, North Dakota—\$40,000.

Accelerated examination of desert land applications in Idaho—\$100,000.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$3, 032, 000
Budget estimate, 1968.....	4, 300, 000
House allowance.....	3, 900, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 108, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,108,000 which is \$208,000 over the House allowance and \$192,000 under the budget estimate of \$4,300,000. The committee proposes that \$208,000 of the reduction made by the House allowance for construction of recreation facilities be approved.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$2, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1968.....	3, 000, 000
House allowance.....	2, 600, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000, the same as the budget estimate and \$400,000 more than the House allowance, for the liquidation of contracts for the construction of roads on the public domain.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1967	\$11, 875, 000
Budget estimate, 1968	11, 625, 000
House allowance	11, 625, 000
Committee recommendation	11, 625, 000

The committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of 25 per cent of the gross revenues from the revested Oregon and California grant lands for construction and acquisition, forest development and protection, and operation and maintenance on the revested lands and on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon. It is estimated that the appropriation will amount to \$11,625,000 in fiscal year 1968.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1967	\$1, 474, 000
Budget estimate, 1968	1, 582, 000
House allowance	1, 582, 000
Committee recommendation	1, 582, 000

The committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of \$1,582,000 to be derived from public lands and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands grazing receipts for the construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, 1967	\$116, 840, 300
Budget estimate, 1968	129, 478, 000
House allowance	126, 478, 000
Committee recommendation	126, 478, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$126,478,000 for education and welfare services. This is the same as the House allowance and \$3,000,000 under the budget estimate. The recommendation of the committee is summarized in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Educational assistance, facilities, and services	\$87, 924, 000	\$86, 924, 000	\$86, 924, 000
Welfare and guidance services	16, 303, 000	16, 303, 000	16, 303, 000
Relocation and adult vocational training	22, 267, 000	21, 267, 000	21, 267, 000
Maintaining law and order	2, 984, 000	2, 984, 000	2, 984, 000
General reduction		-1, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000
Total	129, 478, 000	126, 478, 000	126, 478, 000

The committee concurs with the reductions voted by the House of Representatives and agrees with the distribution suggested by the Bureau of the "additional general reduction of \$1,000,000" made by the House.

The committee urges that continuing attention be given to the adult education program with emphasis on activity in the field.

The committee feels that the law and order problem on the various reservations is serious. However, rather than transfer money from one reservation to another the committee feels that the Bureau should study the entire problem and make a supplemental request for proper funding at the earliest opportunity.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$44,086,000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	47,608,000
House allowance-----	47,200,000
Committee recommendation-----	47,179,000

For resources management the committee recommends an appropriation of \$47,179,000 which is \$21,000 less than the allowance of the House of Representatives and \$429,000 less than the budget estimate. The following table indicates the distribution of the committee's recommendation on the activities under this heading:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Forest and range lands-----	\$5,438,000	\$5,438,000	\$5,438,000
Fire suppression-----	140,000	140,000	140,000
Agricultural and industrial assistance-----	8,959,000	8,759,000	8,559,000
Soil and moisture conservation-----	5,379,000	5,379,000	5,379,000
Maintenance of roads-----	3,913,000	3,913,000	3,913,000
Development of Indian arts and crafts-----	380,000	380,000	559,000
Management of Indian trust property-----	7,200,000	7,200,000	7,200,000
Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities-----	14,988,000	14,780,000	14,780,000
Operation, repair, and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems-----	1,211,000	1,211,000	1,211,000
Total-----	47,608,000	47,200,000	47,179,000

The committee has approved a \$200,000 reduction in the budget estimate which is to be applied to the increase proposed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for work resulting from Indian Claims Commission awards. The proceeds of these awards are available for this purpose and this committee desires that they be so used.

The committee urges the Bureau to accelerate efforts in working with the mutual help and low-rent housing programs at the reservation level.

The committee has included funds for development of the Sioux Indian Museum and Craft Center (\$93,000); and for renovation and improvement of exhibits at the Museum of the Northern Plains Indians (\$86,000).

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$56,118,000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	40,407,000
House allowance-----	40,525,000
Committee recommendation-----	41,530,000

The committee proposes an appropriation of \$41,530,000 for construction by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This is \$1,005,000 over the allowance of the House of Representatives and \$1,123,000 over the budget estimate.

The committee agrees with the reductions in this estimate made by the House of Representatives and concurs with the House additions of \$250,000 for the Eufaula Boarding School, Oklahoma; \$425,000 for dormitory facilities at the Phoenix Indian School, Arizona for which the committee proposes an additional \$115,000 to provide a total of \$540,000; and \$450,000 for the Tularosa Junior-Senior High School, New Mexico. In addition, the committee recommends an increase of \$890,000 as follows:

\$500,000—Practical art complex, Flandreau Indian School, South Dakota.

\$300,000—Kitchen-dining hall building, Wahpeton Indian School, North Dakota.

\$90,000—Betterment of the Blackfeet Indian irrigation project, Montana.

The committee directs that the new reservoir at Wild Horse Dam be operated so as to provide the same recreational opportunities as have been provided at the existing reservoir. Except in cases of emergency, the reservoir is not to be depleted beyond 5,000 acre-feet without consultation with the committee.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1967	\$16,889,000
Budget estimate, 1968	19,000,000
House allowance	18,000,000
Committee recommendation	19,000,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$19,000,000 to meet the contract liquidation obligations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in fiscal year 1968. The committee directs that within this \$19,000,000, \$1,000,000 be made available for construction of the road between Crystal and Sheep Springs on U.S. Route 666 in New Mexico.

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

Appropriation, 1967	None
Budget estimate, 1968	\$450,000
House allowance	450,000
Committee recommendation	450,000

The committee concurs with the allowance of the House of \$450,000 for the revolving fund for loans, which is the same as the budget estimate. This amount will be available to the Secretary of the Interior in order that he may provide loans to Indian tribes and groups who need them in order to obtain expert assistance, except for counsel, necessary to preparation and presentation of their claims before the Indian Claims Commission.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967	\$4,623,000
Budget estimate, 1968	4,627,000
House allowance	4,627,000
Committee recommendation	4,627,000

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in allowing \$4,627,000 for general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the coming fiscal year.

TRIBAL FUNDS

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	3,000,000
House allowance-----	3,000,000
Committee recommendation-----	3,000,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000, the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance, for tribal funds in fiscal year 1968. The committee also recommends inclusion in the bill of a provision which would prohibit use of Indian Claims Commission and Court of Claims awards, except for attorney fees, litigation expenses, and program planning expenses, until after enactment of legislation setting forth the purposes for which the awards may be used.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$3,910,000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	4,240,000
House allowance-----	4,140,000
Committee recommendation-----	4,200,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,200,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. This is \$60,000 greater than the House allowance and \$40,000 less than the budget estimate. The increase over the House allowance is for studies and services for the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty as proposed in the budget of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The committee knows of the substantial contributions of personal efforts and financial resources being applied to the recreation and natural beauty program by members of the advisory committee and believes that such efforts should be encouraged.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$110,000,000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	110,000,000
House allowance-----	110,000,000
Committee recommendation-----	110,000,000

ADVANCE APPROPRIATION

Appropriation, 1967-----	None
Budget estimate, 1968-----	\$32,000,000
House allowance-----	9,500,000
Committee recommendation-----	12,028,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$122,028,000 for the land and water conservation fund. Of this amount, \$110,000,000 is from receipts which will accrue to the fund as provided in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, and \$12,028,000 is an advance from the Treasury.

The committee recommends that the appropriations be made for the following projects which were disallowed by the House of Representatives:

\$2,000,000—Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

\$2,000,000—Piscataway Park.

\$400,000—Herbert Hoover National Historic Site.

\$1,048,000—Everglades National Park.

\$750,000—Patuxent Endangered Species Research Center.

\$3,000,000—Emergency planning and acquisition.

With respect to the latter sum, these funds will be used at newly authorized recreation areas to develop landownership data, prepare maps, and acquire priority tracts of land promptly before land speculators cause unreasonable price increases. The ability to acquire prime tracts shortly after acquisition of an area is authorized will influence the establishment of land price levels as a base for future negotiations. The committee requires that before any of these funds are expended by the Federal agencies, the proposed uses be presented to the committee for its approval.

In addition to the Forest Service tracts deleted by the House of Representatives, the committee proposes deletion of tract 13009 (68) in Colorado which is programed to cost \$120,000.

The recommendations of the committee, including other reductions from budget estimates, are indicated in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
1. Assistance to States.....	\$65,000,000	\$65,000,000	\$65,000,000
2. Federal land acquisition program:			
National Park Service: Requirements for recently acquired areas:			
Whiskeytown-Shasta National Recreation Area.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	4,750,000
Lake Mead National Recreation Area.....	783,000	783,000	783,000
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.....	6,500,000		2,000,000
Assateague Island National Seashore.....	6,439,100	6,439,100	4,939,100
Piscataway Park.....	2,738,900		2,000,000
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.....	800,000	800,000	800,000
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.....	11,000,000	11,000,000	8,000,000
Fire Island National Seashore.....	3,864,900	3,864,900	3,064,900
Guadalupe Mountains National Park.....	1,800,000	354,000	354,000
San Juan Island National Historic Park.....	1,750,000	750,000	750,000
All other proposed acquisitions—less than \$500,000 per unit.....	2,247,700	1,228,900	1,628,900
Subtotal, new areas.....	43,923,600	31,219,900	29,069,900
Inholdings.....	4,301,400	3,238,100	4,286,100
Total, Park Service.....	48,225,000	34,458,000	33,356,000
Forest Service:			
Wilderness Areas.....	2,294,359	2,294,359	2,294,359
Primitive Areas.....	340,640	340,640	340,640
Other Recreation Areas.....	15,365,001	12,732,001	12,612,001
Total, Forest Service.....	18,000,000	15,367,000	15,247,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife: Endangered Species.....	3,000,000	1,900,000	2,650,000
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: Emergency planning and acquisition.....	5,000,000		3,000,000
Total, Federal program.....	74,225,000	51,725,000	54,253,000
Administrative expenses.....	2,775,000	2,775,000	2,775,000
Total, 1968.....	142,000,000	119,500,000	122,028,000

The committee has reviewed with care the operations of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act since its inception in 1965; and feels in general that administration of the act is responsive to its legislative history and to the guidelines set forth by the Congress. However, the committee wishes to emphasize the following:

The committee is concerned at the extent of reprogramming that has occurred in the past. It reaffirms the reprogramming guidelines set forth in committee reports. Also it directs the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to terminate approved Federal acquisitions at the beginning of the third fiscal year following such approval. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is instructed to reprogram residual funds from such an action, and to submit the proposed reprogramming to the committee for concurrence. This will insure that unpurchased tracts do not remain in the program indefinitely.

The committee continues to believe that Federal agencies should proceed as rapidly as feasible to purchase lands in recently authorized areas in order to help reduce the effect of price escalation; and that in most instances lower priority should be given to purchases of lands with substantial improvements thereon, and to those having mainly archeological or historic values as distinct from recreation values.

The committee directs that there be no Federal acquisitions of lands now in public ownership until efforts have been made to acquire the lands by donations or by such a procedure as an irrevocable use permit. It is the view of the committee that a generous portion of the annual appropriation for the Land and Water Conservation Fund is allocated to the States; and it seems reasonable that, if at all possible, publicly owned land needed by the Federal Government should be made available without cost. Unless there is a State constitutional prohibition against alienation except by sale, the committee does not feel that it is unreasonable for local legislation to be enacted if that should be necessary. If efforts to secure publicly owned lands without cost are unsuccessful, a purchase shall not be made until approved by the Committee on Appropriations.

It appears to the committee that the percentage of grants to States from the Land and Water Conservation Fund utilized for development of recreation facilities may be unnecessarily high. Of the \$59 million made available to States through February 1967, \$36.9 million, or about 63 percent of the total, has been set aside for development.

It seems to the committee that in view of the spiraling costs of recreation lands throughout the Nation more of the Federal funds made available to States should be used for land acquisition. While varying conditions make it infeasible to prescribe a fixed percentage of funds which may be used by all States for land acquisition, the committee urges the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to consider this situation with the view of establishing a limit on development costs at about 35 percent of the total annual appropriations allocated to the States. The committee realizes that this principle cannot be applied on a State-by-State basis and does not intend that this be attempted.

The committee has been asked to consider reprogramming proposals within a matter of days, or even hours, before the time available for action expires. Unless urgent unforeseen circumstances prevail, no reprogramming proposals will be submitted to the committee unless at least 21 days after receipt of such proposals are available for consideration of them.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$10,513,000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	15,613,000
House allowance-----	15,613,000
Committee recommendation-----	15,613,000

The committee concurs with the action of the House of Representatives in recommending the budget estimate of \$15,613,000 for the administration of territories. The amount recommended will provide for the Washington staff of the Office of Territories, for the Office of Governor and the Comptroller's Office of the Virgin Islands, for the Office of the Governor of Guam and for the government of Samoa. The committee recommends the proposed rehabilitation program for Guam amounting to \$7,496,000. The amount which would be provided for construction on American Samoa is \$1,801,000.

The committee agrees with the House of Representatives that the Office of Territories should be permitted to incur costs as much as 15 percent greater than those budgeted for construction in remote areas where it is difficult to estimate accurately the cost of individual construction projects.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$17,494,000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	30,000,000
House allowance-----	17,500,000
Committee recommendation-----	25,000,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$25 million for continuation of the development program in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This amount includes \$7,500,000 authorized by Public Law 90-16, May 10, 1967.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$80,032,000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	88,199,000
House allowance-----	85,499,000
Committee recommendation-----	86,299,000

The Senate committee recommends an appropriation of \$86,299,000 for conduct of surveys, investigations, and research by the Geological Survey. This is an amount \$1,900,000 under the budget estimate and \$800,000 over the allowance of the House of Representatives. The various allowances are indicated in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Topographic surveys and mapping.....	\$24,488,000	\$24,488,000	\$24,488,000
Geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping.....	26,774,000	26,223,000	26,223,000
Minerals discovery loan program.....	425,000	425,000	425,000
Marine geology and hydrology.....	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000
Water resources investigations.....	28,081,600	26,432,600	27,232,600
Soil and moisture conservation.....	205,000	205,000	205,000
Conservation of lands and minerals.....	4,814,000	4,814,000	4,814,000
General administration.....	2,241,400	2,241,400	2,241,400
General reduction, travel.....		-500,000	-500,000
Total.....	88,199,000	85,499,000	86,299,000

The committee concurs with the budget reductions made by the House of Representatives in the amount requested for earthquake research, remote sensors, and travel.

The committee proposes that the amount for the heavy metals program be \$7,896,000, the same as the allowance of the House of Representatives; and commends the progress made in the heavy metals program. It is urged that the Geological Survey give increased attention to the gold and silver mining industries.

The committee recommends that the amount proposed for the International Hydrological Decade be reduced by \$2 million, the total amount of the increase requested. This will provide \$168,000, the amount available in fiscal year 1967 for continuation of this program. It is the committee's belief that funds of this kind are better expended for cooperative research in the United States and for this reason has proposed an increase of \$1,300,000 for the Federal-State cooperative water resources investigations program. This will provide a total of \$15,260,000, the amount which it is expected the States will offer as their share of matching funds.

The amount of \$50,000 provided by the House for initiation of the hydrologic study of the Delmarva Peninsula is retained in the committee's recommendation.

It is the desire of the committee that the Geological Survey undertake a hydrologic survey of the Black Hills, S. Dak., area under the Federal-State cooperative water resources investigations program.

The committee directs that none of the funds provided under the heading "Geologic and Minerals Resource Surveys and Mapping" be expended for mineral surveys on units of the national park system or on national wildlife refuges and game ranges.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1967	\$34,740,000
Budget estimate, 1968.....	39,825,000
House allowance	38,180,000
Committee recommendation	¹ 36,121,000

¹ Excludes \$400,000 to be transferred from "Appalachian Region Mining Area Restoration."

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$36,121,000 which is \$3,704,000 under the budget estimate and \$2,059,000 under the amount allowed by the House of Representatives.

Distribution of the committee's recommendation is indicated in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Research:			
Coal.....	\$6,760,000	\$6,745,000	\$7,060,000
Petroleum.....	2,360,000	2,360,000	2,360,000
Oil shale.....	1,920,000	1,620,000	1,620,000
Metallurgy.....	10,371,000	10,371,000	10,371,000
Mining.....	7,442,000	6,742,000	4,518,000
Marine mineral mining.....	1,433,000	1,433,000	1,433,000
Explosives.....	578,000	578,000	578,000
Resource development:			
Statistics.....	1,777,000	1,777,000	1,777,000
Economic analyses.....	580,000	450,000	450,000
Bituminous coal.....	905,000	905,000	905,000
Anthracite.....	370,000	370,000	370,000
Petroleum.....	700,000	700,000	700,000
Minerals.....	4,065,000	3,565,000	3,815,000
International activities.....	564,000	564,000	564,000
Total.....	39,825,000	38,180,000	136,521,000

¹ Includes \$400,000 to be transferred from "Appalachian Region Mining Area Restoration."

The committee agrees with the action of the House of Representatives in its disallowances as follows: \$150,000 for investigating new processes for removal of sulfur oxides from stack gases; \$300,000 for oil shale research on Federal lands; \$200,000 for the heavy metals program; and \$130,000 for economic analysis. However, the committee recommends that \$250,000 be provided for contracts to study technologic and economic changes upon supply and demand of resources.

The committee recommends that none of the \$2,724,000 requested for initiation of a tunneling research program, to be known as Project Badger, be allowed. It is the opinion of the committee that the work which the Bureau of Mines described as being related to transportation, water supply, and utility distribution problems is such that it should be carried on with private capital since the benefits of it will inure to private industry and the work to be carried on is similar to that now done by private industry in the development of tunneling and other earthmoving equipment.

The committee also proposes an addition of \$450,000 for increased research related to air pollution, particularly regarding removal of sulfur from coal.

Although the committee approves the addition voted by the House of Representatives of \$135,000 for "Operation Anthracite Refuse," it has in accordance with the recommendation of the Department of the Interior placed this project under the heading "Solid Waste Disposal"; and reduced this appropriation accordingly.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$9,590,000
Budget estimate, 1968.....	10,821,000
House allowance.....	10,721,000
Committee recommendation.....	10,721,000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$10,721,000 for health and safety activities in fiscal year 1968. This is \$100,000 less than the budget estimate. The following table sets forth this recommendation by activities:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Inspections, investigations, and rescue work.....	\$8,469,000	\$8,369,000	\$8,369,000
Control of fires in coal deposits.....	203,000	203,000	203,000
Health and safety research.....	2,149,000	2,149,000	2,149,000
Total.....	10,821,000	10,721,000	10,721,000

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$4,300,000
Budget estimate, 1968.....	3,232,000
House allowance.....	3,232,000
Committee recommendation.....	3,367,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,367,000, which is \$135,000 more than the House allowance and the budget estimate. This amount is divided as follows: \$732,000 for demonstration grants; \$200,000 for problem appraisal; \$1,900,000 for automobile scrap research and demonstration plant; \$285,000 for development of new uses for solid waste materials, including \$135,000 for "Operation Anthracite Refuse"; \$150,000 for municipal metallic and mineral wastes; and \$100,000 for recovery of alumina from red muds.

APPALACHIAN REGION MINING AREA RESTORATION

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$7,000,000
Budget estimate, 1968.....	800,000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in disallowing the full amount of the budget estimate, \$800,000, for Appalachian Region Mining Area Restoration. This program has been authorized for almost 3 years and to date little has been accomplished as is indicated by the unobligated balance as of the first of March. About 85 percent of the \$23,000,000 which has been appropriated is still unobligated. Therefore, the committee feels that there is sufficient in this appropriation for whatever needs may arise during fiscal year 1968.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$1,556,000
Budget estimate, 1968.....	1,616,000
House allowance.....	1,532,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,532,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,532,000, the same as the House allowance and \$84,000 below the budget estimate.

HELIUM FUND

(BORROWING AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$26,000,000
Budget estimate, 1968.....	18,200,000
House allowance.....	16,200,000
Committee recommendation.....	16,200,000

The committee agrees with the House of Representatives in allowing an additional \$16,200,000 in borrowing authority to meet the contractual commitments under the helium conservation program. This amount, together with income, should provide sufficient funds.

The committee has not agreed to the departmental request to increase the limitation on the amount of payments which can be made to \$60,000,000, an increase of \$12,500,000 over the current limitation.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967	\$8, 220, 000
Budget estimate, 1968	9, 725, 000
House allowance	9, 180, 000
Committee recommendation	11, 180, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,180,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Coal Research in fiscal year 1968. This is \$1,455,000 more than the budget estimate and \$2,000,000 more than the allowance of the House of Representatives.

The increase over the allowance of the House of Representatives is for the following purposes:

\$800,000—continuation of the Pittsburgh Midway Coal Co. low-ash coal project.

\$1,200,000—pilot plant, project COED.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967	\$722, 000
Budget estimate, 1968	926, 000
House allowance	740, 000
Committee recommendation	814, 800

The committee recommendation for salaries and expenses, Office of Oil and Gas, is \$814,800, which is \$74,800 more than the amount allowed by the House of Representatives and \$111,200 less than the budget estimate. The committee agrees that the civil defense and defense mobilization functions for which a budget estimate was submitted should be funded by the Office of Emergency Planning.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1967	\$20, 701, 000
Budget estimate, 1968	23, 835, 000
House allowance	23, 194, 650
Committee recommendation	24, 219, 650

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$24,219,650 for management and investigations of resources. This is \$384,650 over the budget estimate, and \$1,025,000 over the allowance of the House of Representatives. The committee's recommendation is distributed as indicated in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Management.....	\$550,800	\$550,800	\$550,800
Marketing and technology.....	7,224,200	6,913,850	7,528,850
Research.....	11,930,400	11,680,400	12,090,400
Research on fish migration over dams.....	1,435,100	1,405,100	1,405,100
Fishing vessel mortgage insurance.....	45,300	45,300	45,300
Columbia River fishery facilities.....	2,649,200	2,599,200	2,599,200
Total.....	23,835,000	23,194,650	24,219,650

The committee agrees with the reductions made by the House of Representatives; but does recommend the following increases for which budget estimates were not submitted: \$180,000 for additional technological research on shrimp; \$410,000 for biological research in connection with fisheries of the Great Lakes; and \$435,000 for leasing a fish protein concentrate plant.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$500,000
Budget estimate, 1968.....	100,000
House allowance.....	100,000
Committee recommendation.....	100,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000, the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate for the purchase of foreign currency to be used for the conduct of research programs in foreign countries.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$1,245,000
Budget estimate, 1968.....	1,380,000
House allowance.....	1,730,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,730,000

The committee concurs with the recommendation of the House of Representatives for the construction program of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including the \$350,000 added by the House for continued work on the Willamette Falls fishway.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 1968.....	6,000,000
House allowance.....	6,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	6,000,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,000,000, the amount of the budget estimate and the same as the House allowance for the payment of subsidies for the construction of fishing vessels. Of this amount, \$340,000 is for administrative expenses.

FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$4,710,000
Budget estimate, 1968.....	4,714,000
House allowance.....	4,714,000
Committee recommendation.....	4,714,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,714,000, the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate, for implementing the Federal aid for Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act during fiscal year 1968. Of this amount, \$4,100,000 is to be available under section 4(a) of the act which authorizes funds to stimulate research and development projects in several States. This is a matching fund authorization under which the Federal Government may match as much as 75 percent of the cost of a project. For section 4(b) of the act providing fishery resources disaster aid, the committee recommends \$400,000. The remainder of the proposed appropriation, \$214,000, is for administration of the program.

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$2, 675, 000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	1, 678, 000
House allowance-----	1, 678, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 428, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,428,000 for anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation. This is \$750,000 more than the amount proposed by the House of Representatives and contained in the budget estimate. The committee has recommended the additional sum because a portion of last year's appropriation was deferred by the Bureau of the Budget and after June 30 that portion will not be available for distribution to the States under the provisions of Public Law 89-304. One hundred seventy-eight thousand dollars of the total appropriation is for program administration.

The purpose of this legislation was to provide for activities aimed at conserving, developing, and enhancing the anadromous fisheries resources within the several States and in the Great Lakes. The act contains a limitation of a total appropriation of \$25,000,000 before June 30, 1970. Of the authorized \$25,000,000, only \$2,675,000 has been appropriated, and of this amount \$1,500,000 has been placed in reserve and will be returned to the Treasury. Only 2 years remain under the terms of the substantive legislation to provide this much-needed assistance.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

(INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$2, 468, 000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	2, 496, 000
House allowance-----	2, 496, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 496, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,496,000 for administration of the Pribilof Islands. This is the same amount as the budget estimate and the House allowance, and will provide for the natives of the Pribilof Islands, for necessary building maintenance and rehabilitation work, and for operation of the fur-seal activity.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$739, 000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	743, 000
House allowance-----	693, 000
Committee recommendation-----	693,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$693,000 for the general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. This is the same amount as the House allowance and \$50,000 less than the budget estimate.

FISHERIES LOAN FUND

(Limitation on administrative expenses)

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$309,000
Budget estimate, 1968.....	336,000
House allowance.....	336,000
Committee recommendation.....	336,000

The committee concurs with the House recommendation of \$336,000, the same as the budget estimate, as a limitation on administrative expenses for the fisheries loan fund.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$38,145,800
Budget estimate, 1968.....	43,159,000
House allowance.....	43,010,000
Committee recommendation.....	44,810,800

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$44,810,800 which is \$1,800,800 over the allowance of the House of Representatives and \$1,651,800 over the budget estimate. The committee's recommendations are set forth by activity in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Fish hatcheries.....	\$8,906,000	\$8,816,000	\$8,816,000
Wildlife refuges.....	13,234,000	13,074,000	13,074,000
Soil and moisture conservation.....	713,000	713,000	713,000
Management and enforcement.....	3,692,000	3,679,000	3,829,000
Fishery research.....	3,725,000	3,666,500	3,728,500
Wildlife research.....	6,479,000	6,671,500	7,976,300
Fishery services.....	1,726,000	1,716,090	2,000,000
Wildlife services.....	2,850,000	2,845,000	2,845,000
River basin studies.....	1,462,000	1,457,000	1,457,000
Pesticides review.....	372,000	372,000	372,000
Total.....	43,159,000	43,010,000	44,810,800

The committee has approved the increases included in the bill as it was passed by the House of Representatives—\$75,000 for additional staffing to do research on animal damage at Olympia, Wash.; and \$400,000 for blackbird control.

The committee recommends that there be restored to the bill the following decreases voted by the House of Representatives:

\$100,000—Bird banding and recovery data, and updating data processing equipment.

\$150,000—Initiation of a rare and endangered species preservation program.

The committee recommends the following additions to the bill:

\$16,000—Fishery biologist, Nevada.

\$62,000—Research on fish physiology, South Dakota.

\$30,000—Fishery biologist for the Cherokee Indian Reservation, N.C.

\$250,000—Accelerated management research and program for migratory birds other than waterfowl.

\$40,000—Establishment of Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Washington State University.

\$40,000—Establishment of Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, University of Wyoming.

\$40,000—Establishment of Cooperative Fishery Unit, Delaware State College.

\$40,000—Establishment of Cooperative Fishery Unit, University of Southern Florida.

\$56,000—Staffing and equipping a diagnostic service unit, Leetown National Fish Hatchery, West Virginia.

\$150,000—Staffing, Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, Jamestown, N. Dak.

\$160,000—Initiation of a polar bear research program.

\$150,000—Increased predator control. (The committee urges the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to give increased attention to the hiring of additional trappers for predator control work.)

\$56,000—Establishment of a diagnostic service unit, Springville National Fish Hatchery, Utah.

\$460,800—Funding of all cooperative wildlife research units and all cooperative fishery units at an annual level of \$40,000.

Last year, the conference committee on this bill directed that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife fund the cooperative wildlife research units and the cooperative fishery units at a uniform level. The committee was advised during hearings that although the Bureau and the Department proposed that all of these units be funded at \$40,000, they were not permitted to include this additional sum in the fiscal year 1968 budget estimate. Having issued this directive last year, the committee is unable to understand why its desires were ignored. Therefore, the necessary funds for this increase are included here.

With respect to authorized improvements and replacements at fish hatcheries and wildlife refuges, as well as research stations, the committee has no objection to accomplishing such work within the operating programs in this appropriation. However, the cost of each specific project at any one of the installations shall not exceed \$25,000. Should the cost of any such project exceed \$25,000 it is not to be undertaken without the approval of the committee.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$8, 618, 600
Budget estimate, 1968.....	2, 568, 000
House allowance.....	2, 568, 000
Committee recommendation.....	¹ 5, 090, 600

¹ Excludes \$400,000 to be transferred from "Appalachian Region Fish and Wildlife Restoration Projects."

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,090,600 for the construction of sport fish facilities, including fish hatcheries and fishery research, and wildlife facilities, including wildlife refuges

and wildlife research. This is \$2,522,600 over the allowance of the House of Representatives and the budget estimate.

The amount recommended includes the following budgeted proposals approved by the House of Representatives, \$20,000 for the McNenny National Fish Hatchery, South Dakota; \$246,000 for construction at the Quinault National Fish Hatchery, Washington; \$678,000 for various wildlife refuges; \$434,000 for sanitary facilities on national wildlife refuges; \$200,000 for advance planning and water rights; \$200,000 for planning and constructing sanitary facilities at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center; and \$50,000 for the construction of 16 ponds at the Northern Wildlife Research Center, Jamestown, N. Dak.

In addition, the committee has approved the increases proposed by the House of Representatives to include \$240,000 for the Marine Game Fish Laboratory, Panama City, Fla.; \$200,000 for the Marine Game Fish Laboratory, Port Aransas, Tex.; \$100,000 for the national fish hatchery at Saratoga, Wyo.; \$233,000 for the Wolf Creek Dam Hatchery, Ky.; and \$50,000 for selection of a site for a blackbird research center. Also recommended are the Cortland, N.Y., fish research facility construction budgeted at \$440,000, and planning funds (\$50,000) proposed for a laboratory-administration building at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, both of which were denied by the House. The remainder (\$333,000) of the House reduction is to be applied to the last-named of the wildlife refuges as contained in the budget justification.

Furthermore, the committee recommends approval of the following construction which was not contained in the bill as it was passed by the House of Representatives:

\$150,000—Improvements, Willow Beach National Fish Hatchery, Arizona.

\$120,000—Improvements, Lahontan National Fish Hatchery, Nevada.

\$134,600—Additional construction, Valley City National Fish Hatchery, North Dakota.

\$445,000—Continued construction, Kooskia National Fish Hatchery, Idaho.

\$100,000—Initiation of an Atlantic salmon fish hatchery, Green Lake, Hancock County, Maine.

\$185,000—Improvements, Orangeburg National Fish Hatchery, South Carolina.

\$338,000—Construction, Camp Cornelia area, Okefenokee Wildlife Refuge, Georgia.

\$450,000—Development of waterfowl production areas, South Dakota.

\$225,000—Development UL Bend National Wildlife Refuge, Montana.

\$255,000—Continued improvement, Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

Appropriation, 1967	\$6, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1968	7, 500, 000
House allowance	7, 500, 000
Committee recommendation	7, 500, 000

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in the allowance of \$7,500,000 for the migratory bird conservation account. This is the amount of the budget estimate. This appropriation, together with receipts available from Federal hunting stamps, will provide a total of \$12,500,000 for the acquisition of needed waterfowl habitats. This amount will make it possible to acquire 208,000 acres during the coming fiscal year, either in fee or through easement.

APPALACHIAN REGION FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROJECTS

Appropriation, 1967	\$500, 000
Budget estimate, 1968	400, 000
House allowance	None
Committee recommendation	None

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in disallowing the budget estimate of \$400,000 for the Appalachian region fish and wildlife restoration projects activity.

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

Appropriation, 1967	\$2, 675, 000
Budget estimate, 1968	1, 675, 000
House allowance	1, 675, 000
Committee recommendation	2, 425, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,425,000 for anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation. This is \$750,000 more than the amount proposed by the House of Representatives and contained in the budget estimate. The committee has recommended the additional sum because a portion of last year's appropriation was deferred by the Bureau of the Budget and will not be available after June 30 for distribution to the States under the provisions of Public Law 89-304. One hundred seventy-five thousand dollars of the total appropriation is for program administration.

The purpose of this legislation was to provide for activities aimed at conserving, developing and enhancing the anadromous fisheries resources within the several States and in the Great Lakes. The act contains a limitation of a total appropriation of \$25,000,000 before June 30, 1970. Of the authorized \$25,000,000, only \$2,675,000 has been appropriated, and of this amount \$1,500,000 has been placed in reserve and will be returned to the Treasury. Only 2 years remain under the terms of the substantive legislation to provide this much-needed assistance.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967	\$1, 549, 000
Budget estimate, 1968	1, 613, 000
House allowance	1, 572, 000
Committee recommendation	1, 572, 000

For general administrative expenses the committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,572,000, the amount of the House allowance and \$41,000 less than the budget estimate.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$35, 609, 000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	40, 822, 000
House allowance-----	40, 442, 000
Committee recommendation-----	40, 730, 400

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$40,730,400, \$288,400 over the amount approved by the House of Representatives, and \$91,600 under the amount of the budget estimate. The action of the committee provides for the operation of new park areas and new facilities in existing park areas.

The following table compares the budget estimate, the House allowance, and the committee recommendation for each of the various activities:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Management of park and other areas-----	\$34, 105, 900	\$33, 725, 900	\$33, 994, 300
Forestry and fire control-----	1, 835, 000	1, 835, 000	1, 835, 000
Soil and moisture conservation-----	206, 900	206, 900	206, 900
Park and recreation programs-----	4, 376, 700	4, 376, 700	4, 396, 700
Concessions management-----	297, 500	297, 500	297, 500
Total-----	40, 822, 000	40, 442, 000	40, 730, 400

The committee concurs with the several reductions from the budget estimate made by the House of Representatives except for funds for the Herbert Hoover Historic Site (\$27,000), for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (\$54,400), and for the New York City group (\$40,000).

In addition, the committee has increased the House allowance by \$20,000 for archeological and salvage work in Georgia reservoirs; \$54,000 for support of two additional elk traps in Yellowstone National Park; and \$93,000 for employment of 11 park police in the National Capital area.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$26, 680, 000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	29, 942, 000
House allowance-----	29, 581, 000
Committee recommendation-----	29, 946, 800

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$29,946,800. This is \$365,800 more than the House allowance and \$4,800 more than the budget estimate.

The committee has concurred in the reductions made by the House of Representatives except for \$50,000 for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial; \$10,000 for the New York City group; and \$100,000 for the National Capital Parks, which the committee recommends for appropriation.

In addition to restoring the budget estimate the committee recommends a further appropriation of \$200,000 for the National Capital Parks in the hope that plantings and beautification work which has

been done can be saved. Much of it is deteriorating now for lack of maintenance funds.

Also, the committee has increased the amount approved by the House of Representatives by \$5,800 in order to maintain the Elk traps in the Yellowstone National Park and to provide necessary access roads within the park.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$22, 894, 000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	17, 579, 000
House allowance-----	11, 197, 000
Committee recommendation-----	12, 671, 500

It is the committee's recommendation that \$12,671,500 be appropriated for National Park Service construction. This is \$4,907,500 less than the budget estimate and \$1,474,500 greater than the House allowance.

The increase over the House allowance is to permit the Park Service to proceed with its budgeted construction of the interpretive production facility, Harpers Ferry, W. Va. (\$618,000); replica locomotives and tenders, Golden Spike, Utah (\$326,500); to negotiate an architectural-engineering contract for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, Mo. (\$500,000); and to procure two portable live elk traps (\$30,000).

PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$30, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	38, 000, 000
House allowance-----	38, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	38, 000, 000

The committee concurs with the allowance of the House of Representatives of \$38 million, the amount of the budget estimate, for liquidating obligations incurred under the provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

In reference to the proposal to provide increased funds to the National Park Service for the purpose of maintaining certain highways within Yellowstone National Park on a year-round basis, the committee feels that there are too many unknown factors at the present time to determine the proper dimensions of the problem.

In view of the testimony presented on this matter, the committee feels that additional hearings should be held so that the entire subject and the several alternatives which exist may be explored in adequate detail.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$323, 000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	2, 323, 000
House allowance-----	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	470, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$470,000, an amount \$530,000 less than the House allowance and \$1,853,000 less than the budget estimate. The amount proposed by the committee is to be distributed as follows:

\$162,000—National survey of historic sites and buildings.

\$161,000—Historic American Buildings survey.

\$75,000—Staff to make ready for administration of Public Law 89-665, the Act to preserve additional historic properties.

\$72,000—Expenses of the National Advisory Council established by Public Law 89-665.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$2,562,000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	2,569,000
House allowance-----	2,569,000
Committee recommendation-----	2,569,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,569,000, the amount of the House allowance and the budget estimate, for general administrative expenses of the National Park Service.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$27,500,000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	20,982,000
House allowance-----	7,500,000
Committee recommendation-----	7,500,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Saline Water in fiscal year 1968. This is the same as the allowance of the House of Representatives and is \$13,482,000 less than the budget estimate. However, the amount recommended is the full amount of the budget authorization. Legislation is pending in the Congress to increase this authorization and once it becomes law the committee will entertain a supplemental estimate to provide the additional funds.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$2,351,000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	2,300,000
House allowance-----	2,300,000
Committee recommendation-----	2,300,000

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in recommending \$2,300,000 for operation and maintenance expenses in the coming fiscal year. This is the same amount as the budget estimate.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$6,894,000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	12,700,000
House allowance-----	11,130,000
Committee recommendation-----	12,130,000

The committee proposes an appropriation of \$12,130,000, which is \$570,000 less than the budget estimate for the Office of Water Resources Research. This is \$1,000,000 more than the House allowance, which is recommended for grants under title II of the Water Resources Research Act.

This amount will provide \$100,000 for each of the 51 State water resources institutes, a total of \$5,100,000; \$3,000,000 for matching grants

under section 101 of the Water Resources Research Act; \$3,000,000 for additional water research under title II of this act; \$500,000 for the water resources scientific information center and \$530,000 for administration of the act.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967	\$4,704,000
Budget estimate, 1968	5,130,000
House allowance	5,100,000
Committee recommendation	5,100,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,100,000, the amount of the House allowance, for the Office of Solicitor in the coming fiscal year. This is \$30,000 less than the budget estimate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967	\$4,998,900
Budget estimate, 1968	7,570,000
House allowance	6,776,500
Committee recommendation	7,064,500

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,064,500 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Secretary. This amount is \$288,000 over the House allowance and \$505,000 under the budget estimate. The allowance of the committee is distributed as follows:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Departmental direction:			
Office of the Secretary	\$463,900	\$413,600	\$438,600
Office of the Under Secretary	142,700	118,700	130,700
Office of Program Analysis	314,000	243,900	248,900
Office for Equal Opportunity	265,200	81,200	81,200
Office of Information	162,300	162,300	162,300
Board of Contract Appeals	102,500	102,500	102,500
Office of the Science Adviser	145,500	96,400	145,400
Interior Coordination-Water Resources Council	23,000	15,000	15,000
Office of Ecology	75,000		50,000
Total	1,694,100	1,238,600	1,374,600
Program direction and coordination:			
Assistant Secretary—Water and Power	292,600	345,800	345,800
Assistant Secretary—Mineral Resources	266,875	266,875	266,875
Assistant Secretary—Public Land Management	258,700	258,790	258,700
Assistant Secretary—Fish and Wildlife and Parks	170,100	170,100	170,100
Assistant Secretary—Water Pollution Control	288,000	183,000	288,000
Program support staff	364,525	364,525	364,525
Office of Minerals and Solid Fuels	123,000		
Defense Electric Power Administration	111,200		
Total	1,880,000	1,539,000	1,694,000
Administrative management:			
Assistant Secretary—Administration	104,800	104,800	104,800
Office of Survey and Review	1,956,800	1,909,800	1,956,800
Office of Management Operations	700,800	700,800	700,800
Office of Budget	230,200	230,200	230,200
Office of Management Research	235,200	235,200	235,200
Office of Personnel Management	393,000	393,000	393,000
Office of Correspondence Control	36,000	36,000	36,000
Total	3,656,800	3,609,800	3,656,800
Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife	150,500	150,500	150,500
General services	188,600	188,600	188,600
Total, Office of Secretary	7,570,000	6,776,500	7,064,500

The committee recommendation will add the following to the allowance of the House of Representatives.

- \$25,000—Office of the Secretary.
- \$12,000—Office of the Under Secretary.
- \$49,000—Office of Science Advisor.
- \$50,000—Office of Ecology.
- \$105,000—Assistant Secretary for Water Pollution Control.
- \$47,000—Office of Survey and Review.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$176,150,000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	186,238,000
House allowance-----	185,063,000
Committee recommendation-----	186,218,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$186,218,000 for forest land management, \$20,000 under the budget estimate and \$1,155,000 over the House allowance. The following table provides a comparison of the committee's recommendations with the budget estimate and with the House allowances:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT			
National forest protection and management:			
Timber resource management:			
Sales administration and management-----	\$35,900,000	\$35,900,000	\$35,900,000
Reforestation and stand improvement-----	17,640,000	17,640,000	17,640,000
Recreation-public use-----	34,638,000	34,063,000	34,668,000
Wildlife habitat management-----	4,301,000	4,201,000	4,201,000
Range resource management:			
Management-----	5,682,000	5,682,000	5,682,000
Revegetation-----	2,854,000	2,854,000	2,854,000
Improvements-----	3,442,000	3,442,000	3,442,000
Soil and water management-----	6,361,000	6,361,000	6,361,000
Mineral claims, leases, and special uses-----	4,097,000	4,097,000	4,097,000
Land classification, adjustments, and surveys-----	6,349,000	6,349,000	6,349,000
Forest fire protection-----	26,172,000	26,172,000	26,172,000
Structural improvements for fire and general purposes (construction and maintenance)-----	11,040,000	11,040,000	11,090,000
Payments to employees compensation fund-----	759,000	759,000	759,000
Subtotal-----	159,235,000	158,560,000	159,135,000
Amount advanced from "Cooperative range improvements"-----	-700,000	-700,000	-700,000
Subtotal, national forest protection and management....	158,535,000	157,860,000	158,435,000
Water resource development and related activities-----	8,660,000	8,160,000	8,660,000
Fighting forest fires-----	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Insect and disease control:			
White pine blister rust control-----	2,270,800	2,270,800	2,270,800
Other pest control-----	9,292,200	9,292,200	9,292,200
Subtotal, insect and disease control-----	11,563,000	11,563,000	11,563,000
Acquisition of lands, Weeks Act-----	2,480,000	2,480,000	2,480,000
Total, forest land management-----	186,238,000	185,063,000	186,218,000

The committee concurs with the House increase of \$175,000 over the budget estimate for completion of the water system at Blanchard Springs Caverns, Ark. The committee also recommends that of the reductions by the House of Representatives \$500,000 be restored in order that water resource development related activities may go on in those areas where they are made necessary by construction programs

of other agencies of the Government where the timing of the work is beyond the control of the Forest Service.

The committee proposes that the following increases over the budget estimates be approved.

\$80,000—Preparation of designs and specifications for a dam at Eagle Lake, W.Va.

\$125,000—Recreation development, Caney Lake Area, Kisatchie National Forest, La.

\$100,000—Recreation development, Chequamegon Waters, Chequamegon National Forest, Wis.

\$300,000—Mammoth Visitor Center, Inyo National Forest, Calif.

\$50,000—Preparation of designs and specifications, administration headquarters, Superior National Forest, Minn.

The Forest Service has proposed that funding of fixed costs of fire-fighting and other special service equipment be distributed to the fire-fighting fund, the primary purpose for which the equipment is used. The committee approves this request for the coming year and directs that in future budgets these funds should be so allocated.

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1967.....	\$37,821,000
Budget estimate, 1968.....	40,032,000
House allowance.....	40,180,000
Committee recommendation.....	¹ 42,029,000

¹ Excludes \$400,000 to be transferred from "Timber Development Organization Loans and Technical Assistance."

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$42,029,000 distributed as set forth in the following table. This is \$1,997,000 over the budget estimate and \$1,849,000 over the amount allowed by the House of Representatives.

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
FOREST RESEARCH			
Forest and range management research:			
Timber management research.....	\$8,937,000	\$8,737,000	\$8,962,000
Watershed management research.....	3,650,000	3,650,000	3,755,000
Range management research.....	1,294,000	1,294,000	1,294,000
Wildlife habitat research.....	912,000	952,000	962,000
Forest recreation research.....	811,000	629,000	811,000
Subtotal, forest and range management research.....	15,604,000	15,262,000	15,784,000
Forest protection research:			
Forest fire research.....	3,112,000	3,012,000	3,162,000
Forest insect research.....	4,103,000	4,103,000	4,153,000
Forest disease research.....	2,358,000	2,358,000	2,358,000
Subtotal, forest protection research.....	9,573,000	9,473,000	9,673,000
Forest products and engineering research:			
Forest products utilization research.....	6,863,000	6,763,000	6,973,000
Forest engineering research.....	798,000	698,000	798,000
Subtotal, forest products and engineering research.....	7,661,000	7,461,000	7,771,000
Forest resource economics research:			
Forest survey.....	2,203,000	2,203,000	2,500,000
Forest products marketing research.....	1,625,000	1,625,000	1,625,000
Forest economics research.....	1,088,000	988,000	988,000
Subtotal, forest resource economics research.....	4,916,000	4,816,000	5,113,000
Forest research construction.....	2,278,000	3,168,000	40,088,000
Total, forest research.....	40,032,000	40,180,000	¹ 42,429,000

¹ Includes \$400,000 to be transferred from "Timber Development Organization Loans and Technical Assistance."

The recommendation of the committee provides for the following unbudgeted allowances of the House of Representatives: construction of a forest and insect disease laboratory at Delaware, Ohio, \$950,000; construction of a range and wildlife habitat laboratory at La Grande, Oregon, \$350,000; and construction of a forest seed laboratory at State College, Miss., \$290,000.

The committee recommendation also provides for the following budgeted amounts to be appropriated over the House allowance:

Forest genetics research-----	\$100,000
Forest recreation research-----	182,000
Electronic fire detection research-----	100,000
Aerial logging systems research-----	100,000
Construction of a Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Albuquerque, New Mexico -----	700,000

The committee proposes the following increases over the budget estimates:

\$50,000—Lightning research, Institute of Atmospheric Sciences, Rapid City, S. Dak.

\$60,000—Feasibility study for plywood manufacture, Black Hills, S. Dak.

\$220,000—Construction, Forest Range Management Laboratory, Fort Myers, Fla.

\$50,000—Staffing, forest research laboratory, Alexandria, La.

\$150,000—Staffing, forest research laboratory, Princeton, W. Va.

\$125,000—Staffing, Southern Hardwood Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.

\$30,000—Staffing, Forest Hydrology Laboratory, Wenatchee, Wash.

\$297,000—Additional for forest survey.

\$75,000—Staffing, forest research laboratory, La Crosse, Wis.

\$50,000—Elk management research.

It is the committee's desire that at least \$200,000 be utilized for research on aerial logging systems during fiscal year 1968.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$18,097,000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	18,251,000
House allowance-----	18,251,000
Committee recommendation-----	20,251,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,251,000 for State and private forestry cooperation. This is \$2,000,000 over the budget estimate and the House allowance. The additional amount is for cooperation with State and private organizations in forest fire control. A total amount of \$20,000,000 per year is authorized for this purpose. The increased amount will, in the opinion of the committee, more nearly meet the needs of fire prevention and protection.

It is the expectation of the committee that the increase will be distributed among the States on the basis of the percentage commercial forests in a State bear to the total commercial forests in the United States.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1967	\$101,230,000
Budget estimate, 1968	111,000,000
House allowance	110,000,000
Committee recommendation	110,000,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$110,000,000, the amount of the House allowance and \$1,000,000 less than the budget estimate for forest roads and trails. This amount, together with the sum to be available from forest receipts, will provide all funds necessary to meet contract obligations expected to accrue in the coming fiscal year under the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

The committee expects that there will be no unnecessary upgrading of forest roads or building of roads to unnecessarily high standards. In order to maximize the construction of new access ways into the forests, expenditures for road betterment will be limited to those roads where higher standards are clearly justified as a result of substantially increased traffic loads or other traffic hazards, or where there are serious erosion control problems.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

SPECIAL ACTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1967	\$80,000
Budget estimate, 1968	80,000
House allowance	80,000
Committee recommendation	80,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$80,000 for purchase with National forest receipts of lands in various national forests in Utah, Nevada, and California. Purchase of these lands will be made in order to minimize erosion and flood damage. The amount recommended by the committee is the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1967	\$700,000
Budget estimate, 1968	700,000
House allowance	700,000
Committee recommendation	700,000

The committee recommends \$700,000, the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance, for cooperative range improvements. This money is to be derived from grazing fees received by the Treasury for each national forest under the provisions of the Granger-Thye Act.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

Appropriation, 1967	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1968	1,000,000
House allowance	1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The committee recommends \$1,000,000 for assistance to States for tree planting under the authorization of Title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1956. This is the same amount as the budget estimate and the House allowance. These funds are matched by States participating in the program, and, in addition to timber production, provide benefits to soil conservation, watershed protection, wildlife habitat, and recreation.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

Appropriation, 1967	\$178, 400
Budget estimate, 1968	162, 000
House allowance	162, 000
Committee recommendation	162, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$162,000, the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance, for salaries and expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Appropriation, 1967	\$115, 000
Budget estimate, 1968	115, 000
House allowance	115, 000
Committee recommendation	115, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$115,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts. This is the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, 1967	\$73, 671, 000
Budget estimate, 1968	82, 133, 000
House allowance	82, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	82, 645, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$82,645,000 for Indian health activities. This is \$645,000 over the House allowance and \$512,000 over the budget estimate.

The recommendation of the Senate is divided as indicated in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Hospital health services	\$43, 770, 000	\$46, 770, 000	\$46, 770, 000
Contract medical care	13, 906, 000	13, 906, 000	14, 506, 000
Field health services	18, 951, 000	18, 951, 000	18, 996, 000
Special assistance to the Menominee Indian people	350, 000	350, 000	350, 000
Administration	2, 216, 000	2, 023, 000	2, 023, 000
Total	82, 133, 000	82, 000, 000	82, 645, 000

The committee concurs with the \$133,000 reduction from the budget estimate made by the House of Representatives but directs that the reduction be applied to equipment purchases. The committee is convinced that the expanding health programs require the additional personnel requested for the headquarters staff of the Division of Indian Health.

In addition to the budgeted items, the committee proposes that there be added \$45,000 for employment of a counselor for the practical nurses training program at the Sioux Sanatorium, Rapid City, S. Dak. (\$5,000) and for expansion of the professional nurse training program (\$40,000); and \$600,000 for contract medical care.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1967	\$14,489,000
Budget estimate, 1968	23,636,000
House allowance	14,733,000
Committee recommendation	17,606,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,606,000 for construction of hospitals and clinics, personnel quarters, alterations, and sanitation facilities. This is \$2,873,000 more than the House allowance and \$6,030,000 less than the budget estimate.

The committee concurs with the action of the House of Representatives in deleting funds for construction of the Tuba City Hospital (\$4,230,000), and 66 units of quarters at the new hospital (\$1,212,000). The committee also concurs with the increase of \$64,000 recommended by the House for construction of a new incinerator at the Indian hospital at Talihina, Okla.

The increases recommended by the committee over the House allowance will provide \$1,425,000 for the Phoenix, Ariz., Medical Center, \$1,100,000 for 43 units of replacement quarters at the present Tuba City Hospital and 12 new quarters for personnel currently on duty there; \$190,000 for health stations at Minto and Alakanuk, Alaska; and \$158,000 in addition to the \$250,000 budgeted for community hospitals serving Indians and non-Indians under the provisions of Public Law 85-151. The committee directs that this total amount of \$408,000 be made available in accordance with the provisions of the above cited law for the Roosevelt Hospital, Duchesne County, Utah.

The committee does not propose restoration of the \$1,000,000 which the House disallowed as "anticipated slippage." However, it is directed that this reduction be distributed as indicated by the Department on page 2672 of the Senate hearings.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

ARTS AND HUMANITIES EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, 1967	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1968	1,000,000
House allowance	1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The committee concurs with the House allowance and the budget estimate of \$1,000,000 to strengthen the teaching of arts and humanities in elementary and secondary schools. Of the amount recommended, \$500,000 is to be available for purchase of equipment and minor remodeling necessary for arts and humanities education; and \$500,000 for advanced study to improve the qualifications of teachers and supervisors of arts and humanities.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967	\$382, 000
Budget estimate, 1968	500, 000
House allowance	500, 000
Committee recommendation	500, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$500,000 for salaries and expenses of the Indian Claims Commission, which is the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967	\$1, 005, 000
Budget estimate, 1968	1, 100, 000
House allowance	995, 000
Committee recommendation	995, 000

The committee concurs with the recommendation of the House of Representatives in providing \$995,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission. This is \$105,000 less than the budget estimate.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967	\$1, 400, 000
Budget estimate, 1968	¹ None
House allowance	² None
Committee recommendation	² None

¹ Proposes reappropriation of 1967 unobligated balance not to exceed \$400,000.
² Provides transfer of \$250,000 from "Construction, rail rapid transit system."

The committee concurs with the allowance of the House of Representatives of \$250,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Capital Transportation Agency, this sum to be derived by transfer from the unobligated amount remaining in the previous years' appropriations for "Construction, rail rapid transit system." It is the committee's opinion that this amount will be sufficient to meet the needs of the Agency which is scheduled to go out of existence on September 30, 1967, when its functions will be assumed by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

With only 3 months of existence remaining after the beginning of fiscal year 1968, the committee can see no advantage in the Agency's initiating new studies or employing additional personnel. Careful husbanding of available funds should provide sufficiently to meet all needs during the first 3 months of the next fiscal year, including terminal leave and severance pay.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$9,000,000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	16,370,000
House allowance-----	11,700,000
Committee recommendation-----	12,700,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,700,000 for carrying out the provisions of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965. This is \$1,000,000 more than the House allowance and \$3,670,000 under the budget estimate.

Of the amount recommended by the committee, \$4,500,000 is for the National Endowment on the Arts under Section 5(c) of the Act; \$2,000,000 is for the National Endowment on the Arts under Section 5(h) of the act to be used for grants to States; \$4,000,000 is for the National Endowment for the Humanities under Section 7(c) of the act; and \$1,200,000 is for administrative expenses, an amount \$420,000 less than the budget estimate. For matching grants, each of the Endowments is provided \$500,000 for use under the requirements of Section 11(b) of the act.

The committee values highly the programs of the State councils approved under the National Arts and Humanities Act and urges that within the \$1 million increase approved for the National Endowment on the Humanities particular effort be made to encourage those programs which otherwise would be assisted by authorized matching funds.

PUBLIC LAND REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$907,000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	860,000
House allowance-----	860,000
Committee recommendation-----	1,360,000

The committee proposes an appropriation of \$1,360,000 for the Public Land Law Review Commission. This is \$500,000 over the budget estimate and the House allowance.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$22,523,000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	25,100,000
House allowance-----	23,790,000
Committee recommendation-----	24,323,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$24,323,000 for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution. This is \$770,000 less than the budget estimate and \$553,000 more than the House allowance. The committee proposes this sum as an addition to the increases allowed by the House of Representatives. This amount is distributed as follows:

United States National Museum: \$40,000, Office of the Director; \$28,000, Office of Exhibits; \$10,000, Conservation and Analytical Laboratory.

Museum of History and Technology: \$18,000.

Museum of Natural History: \$35,000, personnel; \$5,000, travel;

\$5,000, transportation; \$47,000 other services; \$6,000, supplies.

National Collection of Fine Arts: \$25,000, personnel; \$10,000, supplies and equipment.

National Portrait Gallery: \$5,000, other services; \$10,000, supplies and materials; \$8,000, equipment.

Office of Ecology: \$21,000.

Office of Oceanography and Limnology: \$60,000.

Building management: \$65,000.

International Exchange Service: \$15,000.

Administrative: \$45,000, Office of Secretary; \$17,000, public information; \$25,000, library; \$25,000, press; \$8,000, Personnel Division; \$12,000, information system; \$8,000, photographic services.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH

(Special foreign currency program)

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$2, 316, 000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	6, 100, 000
House allowance-----	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 316, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,316,000 for the special foreign currency program of the Smithsonian Institution. This is \$684,000 less than the House allowance and \$3,784,000 less than the budget estimate. The amount allowed will permit this activity to continue at the same level available last year.

The appropriation will be used to purchase excess foreign currencies held by the United States with which contracts will be made with American universities and museums, and other institutions to conduct archeological excavations or research in foreign countries.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$1, 589, 000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	485, 000
House allowance-----	400, 000
Committee recommendation-----	400, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$400,000, \$85,000 less than the budget estimate and the same as the House allowance, for construction activities at the National Zoological Park.

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$2, 300, 000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	1, 353, 000
House allowance-----	1, 100, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 168, 000

The committee proposes that \$1,168,000 be appropriated to the Smithsonian Institution for the purpose of restoring and renovating buildings under the jurisdiction of the Smithsonian Institution. This amount will provide \$68,000 more than the House allowance to be applied to the Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries (\$25,000) and to the Radiation Biology Laboratory (\$43,000). The amount recommended is \$185,000 less than the budget estimate.

JOSEPH H. HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GARDEN

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1967-----	None
Budget estimate, 1968-----	\$803,000
House allowance-----	803,000
Committee recommendation-----	803,000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$803,000, the amount of the budget estimate, for preparation of plans and specifications for the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden authorized by Public Law 89-788.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$2,718,000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	3,085,000
House allowance-----	3,000,000
Committee recommendation-----	3,054,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,054,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art. This is \$31,000 less than the budget estimate and \$54,000 more than the House allowance. The increase over the House allowance is for the additional storage, office, and other work space for supporting activities of the Gallery requested in its budget submission.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$1,100,000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	1,330,000
House allowance-----	1,300,000
Committee recommendation-----	1,300,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,300,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and the Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources. This is \$30,000 less than the budget estimate and the same as the House allowance.

FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMITTEES FOR ALASKA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1967-----	\$190,000
Budget estimate, 1968-----	325,000
House allowance-----	190,000
Committee recommendation-----	325,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$325,000 for the Federal Development Planning Committees for Alaska. This is the amount of the budget estimate, and \$135,000 more than the allowance of the House of Representatives.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES	
Appropriation, 1967	\$25,000
Budget estimate, 1968	35,000
House allowance	25,000
Committee recommendation	25,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,000, the amount of the House allowance and \$10,000 less than the budget estimate for salaries and expenses of the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission in fiscal year 1968.

TRUST FUND RECEIPTS
(Not a charge against general budget revenues)

	Appropriation estimate, 1967	Appropriation estimate, 1968	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Department of the Interior: ¹			
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands-----	\$60, 000	\$60, 000	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts-----	500, 000	500, 000	-----
Trust funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management-----	25, 000	25, 000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, agencies, school, etc-----	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-----
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes-----	104, 438, 474	100, 954, 943	-\$3, 483, 531
Donations, National Park Service-----	900, 000	900, 000	-----
Gifts or bequests of personal property, National Parks-----	38, 300	38, 300	-----
Advances from District of Columbia, National Park Service-----	6, 996, 260	11, 048, 200	+4, 051, 940
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, National Parks-----	2, 540	2, 540	-----
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, Contributions-----	-----	775, 000	+775, 000
Advances, authorized services, Geological Survey-----	2, 700, 000	2, 700, 000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines-----	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	844, 700	844, 700	-----
Inspection and grading of fishing products, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	724, 300	785, 600	+61, 300
Contributed funds, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	87, 000	71, 000	-16, 000

Cooperation with foreign agencies, Office of Saline Water-----	6,363,000	7,670,000	+1,307,000
Total-----	128,179,574	130,875,283	+2,695,709
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service cooperative work-----	30,000,000	31,000,000	+1,000,000
Other agencies:			
National Capital Planning Commission: Contributed funds-----	102,000	-----	-102,000
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: Donations-----	2,000,000	2,000,000	-----
Smithsonian Institution:			
Canal Zone biological area fund-----	15,000	15,000	-----
National Collection of Fine Arts trust fund donations-----	50,000	-----	-50,000
Contributions, Indian sanitation facilities-----	188,000	260,000	+72,000
Total other agencies-----	2,355,000	2,275,000	-80,000
Grand total-----	160,534,574	164,150,283	+3,615,709

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, and Water Pollution Control Administration.

NOTE.—Amounts as estimated and shown in the January 1967 budget document for 1968. Subject to further revision.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation estimate, 1967	Appropriation estimate, 1968	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Department of the Interior: ¹			
Payments to State and Local Governments:			
Leasing of grazing lands-----	\$1, 000	\$1, 000	-----
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)-----	241, 775	266, 000	+\$24, 225
Payment of royalties to Oklahoma-----	4, 130	10, 000	+\$5, 870
Payments to States (grazing fees)-----	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands-----	637, 000	665, 000	+28, 000
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oregon, in lieu of taxes-----	1, 012, 000	1, 125, 000	+113, 000
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties-----	20, 965, 264	23, 750, 000	+2, 784, 736
Mineral leasing, payment to States-----	48, 218, 000	49, 200, 000	+982, 000
Payment to counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Land Management-----	135, 000	142, 000	+7, 000
Claim and treaty obligations, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	160, 500	160, 500	-----
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, Act of June 26, 1936--	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Education expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park-----	91, 600	93, 550	+1, 950
Payments to State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service-----	23, 800	23, 800	-----
Internal Revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories-----	11, 073, 732	10, 000, 000	—1, 073, 732

Payment to Alaska from Pribilof Islands receipts-----	300,000	400,000	+100,000
Payment to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act-----	1,536,000	1,536,000	-----
Subtotal-----	84,411,801	87,384,850	+2,973,049
Receipts applied to Operations:			
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land-----	1,000	1,000	-----
Expenses, Public Land Administration Act-----	800,000	800,000	-----
Operation and maintenance revenue, Indian irrigation systems-----	3,890,000	3,990,000	+100,000
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects-----	2,730,000	2,930,000	+200,000
Indian arts and crafts fund-----	200	200	-----
Operation, management, and maintenance and demolition of federally-acquired properties, Independence National Park, National Park Service-----	1,950	-----	-1,950
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey-----	1,000	-----	-1,000
Migratory Bird Conservation Fund-----	5,000,000	5,000,000	-----
Management of national wildlife refuges and enforcement activities-----	1,435,000	1,389,000	-46,000
Expenses incident to sale of refuge products-----	229,000	275,000	+46,000
Subtotal-----	14,088,150	14,385,200	+297,050
Mixed Receipts:			
Federal aid in wildlife restoration:			
Payments to States-----	23,209,604	19,081,400	-4,128,204
Applied to operations-----	1,134,200	1,118,600	-15,600

See footnotes at end of table, p. 41.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

	Appropriation estimate, 1967	Appropriation estimate, 1968	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Mixed Receipts—Continued			
Federal aid in fish restoration and management:			
Payments to States-----	\$7, 385, 518	\$7, 307, 400	—\$78, 118
Applied to operations-----	508, 500	502, 600	—5, 900
Subtotal-----	32, 237, 822	28, 010, 000	—4, 227, 822
Total, Department of the Interior-----	130, 737, 773	129, 780, 050	—957, 723
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service:			
Payments to States and local governments:			
Payments to States, national forests fund (25 percent fund)-----	41, 942, 319	42, 900, 000	+957, 681
Payments to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties)-----	144, 815	145, 000	+185
Payments to counties, national grasslands-----	431, 250	431, 250	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico-----	102, 931	105, 000	+2, 069
Subtotal-----	42, 621, 315	43, 581, 250	+959, 935
Receipts applied to operations:			
Expenses, brush disposal-----	10, 200, 000	10, 300, 000	+100, 000
Roads and trails for States (10 percent fund)-----	16, 778, 480	17, 160, 000	+381, 520
Forest fire prevention (Smokey Bear)-----	45, 000	45, 000	-----

Restoration of forest lands and improvements-----	25, 000	25, 000	-----
Subtotal-----	27, 048, 480	27, 530, 000	+ 481, 520
Total, Department of Agriculture—Forest Service-----	69, 669, 795	71, 111, 250	+ 1, 441, 455
Total, permanent appropriations-----	200, 407, 568	200, 891, 300	+ 483, 732

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, and Water Pollution Control Administration.

NOTE.—Amounts as estimated and shown in the January 1967 budget document for 1968. Subject to further revision.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968

Item	Appropriation, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	Recommended in the House bill for 1968	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	House bill
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT							
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT							
Management of lands and resources.....	\$49,655,000	\$49,573,000	\$49,013,000	\$49,451,000	—\$204,000	—\$122,000	+ \$435,000
Construction and maintenance.....	3,032,000	4,300,000	3,900,000	4,108,000	+1,076,000	—192,000	+208,000
Public lands development roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization).....	2,000,000	3,000,000	2,600,000	3,000,000	+1,000,000	-----	+400,000
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(11,875,000)	(11,625,000)	(11,625,000)	(11,625,000)	(—250,000)	-----	-----
Range improvements (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(1,474,000)	(1,582,000)	(1,582,000)	(1,582,000)	(+108,000)	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	54,687,000	56,873,000	55,513,000	56,559,000	+1,872,000	—314,000	+1,046,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS							
Education and welfare services.....	2 116,840,300	129,478,000	126,478,000	126,478,000	+9,637,700	—3,000,000	-----
Resources management.....	44,086,000	47,608,000	47,200,000	47,179,000	+3,093,000	—429,000	—21,000
Construction.....	56,118,000	40,407,000	40,525,000	41,530,000	—14,588,000	+1,123,000	+1,005,000
Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	16,889,000	19,000,000	18,000,000	19,000,000	+2,111,000	-----	+1,000,000
Revolving fund for loans.....	-----	450,000	450,000	450,000	+450,000	-----	-----
General administrative expenses.....	4,623,000	4,627,000	4,627,000	4,627,000	+4,000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	238,556,300	241,570,000	237,280,000	239,264,000	+707,700	—2,305,000	+1,984,000
Tribal funds (not included in totals of this tabulation).....	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	-----	-----	-----

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION									
Salaries and expenses.....	3,910,000	4,240,000	4,140,000	4,200,000	+290,000	-40,000	+50,000		
Land and water conservation:									
<i>(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)</i>	(110,000,000)	(110,000,000)	(110,000,000)	(110,000,000)					
Advance appropriation.....		32,000,000	9,500,000	12,028,000	+12,028,000	-19,972,000	+2,528,000		
Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.....	3,910,000	36,240,000	13,640,000	16,228,000	+12,318,000	-20,012,000	+2,528,000		
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES									
Administration of territories.....	10,513,000	15,613,000	15,613,000	15,613,000	+5,100,000				
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	17,494,000	30,000,000	17,500,000	25,000,000	+7,506,000	-5,000,000	+7,500,000		
Total, Office of Territories.....	28,007,000	45,613,000	33,113,000	40,613,000	+12,606,000	-5,000,000	+7,500,000		
Total, Public Land Management.....	325,160,300	380,296,000	339,546,000	352,664,000	+27,503,700	-27,632,000	+13,118,000		
MINERAL RESOURCES									
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY									
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	80,032,000	88,192,000	85,499,000	86,299,000	+6,267,000	-1,900,000	+800,000		
BUREAU OF MINES									
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	34,740,000	39,825,000	38,180,000	18,36,121,000	+1,381,000	-3,704,000	-2,059,000		
Health and safety.....	49,590,000	10,821,000	10,721,000	10,721,000	+1,131,000	-100,000			
Solid waste disposal.....	4,300,000	3,232,000	3,232,000	3,367,000	-933,000	+135,000	+135,000		
Appalachian region mining area restoration.....	7,000,000	800,000			-7,000,000	-800,000			
General administrative expenses.....	1,556,000	1,616,000	1,532,000	1,532,000	-24,000	-84,000			
<i>Helium Fund</i>									
<i>Borrowing authorization.....</i>	(26,000,000)	(18,200,000)	(16,200,000)	(16,200,000)	(-9,800,000)	(-2,000,000)			
Annual limitation on contract authorization.....		(12,500,000)				(-12,500,000)			
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	57,186,000	56,294,000	53,665,000	51,741,000	-5,445,000	-4,553,000	-1,924,000		
OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH									
Salaries and expenses.....	8,220,000	9,725,000	9,180,000	11,180,000	+2,960,000	+1,455,000	+2,000,000		
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS									
Salaries and expenses.....	722,000	926,000	740,000	814,800	+92,800	-111,200	+74,800		
Total, Mineral Resources.....	146,160,000	155,144,000	149,084,000	150,034,800	+3,874,800	-5,109,200	+950,800		

See footnotes at end of table, p. 49.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968—Continued

Item	Appropriation, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	Recommended in the House bill for 1968	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	House bill
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued							
FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS							
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES							
Management and investigations of resources.....	\$20,701,000	\$23,835,000	\$23,194,650	\$24,219,650	+\$3,518,650	\$+384,650	+\$1,025,000
Management and investigations of resources (<i>appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(1,000,000)				(-1,000,000)		
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program).....	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-400,000		
Construction.....	1,245,000	1,380,000	1,730,000	1,730,000	+485,000	+350,000	
Construction of fishing vessels.....	3,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	+3,000,000		
Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development.....	4,710,000	4,714,000	4,714,000	4,714,000	+4,000		
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation.....	2,675,000	1,678,000	1,678,000	2,428,000	-247,000	+750,000	+750,000
<i>Administration of Pribilof Islands (indefinite appropriation of receipts)</i>	(2,468,000)	(2,496,000)	(2,496,000)	(2,496,000)	(+28,000)		
General administrative expenses.....	739,000	743,000	693,000	693,000	-46,000	-50,000	
<i>Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund</i>	(309,000)	(336,000)	(336,000)	(336,000)	(+27,000)		
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	33,570,000	38,450,000	38,109,650	39,884,650	+6,314,650	+1,434,650	+1,775,000
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE							
Management and investigations of resources.....	38,145,800	43,159,000	43,010,000	44,810,800	+6,665,000	+1,651,800	+1,800,800
Construction.....	8,618,600	2,563,000	2,563,000	195,090,600	-3,528,000	+2,522,600	+2,522,600
Migratory bird conservation account.....	6,000,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	+1,500,000		
Appalachian region fish and wildlife restoration projects.....	500,000	400,000			-500,000	-400,000	
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation.....	2,675,000	1,675,000	1,675,000	2,425,000	-250,000	+750,000	+750,000

General administrative expenses.....	1,549,000	1,613,000	1,572,000	1,572,000	+23,000	-41,000	+5,073,400
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	57,488,400	56,915,000	56,325,000	56,325,000	+3,910,000	+4,483,400	
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE							
Management and protection.....	\$ 35,609,800	40,822,000	40,442,000	40,442,000	+5,120,600	-91,600	+288,400
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	26,680,000	29,942,000	29,581,000	29,581,000	+3,266,800	+4,800	+365,800
Construction.....	22,894,000	17,579,000	11,197,000	11,197,000	-10,222,500	-4,907,500	+1,474,500
Parkway and road construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	30,000,000	38,000,000	38,000,000	38,000,000	+8,000,000		
Preservation of historic properties.....	7 323,000	8 2,323,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+147,000	-1,853,000	-530,000
General administrative expenses.....	2,562,000	2,569,000	2,569,000	2,569,000	+7,000		
Total, National Park Service.....	118,068,800	131,235,000	122,789,000	122,789,000	+6,318,900	-6,847,300	+1,598,700
Total, Fish and Wildlife and Parks.....	209,127,200	226,600,000	217,223,650	217,223,650	+16,543,550	-929,250	+8,447,100
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER							
Salaries and expenses.....	27,500,000	20,982,000	9 7,500,000	7,500,000	-20,000,000	-13,482,000	
Operation and maintenance.....	2,351,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	-51,000		
Total, Office of Saline Water.....	29,851,000	23,282,000	9 9,800,000	9,800,000	-20,051,000	-13,482,000	
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH							
Salaries and expenses.....	6,894,000	12,700,000	11,130,000	11,130,000	+5,236,000	-570,000	+1,000,000
Salaries and expenses.....	4,704,000	5,130,000	5,100,000	5,100,000	+396,000	-30,000	
Salaries and expenses.....	4,998,900	7,570,000	6,776,500	6,776,500	+2,085,600	-505,500	+288,000
Total, direct appropriations.....	726,895,400	810,722,000	738,660,150	738,660,150	+35,568,650	-48,257,950	+23,803,900
Total, appropriations of earmarked receipts.....	126,817,000	125,703,000	125,703,000	125,703,000	-1,114,000		
Total, borrowing authorization.....	26,000,000	18,200,000	16,200,000	16,200,000	-9,800,000	-2,000,000	
Total, annual contract authority.....		12,500,000				-12,500,000	
Total, title I, Department of the Interior.....	879,712,400	967,125,000	880,563,150	880,563,150	+24,654,650	-62,757,950	+23,803,900

See footnotes at end of table, p. 49.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968—Continued

Item	Appropriation, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	Recommended in the House bill for 1968	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	House bill
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES							
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE							
FOREST SERVICE							
Forest protection and utilization:							
Forest land management.....	10 \$176,150,000	\$186,238,000	\$185,063,000	\$186,218,000	+\$10,068,000	—\$20,000	+\$1,155,000
Forest research.....	37,821,000	40,032,000	40,180,000	20 42,029,000	+ 4,208,000	+1,997,000	+1,849,000
State and private forestry cooperation.....	11 18,097,000	18,251,000	18,251,000	20,251,000	+ 2,154,000	+ 2,000,000	+ 2,000,000
Total, forest protection and utilization.....	232,068,000	244,521,000	243,494,000	248,498,000	+16,430,000	+ 3,977,000	+ 5,004,000
Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization).....	101,230,000	12 21 111,000,000	110,000,000	110,000,000	+ 8,770,000	—1,000,000	-----
Acquisition of lands for national forests:							
Uinta National Forest.....	300,000	-----	-----	-----	—300,000	-----	-----
<i>Special acts (appropriation of receipts)</i>	(80,000)	(80,000)	(80,000)	(80,000)	-----	-----	-----
<i>Cooperative range improvements (appropriation of receipts)</i>	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	-----	-----	-----
Assistance to States for tree planting.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-----	-----	-----
Total, definite appropriations.....	334,598,000	356,521,000	354,494,000	359,498,000	+24,900,000	+ 2,977,000	+ 5,004,000
Total, appropriation of receipts.....	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	-----	-----	-----
Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.....	335,378,000	357,301,000	355,274,000	360,278,000	+24,900,000	+ 2,977,000	+ 5,004,000
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW							
Salaries and expenses.....	12 178,400	162,000	162,000	162,000	—16,400	-----	-----

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian health activities.....	73,671,000	82,133,000	82,000,000,	82,645,000	+512,000
Construction of Indian health facilities.....	13 14,489,000	14 23,636,000	14,733,000	17,606,000	+3,117,000
Total, Public Health Service.....	88,160,000	105,769,000	96,733,000	100,251,000	+12,091,000
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Arts and humanities educational activities.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Total, Health, Education, and Welfare.....	89,160,000	106,769,000	97,733,000	101,251,000	+12,091,000
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	382,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	+118,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,005,000	1,100,000	995,000	995,000	-105,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,400,000	(15)	(15)	(15)	-1,400,000
Construction, rail rapid transit system.....	9,055,000				-9,055,000
Total, National Capital Transportation Agency.....	10,455,000	(15)	(15)	(15)	-10,455,000
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,000,000	1,620,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	+200,000
Endowment for the arts.....	6,000,000	8,750,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	+1,750,000
Endowment for the humanities.....	2,000,000	6,000,000	3,500,000	4,500,000	+2,500,000
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	9,000,000	16,370,000	11,700,000	12,700,000	+3,700,000
PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	907,000	860,000	860,000	1,360,000	+453,000
					+500,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 49.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968—Continued

Item	Appropriation, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	Recommended in the House bill for 1968	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	House bill
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued							
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$22,523,000	\$25,100,000	\$23,790,000	\$24,323,000	+\$1,800,000	-\$777,000	+\$533,000
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program).....	2,316,000	6,100,000	3,000,000	2,316,000	-----	-3,784,000	-684,000
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	1,589,000	485,000	400,000	400,000	-1,189,000	-85,000	-----
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....	2,300,000	1,353,000	1,100,000	1,168,000	-1,132,000	-185,000	+68,000
Construction, Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.....	-----	803,000	803,000	803,000	+803,000	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	2,718,000	3,085,000	3,000,000	3,054,000	+336,000	-31,000	+54,000
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	31,446,000	36,926,000	32,093,000	32,064,000	+618,000	-4,862,000	-29,000
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT							
National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources.....	17 \$1,100,000	1,330,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	+200,000	-30,000	-----
FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMITTEES FOR ALASKA							
Salaries and expenses.....	190,000	325,000	190,000	325,000	+135,000	-----	+135,000
HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS							
LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	25,000	35,000	25,000	25,000	-----	-10,000	-----
CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	25,000	-----	-----	-----	-25,000	-----	-----

Calendar No. 225

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 9029

[Report No. 233]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 28, 1967

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 16, 1967

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
6 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifica-
7 tion, and performance of other functions, as authorized by
8 law, in the management of lands and their resources under
9 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,
10 ~~\$49,013,000~~ \$49,451,000.

11 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

12 For acquisition, construction and maintenance of build-
13 ings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements, and
14 maintenance of access roads, ~~\$3,900,000~~ \$4,108,000, to re-
15 main available until expended.

16 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

17 (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

18 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
19 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203,
20 ~~\$2,600,000~~ \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

21 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

22 For expenses necessary for management, protection,
23 and development of resources and for construction, opera-
24 tion, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and
25 other improvements on the revested Oregon and California

1 Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon
2 and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on ad-
3 jacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and
4 of existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands;
5 an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of
6 all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested
7 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain avail-
8 able until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appropri-
9 ated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands
10 administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to
11 the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided*
12 *further*, That the amount appropriated herein for road con-
13 struction on lands other than those administered by the
14 Forest Service shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public
15 Roads, Department of Transportation: *Provided further*,
16 That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made a
17 reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-
18 grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in
19 the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second
20 paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August
21 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

22 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

23 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
24 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
25 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.

1 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
2 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
3 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys
4 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of
5 said Act, and the amount designated for range improve-
6 ments from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands trans-
7 ferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive
8 Order 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available
9 until expended.

10 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

11 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
12 shall be available for purchase of one passenger motor ve-
13 hicle for replacement only; purchase of two aircraft, of
14 which one shall be for replacement only; purchase, erection,
15 and dismantlement of temporary structures; and alteration
16 and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant
17 facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*,
18 That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land
19 Management expenditures in connection with the revested
20 Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay
21 Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made
22 under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant
23 lands") shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred
24 to in subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August
25 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated

1 the "Oregon and California land-grant fund" and section 4
2 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the
3 special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant
4 fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations herein made
5 may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) sur-
6 veys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the
7 Bureau of Land Management and (2) protection and leas-
8 ing of lands and mineral resources for the State of Alaska.

9 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

10 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

11 For expenses necessary to provide education and wel-
12 fare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
13 with States and other organizations, including payment (in
14 advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assist-
15 ance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, insti-
16 tutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
17 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
18 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations
19 of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of
20 Indian arts and crafts shops; \$126,478,000.

21 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

22 For expenses necessary for management, development,
23 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
24 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Af-
25 fairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and

1 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
2 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
3 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
4 arts and crafts, as authorized by law; ~~\$47,200,000~~
5 ~~\$47,179,000~~.

6 CONSTRUCTION

7 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
8 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
9 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prep-
10 aration of lands for farming; and architectural and engineer-
11 ing services by contract; ~~\$40,525,000~~ ~~\$41,530,000~~, to re-
12 main available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the
13 sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of
14 land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New
15 Mexico, South Dakota, and Utah outside of the boundaries of
16 existing Indian reservations except lands authorized by law to
17 be acquired for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: *Provided*
18 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
19 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
20 Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside
21 the boundaries of existing reservations except such lands
22 as may be required for replacement of the Wild Horse Dam
23 in the State of Nevada: *Provided further*, That such amounts
24 as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian
25 Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Rec-

1 lamation; *Provided further*, That \$450,000 shall be for
2 assistance to the Tularosa School District Numbered 4, New
3 Mexico, for construction of a junior-senior high school facility.

4 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
5 AUTHORIZATION)

6 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
7 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
8 203, ~~\$18,000,000~~ \$19,000,000, to remain available until
9 expended.

10 REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

11 For payment to the revolving fund for loans, for loans as
12 authorized in section 1 of the Act of November 4, 1963, as
13 amended (25 U.S.C. 70n-1), \$450,000.

14 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary for the general administration of
16 the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field
17 offices, \$4,627,000.

18 TRIBAL FUNDS

19 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
20 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
21 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for
22 the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and
23 travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assist-
24 ance to Indian children attending public and private schools

1 (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission) ;
2 purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which
3 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
4 the tribe for which purchased ; lease of lands and water rights ;
5 compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons
6 employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts ; pay,
7 travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and
8 committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including
9 mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem
10 in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but
11 not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the
12 Government ; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of
13 the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash
14 grants ; and employment of a curator for the Osage Museum,
15 who shall be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal
16 Council and without regard to the classification laws : *Pro-*
17 *vided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein,
18 tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the
19 current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by
20 the governing body of the particular tribe involved and
21 approved by the Secretary : *Provided further*, That funds
22 ~~derived from appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the~~
23 ~~Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims shall not~~
24 ~~be available for advances, except for such amounts as may~~
25 ~~be necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and~~

1 expenses of program planning, until after legislation has been
 2 enacted that sets forth the purposes for which said funds will
 3 be used *Provided further, That nothing contained in this*
 4 *paragraph or in any other provision of law shall be con-*
 5 *strued to authorize the expenditure of funds derived from*
 6 *appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims*
 7 *Commission and the Court of Claims, except for such amounts*
 8 *as may be necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses of liti-*
 9 *gation, and expenses of program planning, until after legis-*
 10 *lation has been enacted that sets forth the purposes for which*
 11 *said funds will be used: Provided, however, That no part of*
 12 *this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the*
 13 *acquisition of land or water rights within the States of*
 14 *Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, either inside or outside*
 15 *the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such acqui-*
 16 *sition results in the property being exempted from local*
 17 *taxation, except as provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956*
 18 *(70 Stat. 627).*

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
 21 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
 22 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed *seventy fifty-five* pas-
 23 senger motor vehicles ~~(including fifteen for police-type use~~
 24 ~~which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price~~

1 limitation for the current fiscal year), of which fifty shall be
 2 for replacement only, which may be used for the trans-
 3 portation of Indians; advance payments for service (includ-
 4 ing services which may extend beyond the current fiscal
 5 year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of
 6 June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3,
 7 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation terminating Federal
 8 supervision over certain Indian tribes; and expenses required
 9 by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

10 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recrea-
 13 tion, not otherwise provided for, ~~\$4,140,000~~ \$4,200,000.

14 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

15 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 16 the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78
 17 Stat. 897), including \$2,775,000 for administrative ex-
 18 penses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the cur-
 19 rent fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or interests
 20 therein, in accordance with the statutory authority appli-
 21 cable to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be derived
 22 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, established
 23 by section 2 of said Act, and to remain available until ex-
 24 pended, not to exceed ~~\$119,500,000~~ \$122,028,000, of which
 25 (1) not to exceed \$65,000,000 shall be available for pay-

1 ments to the States to be matched by the individual States
 2 with an equal amount; (2) not to exceed ~~\$34,458,000~~
 3 ~~\$33,356,000~~ shall be available to the National Park Service;
 4 (3) not to exceed ~~\$15,367,000~~ ~~\$15,247,000~~ shall be avail-
 5 able to the Forest Service; (4) not to exceed ~~\$1,900,000~~
 6 ~~\$2,650,000~~ shall be available to the Bureau of Sport Fish-
 7 eries and Wildlife; and (5) not to exceed ~~\$3,000,000~~ shall be
 8 available to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for supple-
 9 mental allocations to the above agencies: Provided, That in the
 10 event the receipts available in the Land and Water Conserva-
 11 tion Fund are insufficient to provide the full amounts speci-
 12 fied herein, the amounts available under clauses (1) through
 13 (4) shall be reduced proportionately.

14 For a repayable advance to the "Land and Water
 15 Conservation Fund," as authorized by section 4(b) of the
 16 Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 900), ~~\$9,500,000~~
 17 ~~\$12,028,000~~, to remain available until expended.

18 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

19 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

20 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
 21 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
 22 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
 23 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
 24 of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as author-
 25 ized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1661 (c)) ; salaries of

1 the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secre-
2 tary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of the
3 immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591,
4 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation and mileage of members of
5 the legislature in American Samoa as authorized by law (48
6 U.S.C. sec. 1661 (c)) ; compensation and expenses of the
7 judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48
8 U.S.C. 1661 (c)) ; grants to American Samoa, in addition
9 to current local revenues, for support of governmental func-
10 tions; loans and grants to Guam, as authorized by law (Pub-
11 lic Law 88-170) ; and personal services, household equip-
12 ment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation
13 of the houses of the Governors of Guam and American
14 Samoa; \$15,613,000, to remain available until expended:
15 *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein
16 provided for are authorized to make purchases through the
17 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
18 appropriations available for the administration of Territories
19 may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and
20 operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes
21 and for commercial transportation purposes found by the
22 Secretary to be necessary.

23 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

24 For expenses necessary for the Department of the Inte-
25 rior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
26 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by

1 joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the
2 Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended (76 Stat.
3 171), including the expenses of the High Commissioner of
4 the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and
5 expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
6 Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
7 in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental
8 functions; ~~\$17,500,000~~ \$25,000,000, to remain available
9 until expended: *Provided*, That all financial transactions of
10 the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agen-
11 cies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust
12 Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office
13 in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Account-
14 ing Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Account-
15 ing and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided fur-*
16 *ther*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pa-
17 cific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the
18 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
19 appropriations available for the administration of the Trust
20 Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the pur-
21 chase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and
22 surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial trans-
23 portation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in
24 carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship
25 Agreement approved by Congress.

1 MINERAL RESOURCES

2 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

3 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

4 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to per-
5 form surveys, investigations, and research covering topogra-
6 phy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the
7 United States, its Territories and possessions, and other
8 areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427) ;
9 classify lands as to mineral character and water and power
10 resources; give engineering supervision to power permits
11 and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce depart-
12 mental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining
13 leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the
14 interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15
15 U.S.C. 715) ; administer the minerals exploration program
16 (30 U.S.C. 641) ; and publish and disseminate data relative
17 to the foregoing activities; ~~\$85,499,000~~ \$86,299,000, of
18 which ~~\$13,960,000~~ \$15,260,000 shall be available only for
19 cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources
20 investigations, and \$216,000 shall remain available until
21 expended, to provide financial assistance to participants in
22 minerals exploration projects, as authorized by law (30
23 U.S.C. 641-646) , including administration of contracts en-
24 tered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the
25 Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended: *Provided,*
26 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more

1 than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water
2 resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any
3 State or municipality.

4 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

5 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
6 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed forty-six
7 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimburse-
8 ment of the General Services Administration for security
9 guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting
10 for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making
11 of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is ad-
12 ministratively determined that such procedures are in the
13 public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary
14 buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for
15 gaging stations and observation wells; expenses of U.S.
16 National Committee on Geology; and payment of compen-
17 sation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological
18 Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the
19 United States in the negotiation and administration of inter-
20 state compacts.

21 BUREAU OF MINES

22 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

23 RESOURCES

24 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
25 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
26 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Terri-

1 tories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and substi-
 2 tutes; ~~\$38,180,000~~ *\$36,121,000*, and in addition *\$400,000*
 3 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "*Appala-*
 4 *chian Region Mining Area Restoration*", Bureau of Mines
 5 of which not to exceed ~~\$2,224,000~~ shall remain available
 6 until expended for the conduct of a tunneling technology
 7 program.

8 HEALTH AND SAFETY

9 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
 10 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and con-
 11 trolling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law;
 12 \$10,721,000.

13 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

14 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the
 15 Secretary of the Interior under the Solid Waste Disposal Act,
 16 ~~\$3,232,000~~ *\$3,367,000*, to remain available until expended.

17 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for general administration of
 19 the Bureau of Mines; \$1,532,000.

20 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

21 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
 22 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed
 23 seventy passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
 24 purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in con-
 25 nection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That
 26 the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equip-

1 ment, and other contributions from public and private sources
 2 and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies,
 3 Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the Bu-
 4 reau of Mines is authorized during the current fiscal year,
 5 to sell directly or through any Government agency, including
 6 corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be
 7 manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of
 8 Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into
 9 the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

10 HELIUM FUND

11 The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treas-
 12 ury for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to
 13 section 12 (a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to
 14 carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obliga-
 15 tions thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain
 16 available without fiscal year limitation, \$16,200,000, in
 17 addition to amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

18 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
 21 production and conservation of coal in the United States
 22 through research and development, as authorized by law
 23 (74 Stat. 337), ~~\$9,180,000~~ \$11,180,000, to remain avail-
 24 able until expended, of which not to exceed \$380,000 shall
 25 be available for administration and supervision.

1 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
4 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, includ-
5 ing cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
6 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
7 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, ~~\$740,000~~
8 ~~\$814,800~~.

9 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

10 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

11 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
12 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
13 and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including
14 whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products;
15 collection, compilation, and publication of information con-
16 cerning such resources; promotion of education and training
17 of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions
18 related thereto, as authorized by law; ~~\$23,194,650~~
19 ~~\$24,219,650~~.

20 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

21 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

22 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
23 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal re-
24 quirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of
25 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law,

1 \$100,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
2 That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other
3 appropriations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing
4 currencies.

5 CONSTRUCTION

6 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
7 facilities required for the conservation, management, in-
8 vestigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery
9 resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
10 \$1,730,000, to remain available until expended.

11 CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

12 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
13 the Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 212), as amended by
14 the Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 614), to assist in the
15 construction of fishing vessels, \$6,000,000, to remain avail-
16 able until expended.

17 FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

18 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

19 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
20 the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act
21 of 1964 (78 Stat. 197), \$4,714,000, of which not to exceed
22 \$214,000 shall be available for program administration and
23 \$400,000 shall be available until expended pursuant to the
24 provisions of section 4 (b) of the Act: *Provided*, That the

1 sum of \$4,100,000 available for apportionment to the States
2 pursuant to section 5 (a) of the Act shall remain available
3 until the close of the fiscal year following the year for which
4 appropriated.

5 ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES

6 CONSERVATION

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
8 the Act of October 30, 1965 (79 Stat. 1125), \$1,678,000
9 \$2,428,000.

10 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
12 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in
13 the regional offices, \$693,000.

14 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

15 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of Novem-
16 ber 2, 1966 (80 Stat. 1091-1099), there are appropriated
17 amounts not to exceed \$2,496,000, to be derived from the
18 Pribilof Islands fund.

19 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES

20 LOAN FUND

21 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$336,000
22 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administra-
23 tive expenses.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

2 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
3 Commercial Fisheries shall be available for purchase of not
4 to exceed seventeen passenger motor vehicles, of which six-
5 teen shall be for replacement only (including one for police-
6 type use which may exceed by \$300 the general purchase
7 price limitation for the current fiscal year) ; publication and
8 distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C.
9 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers and
10 crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$6.50 per man per
11 day; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1
12 for each option; and maintenance and improvement of
13 aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdic-
14 tion of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to which the
15 United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to
16 law in connection with management and investigations of
17 fishery resources.

18 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

19 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

20 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
21 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
22 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
23 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of

1 other authorized functions related to such resources; opera-
 2 tion of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard
 3 National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; and maintenance
 4 of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains
 5 Wildlife Refuge; ~~\$43,010,000~~ \$44,810,800.

6 CONSTRUCTION

7 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
 8 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
 9 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife
 10 resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
 11 ~~\$2,568,000~~ \$5,090,600, and in addition \$400,000 to be
 12 derived by transfer from the appropriation "Appalachian
 13 Region Fish and Wildlife Restoration Projects", Bureau of
 14 Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, to remain available until
 15 expended.

16 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

17 For an advance to the migratory bird conservation ac-
 18 count, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16
 19 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5), \$7,500,000, to remain available until
 20 expended.

21 ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

22 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 23 the Act of October 30, 1965 (79 Stat. 1125), ~~\$1,675,000~~
 24 \$2,425,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,572,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred and thirty-three passenger motor vehicles, of which one hundred and twenty-five are for replacement only (including sixty-seven for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to exceed one aircraft, for replacement only; not to exceed \$50,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$6.50 per man per day; insurance on official motor vehicles, aircraft and boats operated by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in foreign countries; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, options for the purchase of

1 land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident
2 to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are
3 not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the main-
4 tenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings and other
5 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Sport Fish-
6 eries and Wildlife and to which the United States has title,
7 and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with
8 management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

9 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

10 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

11 For expenses necessary for the management and protec-
12 tion of the areas and facilities administered by the National
13 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of con-
14 demnation; plans, investigations, and studies of the recrea-
15 tional resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and
16 working drawings) and archeological values in river basins
17 of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin) ; and
18 not to exceed \$88,000 for the Roosevelt Campobello Inter-
19 national Park Commission, ~~\$40,442,000~~ \$40,730,400.

20 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

21 FACILITIES

22 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
23 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
24 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable
25 basis) , trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities

1 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to law
 2 by the National Park Service, ~~\$29,581,000~~ \$29,946,800.

3 CONSTRUCTION

4 For construction and improvement, without regard to the
 5 Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451), of
 6 buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair
 7 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
 8 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
 9 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
 10 of the use of funds for such purposes; land for East Glacier
 11 Airport, Montana; and the acquisition of water rights;
 12 ~~\$11,197,000~~ \$12,671,500, to remain available until
 13 expended.

14 PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF 15 CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

16 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
 17 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
 18 203, \$38,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
 19 *vided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be ex-
 20 pended for planning or construction on the following: Fort
 21 Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and Great Falls
 22 Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails; and Dainger-
 23 field Island Marina, Virginia, and extension of the George
 24 Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard

1 Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince Georges County.
2 Maryland.

3 PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

4 For expenses necessary in carrying out a program for
5 the preservation of additional historic properties throughout
6 the Nation, as authorized by law (80 Stat. 915), \$1,000,-
7 ~~000~~ \$470,000, to remain available until expended.

8 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for general administration of
10 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
11 regional offices, \$2,569,000.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

13 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
14 available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and
15 thirty-five passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred
16 and eleven shall be for replacement only, including not to
17 exceed seventy-nine for police-type use which may exceed
18 by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the
19 current fiscal year.

20 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
23 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958),
24 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for
25 beneficial consumptive uses, to remain available until ex-

1 pended, \$7,500,000, of which not to exceed \$1,550,000,
2 shall be available for administration and coordination during
3 the current fiscal year.

4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

5 For operation and maintenance of demonstration plants
6 for the production of water suitable for agricultural, indus-
7 trial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as
8 authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958, as amended,
9 (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), \$2,300,000, of which not to
10 exceed \$212,000 shall be available for administration.

11 OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of
14 the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 329),
15 ~~\$11,130,000~~ \$12,130,000, of which not to exceed \$530,000
16 shall be available for administrative expenses.

17 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
20 \$5,100,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$152,000 may
21 be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other
22 accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That hereafter hearing officers appointed for Indian
24 probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Ad-
25 ministrative Procedures Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
4 the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and not
5 to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation
6 expenses, ~~\$6,776,500~~ \$7,064,500.

7 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

8 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
9 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau
10 or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
11 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft,
12 buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged
13 or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable
14 causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available
15 under this authority until funds specifically made available to
16 the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have
17 been exhausted.

18 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
19 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
20 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
21 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
22 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-
23 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the In-
24 terior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for
25 fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment

1 of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and
2 for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction
3 of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in connection with
4 their use for fire suppression purposes, such reimbursement
5 to be credited to appropriations currently available at the
6 time of receipt thereof.

7 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
8 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
9 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
10 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
11 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activ-
12 ity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30,
13 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements
14 for costs of supplies, materials and equipment, and for
15 services rendered may be credited to the appropriation
16 current at the time such reimbursements are received.

17 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
18 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appro-
19 priations Act, 1968, shall be available for services as author-
20 ized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, when authorized by the Secretary,
21 in total amount not to exceed ~~\$250,000~~ \$400,000 ; hire, main-
22 tenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor
23 vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service
24 in private residences in the field, when authorized under regu-
25 lations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of

1 dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library mem-
2 bership in societies or associations which issue publications
3 to members only or at a price to members lower than to
4 subscribers who are not members.

5 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
6 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for
7 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
8 U.S.C. 5901; 80 Stat. 299 and D.C. Code 4-204).

9 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

10 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

11 FOREST SERVICE

12 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

13 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
14 tion, as follows:

15 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
16 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the
17 administration, improvement, development, and manage-
18 ment of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting
19 and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and
20 for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
21 year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and
22 other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal
23 lands; ~~\$185,063,000~~ \$186,218,000, of which \$5,000,000 for
24 fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect

1 and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to
2 section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the ex-
3 tent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*,
4 That not more than \$2,480,000 of this appropriation may be
5 used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911,
6 as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519) : *Provided further*, That
7 funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements",
8 pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
9 U.S.C. 580h) , may be advanced to this appropriation.

10 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
11 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
12 where, as authorized by law; ~~\$40,180,000~~ \$42,029,000, and
13 in addition \$400,000 to be derived by transfer from the ap-
14 propriation "Timber Development Organization Loans and
15 Technical Assistance", Forest Service.

16 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
17 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
18 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and
19 in forest management and processing, and for advising tim-
20 berland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
21 others in the application of forest management principles
22 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
23 ~~\$18,251,000~~ \$20,251,000.

1 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
2 AUTHORIZATION)

3 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
4 of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relat-
5 ing to the construction and maintenance of forest develop-
6 ment roads and trails, \$110,000,000, to remain available
7 until expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pur-
8 suant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code,
9 section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act
10 of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged with
11 and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*,
12 That not less than the amount made available under the pro-
13 visions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under
14 the provisions of such Act.

15 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

16 SPECIAL ACTS

17 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
18 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
19 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
20 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual
21 appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in
22 not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts,
23 Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52

1 Stat. 347), as amended, \$20,000; Uinta and Wasatch Na-
2 tional Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat.
3 866), as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Ne-
4 vada, Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as amended,
5 \$8,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act of June
6 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 299), \$32,000; in all, \$80,000: *Pro-*
7 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
8 acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries
9 of the national forests and/or for the acquisition of any land
10 without the approval of the local government concerned.

11 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

12 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
13 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication
14 of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in ac-
15 cordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
16 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as author-
17 ized by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until ex-
18 pended.

19 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

20 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
21 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16
22 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-
23 pended.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

2 Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current
3 fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to
4 exceed two hundred and fifty-nine passenger motor vehicles
5 of which one hundred and sixty-five shall be for replacement
6 only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance
7 of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed four for replace-
8 ment only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence
9 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat.
10 742), and not to exceed \$25,000 for employment under 5
11 U.S.C. 3109; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as au-
12 thorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901; 80 Stat. 299); (d) pur-
13 chase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public
14 improvements (58 Stat. 742); (e) expenses of the National
15 Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14
16 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f)
17 acquisition of land and interests therein for sites for admin-
18 istrative purposes, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956
19 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

20 Except to provide materials required in or incident to
21 research or experimental work where no suitable domestic
22 product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the
23 Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine
24 manufactured from commodities or materials produced out-
25 side of the United States.

26 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used

1 for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the
2 Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-
3 519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries
4 of an established national forest or purchase unit.

5 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine
8 Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized by
9 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$162,000.

10 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
13 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including pay-
14 ment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secre-
15 tary of the Commission in attending meetings and Commit-
16 tee meetings of the Commission either within or outside the
17 District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved
18 by the Commission, \$115,000.

19 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

20 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

21 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

22 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
23 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68
24 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed seven-
25 teen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire of

1 passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints;
 2 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
 3 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
 4 Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 301 (with
 5 respect to research conducted at facilities financed by this
 6 appropriation), 321, 322 (d), 324, and 509 of the Public
 7 Health Service Act; ~~\$82,000,000~~ \$82,645,000, of which
 8 \$350,000 shall be available for payments on account of the
 9 Menominee Indian people as authorized by section 1 of the
 10 Act of October 14, 1966 (80 Stat. 903).

11 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

12 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
 13 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quar-
 14 ters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and
 15 drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of port-
 16 able buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic
 17 and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized
 18 by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C.
 19 2004a) ; ~~\$14,733,000~~ \$17,606,000, to remain available until
 20 expended.

21 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

22 ARTS AND HUMANITIES EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

23 For carrying out sections 12 and 13 of the National
 24 Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965,
 25 \$1,000,000.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

2 Appropriations contained in this Act, available for sal-
3 aries and expenses, shall be available for services as author-
4 ized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

5 SEC. 1002. Appropriations contained in this Act avail-
6 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms
7 or allowances therefor as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901,
8 80 Stat. 299).

9 SEC. 1003. Appropriations contained in this Act avail-
10 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses
11 of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the
12 functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
13 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
14 management of those functions or activities.

15 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
18 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), as amended (81
19 Stat. 11), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$500,000,
20 of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for ex-
21 penses of travel.

22 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
25 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), includ-

1 ing services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms
 2 or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C.
 3 5901; 80 Stat. 299) ; \$995,000: *Provided*, That none of the
 4 funds provided herein shall be used for foreign travel.

5 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the unobligated balance of
 8 the appropriation granted under "Construction, Rail Rapid
 9 Transit System" shall be available during the current fiscal
 10 year for salaries and expenses.

11 NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE

12 HUMANITIES

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foun-
 15 dation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, to
 16 remain available until expended, ~~\$10,700,000~~ \$11,170,000,
 17 of which \$4,500,000 shall be available for carrying out sec-
 18 tion 5 (c) and functions under Public Law 88-579;
 19 ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$4,000,000 for carrying out section 7 (c) ;
 20 and \$2,000,000 for carrying out section 5 (h) of the
 21 Act: *Provided*, That, in addition, there is appropri-
 22 ated for the purposes of section 11 (b) of the Act,
 23 Amounts equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests and
 24 devises of money, and other property received by each
 25 Endowment, during the current fiscal year, under the pro-
 26 visions of section 10 (a) (2) of the Act, but not to exceed a

1 total of \$1,000,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
 2 three percent of the funds appropriated for the purposes of
 3 Section 5 (c) and not to exceed three percent of the funds
 4 appropriated for the purposes of Section 7 (c) shall be avail-
 5 able for program development and evaluation.

6 PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For necessary expenses of the Public Land Law Review
 9 Commission, established by Public Law 88-606, approved
 10 September 19, 1964, including services as authorized by
 11 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$750 for official reception
 12 and representation expenses, ~~\$860,000~~ \$1,360,000, to re-
 13 main available until expended.

14 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution,
 17 including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of
 18 collections from Government and other sources; international
 19 exchanges; anthropological research; maintenance of the
 20 Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observa-
 21 tions in high altitudes; administration of the National Collec-
 22 tion of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; includ-
 23 ing not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by
 24 5 U.S.C. 3109; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms
 25 for guards and elevator operators, and uniforms or allow-

ances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901, 80 Stat. 299), for other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; ~~\$23,790,000~~ \$24,323,000.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH (SPECIAL
FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses for carrying out museum programs and related research in the natural sciences and cultural history under the provisions of section 104 (k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704k), ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$2,316,000, to remain available until expended and to be available only to United States institutions: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to Smithsonian Institution, for payments in the foregoing currencies.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL
ZOOLOGICAL PARK

For necessary expenses of planning, construction, remodeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the National Zoological Park, \$400,000, to remain available until expended.

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

For necessary expenses of restoration and renovation of buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949 (63 Stat. 623), including not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, ~~\$1,100,000~~ \$1,168,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses of the preparation of plans and specifications for the construction of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, \$803,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such sums as are necessary may be transferred to the General Services Administration for execution of the work.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at

1 a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair,
 2 and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators
 3 and uniforms, or allowances therefor, for other employees as
 4 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901, 80 Stat. 299) ; purchase,
 5 or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings
 6 and contents thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improve-
 7 ment, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and
 8 not to exceed \$20,000 for restoration and repair of works
 9 of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made,
 10 without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations
 11 at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions
 12 as the Gallery may deem proper; ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,054,000.

13 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND EN-
 14 GINEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON
 15 MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES
 16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
 18 of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act
 19 of 1966 (Public Law 89-454, approved June 17, 1966),
 20 including services as authorized by the Act of August 2,
 21 1946 (5 U.S.C. 3109) , and hire of passenger motor vehicles,
 22 \$1,300,000.

1 FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMITTEES

2 FOR ALASKA

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of the Federal Development
5 Planning Committees for Alaska, established by Executive
6 Order 11182 of October 2, 1964, including hire of passenger
7 motor vehicles, and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109,
8 ~~\$190,000~~ \$325,000.

9 LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses of the Lewis and Clark Trail
12 Commission, established by Public Law 88-630, approved
13 October 6, 1964, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C.
14 3109, \$25,000.

15 GENERAL PROVISIONS, RELATED AGENCIES

16 SEC. 202. The per diem rate paid from appropriations
17 made available under this title for services as authorized by
18 5 U.S.C. 3109 or other law, shall not exceed \$88.

19 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
21 this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the
22 current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

1 This Act may be cited as the "Department of the In-
2 terior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1968."

Passed the House of Representatives April 27, 1967.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 225

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 9029

[Report No. 233]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

APRIL 28, 1967

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 16, 1967

Reported with amendments

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued May 18, 1967
For actions of May 17, 1967
90th-1st; No. 77

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Interior appropriation bill. Senate committee reported supplemental appropriation bill. House passed independent offices appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 9029, the Interior appropriation bill, including Forest Service items. Senate conferees were appointed. pp. S7039-46

The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 9481, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1967 (S. Rept. 237). p. S6970

2. FARMER'S WEEK. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 19, providing for the establishment of an annual National Farmer's Week (S. Rept. 240). p. S6970

3. HOUSING. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 69, requesting the President to proclaim May of each year as National Home Improvement Month (S. Rept. 245). p. S6970
4. INFORMATION. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5357, to codify provisions of Public Law 89-487, to clarify the right of the public to information (S. Rept. 248). p. S6970
5. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported S. 1785, providing for increased benefits for Federal employees serving in positions involving personal hardship or in hazardous areas. pp. S6995-8
6. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Holland announced that Secretary Freeman and Under Secretary Schnittker will appear before the Subcommittee on Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee on May 19 to discuss the agricultural aspects of the trade agreements reached at the Kennedy Round trade negotiations. p. S7010
7. FORESTRY. Sen. Morse commended the work of the Forest Service and inserted a report on national forest operations in the Pacific northwest. pp. S7051-4
8. FARM LOANS. Sen. Morse inserted a resolution passed by the Oreg. Legislature memorializing Congress to "refrain from restricting, by legislative or other means, the availability of credit for agricultural loans." p. S7054
9. FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT. Sen. Brewster commended the President's job-freeze order and stated that this order "has been very effective." pp. S7054-5
10. TRUTH-IN-LENDING. Sen. Young, Ohio, urged the enactment of S. 5, the truth-in-lending bill. p. S6992
Sen. Proxmire inserted testimony of the Federal Reserve Board endorsing the truth-in-lending bill. p. S7000
11. POVERTY. Sen. Bayh commended OEO for making a poverty grant for the employment of agricultural, marketing, and business specialists in a 10 county rural area of Ala. pp. S7006-7
12. VETERANS. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee ordered favorably reported with amendment (but did not actually report) S. 9, to broaden benefits to veterans of the post-Korean period. p. D402
13. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Scott inserted an article in favor of S. 1314, to modernize certain restrictions upon the application and scope of the exemptions applying to inland barge lines. p. S7009

HOUSE

14. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 347-56, with amendments H. R. 9960, the independent offices and HUD appropriation bill (pp. H5640-69). This bill includes items for the Office of Emergency Planning, Office of Science and Technology, Civil Service Commission, Commission on Political Activity of Government Personnel, Federal Trade Commission, General Services Administration, Interstate Commerce Commission, Selective Service System, Veterans Administration, and Department of Housing and Urban Development. The committee report includes the following

dally in Paris since then as an independent newspaper whose contributors have ranged from relatively obscure newspapermen to great names of literature and politics including Ernest Hemingway and Karl Marx.

In making the announcement, Whitney commented, "our intention is to continue to go forward, increasing our news coverage commensurate with this great increase in our resources. We hope to become of even greater service to the internationally minded communities abroad."

Mrs. Graham also welcomed the new venture, noting that the paper would expand in content as well as in circulation and said that it would continue to have the fullest possible contribution of the worldwide resources of The Washington Post.

Sulzberger said "We are interested in maintaining and strengthening the importance of the American voice abroad. Our new newspaper will be able to accomplish this admirably."

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1968

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 225, H.R. 9029.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 9029) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, despite the rule on germaneness, the distinguished Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH] be recognized for 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

A PLEA FOR REALISM

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, some have argued that the Government of North Vietnam may be misinterpreting the meaning of the debate in the United States over our conduct of the war in Vietnam.

The catastrophe of a limitless war in Asia must be fully assessed, while there is still time. It could only bring unprecedented suffering and sorrow—a blood-bath without equal in human history. With the stakes mortally high, we must not permit the stifling of dissent in the United States. We must not fall silent out of timidity or despair, whatever the political retribution. The debate must go on.

It is equally vital, however, that the purpose of the debate, in the Senate of the United States, be understood by all, particularly by the Hanoi government. Our objective is the settlement of the war at the conference table, not the repudiation of American commitments already made to South Vietnam, or the unilateral withdrawal of American forces from that embattled country.

To this end, 15 Senators, all of whom have participated, to some degree, in the

dissent, have joined with me in issuing the following statement.

We hope the statement will come to the attention of the Government of North Vietnam, and that it will be thoughtfully considered by all other foreign governments having influence in Hanoi.

The statement is entitled "A Plea for Realism." It reads as follows:

We, the undersigned Members of the United States Senate, have expressed, from time to time, our individual reservations concerning the American involvement in Vietnam. We have advocated and supported initiatives which we felt might lead to negotiations for an honorable settlement of the war. We continue to hope that the Hanoi Government will yet choose to open one of the diplomatic doors available to it, which will lead both sides to the conference table.

The conflict now appears to have reached an acute phase. At this critical juncture, it would be tragic indeed if there were any misconception in Hanoi about the realities of the political situation in the United States. We believe it essential to a realistic quest for peace that the nature of the dissent in this country, prevailing among those who have criticized our Government's policy in Vietnam, be accurately understood and assessed by the Government of North Vietnam.

The signers of this declaration, both Democrats and Republicans, share the conviction that the tragic war in Vietnam should be ended by negotiation of a mutually acceptable settlement. However, in the absence of such a settlement, we remain steadfastly opposed to any unilateral withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam. We hold to this position, regardless of our partisan differences, because we believe it to be right. Moreover, we are certain that the American people, in overwhelming numbers, uphold the same position.

There are no doubt many citizens of the United States who share our expressed misgivings about the growing American involvement in Vietnam. But there are many more who either give their full endorsement to our Government's policy in Vietnam, or who press for even greater military action there.

We hope this assessment will be received in the spirit in which it is written—as a good faith effort to provide factual information about the dominant views in our country concerning the war in Vietnam. Perhaps in some way this information may help contribute to a negotiated peace, which is the last and only remaining alternative to a prolonged and intensified war.

FRANK CHURCH, JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, GEORGE MCGOVERN, J. W. FULBRIGHT, FRANK E. MOSS, E. L. BARTLETT, LEE METCALF, VANCE HARTKE, GAYLORD NELSON, QUENTIN BURDICK, JOSEPH S. CLARK, STEPHEN M. YOUNG, ROBERT F. KENNEDY, MARK O. HATFIELD, WAYNE MORSE, CLAIBORNE PELL.

Mr. President, inasmuch as this statement appeared prematurely in the press, and certain interpretations were given to it, I feel it incumbent to stress at least three points.

First, this statement is not an effort in which the administration collaborated. It was drawn up initially by me. Before I circulated it to other Senators for their signatures, I presented it to the Secretary of State. I did so because I wanted to make certain that nothing in the statement would jeopardize any diplomatic efforts that might now be underway between the Government of the United States and the Government of North Vietnam, about which I had no knowledge.

The Secretary advised me that it would not. This was the sole purpose of presenting the statement to him.

Second, I stress that the statement in no way represents a change of position on the part of any signer, but rather it underlines the importance we attach to the continuation of the debate against a wider war.

I think that the past week in the Senate demonstrates that there is still much vitality in the dissent. And I have no doubt that we will continue to exercise our right, on the floor of the Senate, to oppose any new moves in connection with the war in Vietnam that we regard as inimical to the best interests of the country.

Finally, Mr. President, there has been a story on the wire to the effect that Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State, had said to me that this statement, coming from Senators who have criticized the war policy, would have greater credibility in Hanoi than any statement he or any other spokesman for the administration might issue. I wish to say that the Secretary made no such statement to me, and there is no basis for that news story.

It may have resulted from an earlier attempt of mine, in June of last year, in which a number of other Senators joined, when we were fearful that the government in Hanoi might execute captured American airmen, as common criminals. At that time, the Under Secretary of State, who was then Mr. George Ball, said to me that he felt a statement signed by Senators who had opposed the bombing of North Vietnam, or who had advocated a suspension of the bombing, would have particular impact in Hanoi, for reasons that are self-evident.

I wish to clear up these points, because they have appeared in stories that somehow leaked out in advance of the news conference I held about an hour ago, at which time the statement was released and all the facts concerning it were fully and accurately reported.

I now yield to the distinguished Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. President, I take the floor only momentarily to commend the Senator from Idaho for the initiative that he has demonstrated, not only in connection with the statement that he has just made but also because of the leadership he has provided as one of the thoughtful critics of our policy in Southeast Asia for a number of years.

I am glad that he has stressed what is certainly a fact—that nothing in the statement we released today signals in any way a change in the position of any of us who signed the statement.

I spoke in the Senate at considerable length a little over 2 weeks ago to outline a nine-point critique of our policy in Vietnam, and I stand today on every word I said on April 25 and before that in statements on the Senate floor.

I also appreciate the fact that the Senator from Idaho has made it perfectly clear that this does not signal the end of dissent on the floor of the Senate or elsewhere in the country. As a matter of fact, I believe it removes the chief inhibition to dissent, which is the charge that our dissent might be misinterpreted

in Hanoi. I believe that Hanoi understands very well that no Member of the Senate has ever advocated unilateral withdrawal from this commitment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. McGOVERN. I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McGOVERN. I believe that the government in Hanoi understands very well that no Member of the Senate has ever advocated unilateral withdrawal in the absence of an acceptable settlement, no matter how regretful we might be about our original involvement in South Vietnam. But to erase any shadow of a doubt that such might be the interpretation in Hanoi, we have issued this statement.

On that basis, it seems to me that we have removed a haunting anxiety about dissent that should enable us to discuss this issue more freely, that should enable us to speak out with less inhibition against what we believe to be certain mistakes in the policy we are now following in southeast Asia.

I believe that one of the major mistakes is the constant escalation of the war, the sending of more and more troops, more and more bombers, more and more military pressure. The way to negotiation is in the opposite direction—toward deescalation and easing off of the military pressure on both sides.

I commend the Senator from Idaho, and I hope this statement, which he has drafted so well, will clear the way for us to continue with an honest and frank discussion of this very important issue.

Mr. CHURCH. I thank the Senator very much.

I would emphasize once again that the single purpose of this statement is to make clear that the alternative to continued war in Southeast Asia is the conference table.

Those of us who signed the statement have been advocates of negotiation. Indeed, the Senator from South Dakota and I publicly urged a negotiated settlement of the war, when negotiation was a dirty word in Washington, months prior to the time that the President of the United States made this the settled policy of the country.

It also has been the position of the signers that, given the commitments already made, and the depth of our existing involvement, it would be a serious mistake for this country to engage in a unilateral withdrawal from South Vietnam.

So the message should be clear: The alternative to the war is a negotiated settlement; and if there is any possible misconception of this in Hanoi, I hope this statement will help remove it, and thus contribute to a goal we all seek—the restoration of peace in Southeast Asia.

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHURCH. I yield.

Mr. PERCY. I commend the Senator from Idaho for his laudable effort to reaffirm the position that the Senators

have taken in opposition to unilateral withdrawal from Vietnam.

I have been disturbed about a recent opinion poll which indicated that many Americans would support unilateral withdrawal of our forces, and I have been disturbed particularly to learn recently that there is a body of support on college campuses for such a policy.

I believe we have a responsibility to indicate now the tragic consequences that would result for the people of Southeast Asia and the entire free world if we were to unilaterally withdraw from Vietnam. I am certain that the people of this country would not favor such a policy.

I believe it is in the best interests of the country that the Senators who have signed this statement reaffirm their right to dissent from certain policies of this administration, at the same time they now have clearly indicated their opposition, once again, to a unilateral withdrawal of our forces in South Vietnam.

Mr. CHURCH. I thank the Senator from Illinois very much. I admire his independence regarding the vexatious problem of the war.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have 2 additional minutes, in order that I may yield to the distinguished Senator from Utah.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I heartily commend the senior Senator from Idaho for his leadership in putting before the Senate and before the country—and, indeed, before the world—the position that has been enunciated in the Senate today.

I am proud to have taken part as a signer of this declaration, because I believe that it must be made completely clear, without any equivocation, that my colleagues and I—and also the vast majority of the people of this country—do not accept or advocate or in any way suggest that there could be unilateral withdrawal from Vietnam.

It seems to me perfectly clear that the only way to terminate this conflict is to come to the negotiating table or to continue the course that is now being followed. Since this course is so terrible and costly to us, as well as to North Vietnam, we should get to the bargaining table, but we should make it perfectly clear to Ho Chi Minh that continued delay in the negotiations can bring only further disaster to him, as well as cost to us; and that that course we can and must follow because of our commitment in South Vietnam.

I hope the message will be entirely clear not only in Hanoi, but also in the United Nations, to our European friends, and all over the world that that is the opinion of the United States.

The draftsmanship of the distinguished Senator from Idaho, his leadership in bringing this matter into focus, and the concurrence of so many Senators should indicate this clearly. I am proud to lend what small support I can to this endeavor.

Mr. CHURCH. I appreciate the state-

ment of the Senator very much, and the fact that he joined as a signer.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHURCH. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, I want to compliment the Senator on the fine statement he made today. I have listened with pride as one who is associated with him. I do express my views akin to those expressed by him that we should all hope fervently for a cease-fire, an armistice, and a negotiation in Asia to bring about peace between the forces of the Saigon regime and the Hanoi government, and the forces of the Vietcong or the National Liberation Front, and the United States.

The Senator from Idaho has rendered a real, needed, and outstanding service, and I compliment him.

Mr. CHURCH. I thank the Senator. I hope this action may contribute to the securing of a negotiated settlement of this tragic war.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1968

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 9029) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments to H.R. 9029 be agreed to en bloc; that the bill, as so amended, be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment; and that no points of order against legislation in an appropriation bill be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 2, line 10, to strike out "\$49,013,000" and insert "\$49,451,000".

On page 2, line 14, after the word "roads", to strike out "\$3,900,000" and insert "\$4,108,000".

On page 2, at the beginning of line 20, to strike out "\$2,600,000" and insert "\$3,000,000".

On page 6, line 4, after the word "law", to strike out "\$47,200,000" and insert "\$47,179,000".

On page 6, line 11, after the word "contract", to strike out "\$40,525,000" and insert "\$41,530,000".

On page 7, line 8, after the numerals "203", to strike out "\$18,000,000" and insert "\$19,000,000".

On page 8, line 21, after the word "Secretary", to strike out "Provided further, That funds derived from appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims shall not be available for advances, except for such amounts as may be necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and expenses of program planning, until after legislation has been enacted that sets forth the purposes for which said funds will be used" and insert "Provided further, That nothing contained in this paragraph or in any other provision of law shall be construed to authorize the expenditure of funds de-

rived from appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims, except for such amounts as may be necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and expenses of program planning, until after legislation has been enacted that sets forth the purposes for which said funds will be used".

On page 9, line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "seventy" and insert "fifty-five"; and, in line 23, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "(including fifteen for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year)".

On page 10, line 13, after the word "for", to strike out "\$4,140,000" and insert "\$4,200,000".

On page 10, line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$119,500,000" and insert "\$122,028,000"; on page 11, line 2, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$34,458,000" and insert "\$33,356,000"; in line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$15,367,000" and insert "\$15,247,000"; in line 5, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,900,000" and insert "\$2,650,000"; and, in line 7, after the word "Wildlife", to insert "and (5) not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for supplemental allocations to the above agencies".

On page 11, line 16, after "(78 Stat. 900)", to strike out "\$9,500,000" and insert "\$12,028,000".

On page 13, line 8, after the word "functions", to strike out "\$17,500,000" and insert "\$25,000,000".

On page 14, line 17, after the word "activities", to strike out "\$85,499,000" and insert "\$86,299,000"; and, in line 18, after the word "which", to strike out "\$13,960,000" and insert "\$15,260,000".

On page 16, line 2, after the word "substitutes", to strike out "\$38,180,000" and insert "\$36,121,000, and in addition \$400,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Appalachian region mining area restoration, Bureau of Mines'; and, at the beginning of line 5, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "of which not to exceed \$2,224,000 shall remain available until expended for the conduct of a tunneling technology program".

On page 16, at the beginning of line 16, to strike out "\$3,232,000" and insert "\$3,367,000".

On page 17, line 23, after "(74 Stat. 337)", to strike out "\$9,180,000" and insert "\$11,180,000".

On page 18, line 7, after the word "gas", to strike out "\$740,000" and insert "\$814,000".

On page 18, line 18, after the word "law", to strike out "\$23,194,650" and insert "\$24,219,650".

On page 20, line 8, after "(79 Stat. 1125)", to strike out "\$1,678,000" and insert "\$2,428,000".

On page 22, line 5, after the word "Refuge", to strike out "\$43,010,000" and insert "\$44,810,800".

On page 22, at the beginning of line 11, to strike out "\$2,568,000" and insert "\$5,090,600, and in addition \$400,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Appalachian region fish and wildlife restoration projects, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife,'.

On page 22, line 23, after "(79 Stat. 1125)", to strike out "\$1,675,000" and insert "\$2,425,000".

On page 24, line 19, after the word "Commission", to strike out "\$40,422,000" and insert "\$40,730,400".

On page 25, line 2, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$29,581,000" and insert "\$29,946,800".

On page 25, at the beginning of line 12, to strike out "\$11,197,000" and insert "\$12,671,500".

On page 26, line 6, after "(80 Stat. 915)", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$470,000".

On page 27, at the beginning of line 15, to strike out "\$11,130,000" and insert "\$12,130,000".

On page 28, line 6, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$6,776,500" and insert "\$7,064,500".

On page 29, line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$400,000".

On page 30, line 23, after the word "lands", to strike out "\$185,063,000" and insert "\$186,218,000".

On page 31, line 12, after the word "\$40,180,000" to insert "\$42,029,000, and in addition \$400,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Timber development organization loans and technical assistance, Forest Service."

On page 31, at line 23, to strike out "\$18,251,000" and insert "\$20,251,000".

On page 36, line 7, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$82,000,000" and insert "\$82,645,000".

On page 36, line 19, after "(42, U.S.C. 2004a)", to strike out "\$14,733,000" and insert "\$17,606,000".

On page 38, line 16, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$10,700,000" and insert "\$11,170,000", and at the beginning of line 19, to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$4,000,000".

On page 39, line 12, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$860,000" and insert "\$1,360,000".

On page 40, line 4, after the word "publications", to strike out "\$23,790,000" and insert "\$24,323,000".

On page 40, at the beginning of line 15, to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$2,316,000".

On page 41, line 6, after "5 U.S.C. 3109", to strike out "\$1,100,000" and insert "\$1,168,000".

On page 42, line 12, after the word "proper", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$3,054,000".

On page 43, at the beginning of line 8, to strike out "\$190,000" and insert "\$325,000".

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the committee, as indicated on page 1 of the report, considered budget estimates in the amount of \$1,458,218,000, including indefinite appropriations of receipts, for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior and for the related agencies listed on page 2 of the report. Excluded from this bill are the Southeastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration, the Bonneville Power Administration, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, and underground electric power transmission, all of which will be considered in the public works appropriations bill.

The committee recommends definite appropriations of \$1,331,735,000. This is \$33,931,900 more than the House allowance; and is \$58,975,950 less than the budget estimates. Included in the amount over the House allowance is \$8,925,000 in budget estimates sent directly to the Senate and not considered by the House. These requests pertain to additional funds for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and to a hospital for the Division of Indian Health.

The committee's recommendations increase the allowances in the House bill in the following respects:

Bureau of Land Management, \$1,046,000.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$1,984,000.

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, \$2,588,000.

Office of Territories, \$7,500,000.

Geological Survey, \$800,000.

Office of Coal Research, \$2,000,000.

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, \$1,775,000.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, \$5,073,400.

National Park Service, \$1,598,700.

Office of Water Resources Research, \$1,000,000.

Forest Service, \$5,004,000.

Division of Indian Health, \$3,518,000.

National Endowment for the Humanities, \$1,000,000.

The committee recommends a decrease in the amount allowed by the House of Representatives for the Bureau of Mines, which results from disapproval of the estimate for tunneling technology, a new project. The committee's actions, except for this item, actually increase the House allowance.

The committee believes that even though it does not recommend all that the departmental agencies and members of the Senate desire, the bill is sound and well balanced. Every effort was made to provide as much as possible within the bounds of reason and with due cognizance of the general budgetary situation. Hundreds of amendments to the House bill were considered, and I believe that the bill as reported continues necessary development of the resources of the United States in a reasonable manner. I hope the bill will be approved as it was reported by the committee.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I take this opportunity, first, to compliment the chairman of the full committee for the many, many devoted hours he has spent bringing this particular bill to the floor of the Senate. As the Senator from Arizona indicated in his statement, this bill does contain the requests that have been screened from many hundreds of persons who have come before the committee for additions to the overall bill. I do not have the dollar amount, but the amount was substantial, and was in addition to appeals made by the various agencies involved.

The Senator from Arizona, of course, has handled this matter for many years. He is our leader in this great field of building America stronger in the field of resource management. I know that over the years he has watched with great pride the headway that has been made in all of these various departments.

Mr. President, the committee had some difficulty, I am frank to say, on the items in connection with the land and water conservation fund. There was a restriction placed upon us, rather urgently, by the limitation of amounts that came in from the fund itself. This was \$110 million and we held reasonably close to that figure.

There was a suggestion of a direct appropriation from the Treasury of the United States of \$32 million; the House allowed \$9.5 million of that; whereas the committee allowed \$12 million or an increase of \$2.5 million.

Mr. President, there were adjustments made in the various park and recreation areas and seashores that were presented to the committee. In some instances we had to take some from the budget esti-

mates. We cut them down to accommodate the requests made in other areas.

On balance, particularly in this troubled area of national parks, seashores, and lake shores, in holdings in the various park areas, we came out with an overall good bill.

I might comment specifically in that connection because attention should be focused on that matter. First, in connection with the Indiana Dunes, National Lake shore there was an estimate of \$6.5 million for land acquisition, which was completely disallowed by the House of Representatives. I feel that was unfortunate because it occurred to me that it had the effect of absolutely eliminating the Indiana Dunes National Lake shore. The bill had a long and stormy course of action before it finally passed Congress and was signed into law last year. I believe we should move on in this area and acquire some of this land as quickly as we can. With that thought in mind, we allowed \$2 million.

There are other items that could be commented on but I shall not take the time of the Senate in pointing them out item by item.

Mr. President, the end result was a good bill and I wish to compliment the chairman of the full committee for the many, many hours of faithful, patient, and hard work that he devotes in listening to not only appeals from the agencies involved, but also from the various congressional representatives and outside witnesses who are heard year after year.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIBLE. I am happy to yield to the distinguished Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I wish to express appreciation to the distinguished Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE] and, of course, to our distinguished chairman, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] for allowing the budgeted item of \$1,048,000 for land acquisitions in the Everglades National Park which was cut out by the House of Representatives. It is extremely important, in my judgment, at this time, that the Federal Government move to fulfill its obligations.

As the Senator knows, the State of Florida has contributed 850,000 acres of land and water. It has contributed \$2 million of State funds. The Women's Federation of Florida has contributed one of the most valuable sites, the Royal Palm Hammock and surrounding areas, which it had maintained for years as a beautiful area to be preserved for a national park. The Collier interests contributed some 20,000 or 30,000 acres.

All these contributions should be considered and measured against the skimpy Federal contributions which have hardly made a beginning on the Federal commitment, should be measured against the troubles we have had in connection with water supply, in which State and Federal Government both have been put to unexpected and additional expense, and will go to more—and I want to recognize an added fact for the record—that many of our people in Florida, including public officials, feel that we in the Federal Government have not done our share in this matter.

I think that this is a peculiarly appropriate time to move ahead. I want to thank my distinguished friend very warmly. I might say that as a result of this long delay, the ultimate cost of acquiring these in-holdings has gone up immeasurably through the years. I negotiated an interest on the part of a private donor in the acquisition of a key tract on the west coast which contained six or eight Indian mounds, only to find that the price formerly discussed with the owners had gone up so much that the problem could not be solved in the method we had hoped, by private purchase and donation.

For my State, and for the many thousands of people in my State who are concerned about the park, and the thousands of people outside the State who are also concerned, I particularly express my deep appreciation for this recommendation. This is a critical problem and here is a move in the direction of recognizing the Federal obligations assumed so long ago.

I did not want to leave the record silent on this matter because we greatly and deeply appreciate the attitude of our distinguished friends on that subcommittee, of which I do not have the honor to be a member.

Mr. BIBLE. I thank the Senator from Florida. I assure him that we will do our best in conference. There are problems involved. This should be acquired not only here but also for the entire Park Service, and we are going to work toward that end.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I join in behalf of the minority in congratulating the distinguished chairman, the majority members of the subcommittee, and the full Committee on Appropriations on the fact that we have again worked together harmoniously and without controversy, and have reported what I think is a logical and thoroughly defensible bill under the budgetary procedures dealing with the Department of the Interior.

I emphasize the debt of gratitude we owe both to the majority and minority staff members of the committee, who have labored long and hard on this subject. I might say that they worked together as a team. We could scarcely tell one from the other. When something needed to be done, it was done by whatever staff member we were able to contact at the time.

The bill represents a long period of hard work. We had 2,695 pages of hearings on the Senate side alone. The appeals which came over, after the House had acted, represented 911 pages, which is the longest, largest, and most extensive presentation of appeals that I have ever seen since I became a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Obviously, if we were to do our duty, we could not yield to all of the very persuasive requests which were made, not only by the departments, but also by other Senators and the general public. In addition, the budget estimate had the benefit of more than 40 amendments proposed by the Department alone. Some of those changes amounted to \$83,343,150, including \$14,425,000 in amendments to the budget not considered by the House.

The subcommittee recommended restorations totaling \$17,166,700.

Our senatorial colleagues, indicating the diligence with which they pursue their work, proposed 208 changes to the bill, all in the direction of moving the appropriations upward. They included a dozen language changes either for the report or for language in the bill. The total monetary changes proposed by Senators totaled \$68,258,500, of which the subcommittee recommended the approval of \$18,246,000.

In addition to all the foregoing, there were innumerable requests from individuals and organizations outside the Government. These totaled \$32 million, none of which we were able to approve directly, although some of them were the same as those proposed by Federal agencies and Senators.

Of the additional approximately \$100 million which was requested from non-Federal agencies, we were able to comply with requests in an amount totaling a little over \$18 million.

It seems to me that the people of the country are gaining steadily in the realization that the importance of developing our natural resources and developing the great interior of the country is something of great significance not only to present generations but also to the future.

While in a period of war, a period of what I consider to be generally excessive spending—and it is impossible to move forward with projects as rapidly as I would like—I think the bill marks substantial progress. I can certainly, with great enthusiasm and complete conviction, recommend its approval to the Senate as a whole.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I was in fairly faithful attendance at the hearings on this bill which lasted, as I recall, for 23 days of the actual hearings. I was not there every day. However, the man who was there every day, to the best of my knowledge—and I made inquiry on this subject—was none other than the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. Not only was he faithful beyond all comprehension in attendance at the hearings, but he also presided with diligence, with understanding, and with his usual great ability.

I congratulate him once more upon the bill which he has brought forth. Likewise I pay tribute to the great contribution made to the bill by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] and to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE].

As a member of the subcommittee, in my opinion, the pending bill is a very good bill. It does not contain everything all of us would have desired, but in light of the circumstances, in light of other needs, in light of the testimony which was presented to the committee, and in exercising our best judgment as to what should be done following the presentation of the detailed testimony, I consider this to be a very, very good bill.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I do not believe there are any further amendments to be offered.

I have one amendment that I would like to suggest. I have talked this matter over with both Chairman HAYDEN and Senator MUNDT. I think it was through my own inadvertence that we failed to include it in the subcommittee. It adds

\$107,500 for land acquisition for the Wolf Trap Farm.

I send the amendments to the desk, which would add an amount for that land acquisition.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read the amendments, as follows:

On page 10, line 24, strike "\$122,028,000" and insert "\$122,135,500".

On page 11, line 3, strike "\$33,356,000" and insert "\$33,463,500".

On page 11, line 17, strike "\$12,028,000" and insert "\$12,135,500".

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I shall explain the amendment briefly. The proposal is to add \$107,500 for land acquisition for the Wolf Trap Farm, which was donated by Mrs. Shouse. There are three or four inholdings within the boundaries of the area. It seems to me it would be prudent to acquire this land before the developers and subdividers move in. Mrs. Shouse has set up a fund of \$1.7 million in escrow for the development of this area. With that type of benefactor and with that donation, we would be shortsighted indeed not to adopt the amendment.

I move its adoption.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, may I say that the Senator from Nevada had discussed this matter with the minority. It was discussed at one time in the subcommittee. I do not know why we did not provide for it at that time. It became waylaid because there were bigger items to handle. But the points made by the Senator from Nevada are completely accurate. This area is located in a place where there is a population growth, and there is a steady and constant growth. We are living in a period of inflation, which is not going to diminish until we practice economy in the Government. There is no question of the need to acquire this property to buttress the park. I think we can defend this amendment in terms of economy and the public interest. I enthusiastically support it.

Mr. BIBLE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, if there are no further amendments to be offered, I suggest the third reading of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments, en bloc, of the Senator from Nevada.

The amendments were agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on final passage.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I had a possible amendment.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I would not want to preclude any Senator from offering an amendment.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I did want to talk to the Senator from Nevada about it.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may offer an amendment notwithstanding that the third reading has been ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I have discussed this with the Senator from Nevada, and I believe the amendment will be acceptable.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I am perfectly willing to accept this amendment. It would add \$10,000 to the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission appropriation. No strong case was made to add the \$10,000, but I am perfectly willing to take it to conference.

I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the third reading of the bill, the amendment adding \$10,000 to the item of \$25,000 may be offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, the amendment has not been sent to the desk yet. I do so now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Iowa.

The ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, on page 43, line 14, to strike out "\$25,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$35,000".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, the Senate Appropriations Committee has increased the funding of the Endowment for the Humanities program by \$1 million, thereby raising the funding approved by the House from \$3 to \$4 million. The President's budget has requested \$5 million and I regret that the full funding for this worthy program could not be obtained. However, the increase approved by my colleagues in the Senate Appropriations Committee will be helpful and this addition is desirable. I support it fully.

Today we know there are serious defects in our teaching of humanities which arise, principally, because of overworked teachers, inadequate staffing of existing facilities, outdated textbooks, and often a lack of coordination.

Through the teaching of the humanities man is able to learn more about himself and his heritage today and his hope for tomorrow.

The Humanities Endowment during its first full year has done a highly creditable job, thereby affirming the hopes of all of us that, with proper governmental assistance, the teaching of the humanities in our Nation could be revitalized and

strengthened at a time in our history when such teaching is needed. The \$1 million added to the Humanities budget is a tiny sum, indeed, compared to our enormous outlays in other areas. I hope the Senate will approve this vital addition.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I turn to page 19 of the committee report. I am very happy to note that funds in the amount of \$233,000 for the commencement of construction of a trout hatchery at the Wolf Creek Dam site in south-central Kentucky have been recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee and that the Senate committee has accepted the amount contained in the House bill.

These funds represent another step in the efforts of the Kentucky congressional delegation to fulfill the hopes of some 360,000 Kentucky fishermen, in addition to bringing many economic benefits to our State.

In March 1966, I appeared before the committee and requested planning funds to determine the feasibility of establishing a suitable site for a trout hatchery in Kentucky. Upon the recommendation of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, Congress added \$20,000 to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife budget for fiscal 1967 for the making of this feasibility study. Operating on the planning funds made available last year, the Bureau completed its study and recommended the suitability of a trout hatchery at the Wolf Creek Dam site. Now, construction of the hatchery can begin.

I ask unanimous consent that my testimony before the subcommittee on the Department of Interior's appropriation this year in support of construction funds and the recent correspondence I have had with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife on this subject be included in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I further note from the committee report that the committee has recommended funds in the amount of \$11,180,000 for the budget of the Office of Coal Research, which amount represents an additional \$2 million over the amount appropriated by the House and represents a substantial increase over the 1967 appropriation of \$8,220,000.

I hope that in conference the House conferees will accept the Senate committee's recommendation.

I have urged for a long period of time that the facilities and research programs of the Bureau of Mines be expanded to deal with the problems of sulfur emissions from coal.

I note with interest for example, from the testimony of Mr. George Fumich, Jr., Director of the Office of Coal Research, which appears at page 1020 of the hearings, that one of the research contracts entered into by the Office of Coal Research for fiscal 1968 authorizes this type of program:

This project would be directed toward reducing both air and water pollution from high sulfur coals. Success will permit the

electric utilities to continue burning lower cost coals, thus keeping electric power costs to the consumer at a minimum. It will help to insure that a choice of competitive fuels will be available for decades to come.

In attending yesterday the hearings conducted by the Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution of the Public Works Committee, we heard testimony from representatives of the Bureau of Mines describing various research projects undertaken by the Bureau to develop a technology, which does not exist today, for the reduction of sulfur emissions produced by the burning of coal. Earlier, the subcommittee heard representatives of the coal industry who testified to the great need for an intensified research program to deal with the problems of air pollution and the willingness of the coal industry to cooperate and assist in these research efforts to develop a technology to combat this form of pollution.

Mr. President, in concluding my remarks I wish to extend my appreciation and thanks to the distinguished chairman of the committee [Mr. HAYDEN], the distinguished ranking minority member [Mr. YOUNG], and the distinguished ranking minority member of the subcommittee [Mr. MUNDT], for the consideration and thoughtful attention they have given to these Kentucky projects.

EXHIBIT 1

STATEMENT OF SENATOR COOPER: TROUT HATCHERY, KENTUCKY

I appreciate this opportunity to appear before the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Department of Interior's Budget. I am here today to request funds for the commencement of construction of a trout hatchery on the Cumberland River at the Wolf Creek Dam site in south central Kentucky.

I think it would be helpful to the Committee's consideration of this request if I reviewed briefly the history of this project and its current status in light of the actions taken by this Committee and the recommendations made by the Interior Department's Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Since 1948 Kentucky has been stocking trout in its streams from hatcheries in other States, primarily from a hatchery in Virginia and one in Tennessee. The first stockings were experimental in nature. But in 1952, a trout fishery was established below Wolf Creek Dam on the Cumberland River at a point near where it is proposed that a hatchery now be constructed. It has been very successful. For the past six or seven years the Governor of Kentucky, the Commissioner of the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the membership of the League of Kentucky Sportsmen and the Kentucky congressional delegation have requested the Department of the Interior to proceed with planning for this hatchery.

In later years I have requested funds from this Committee. In 1965, while the Committee did not provide funds for site planning at that time, the Chairman, Senator Hayden, in a colloquy on the floor, told me that he would give consideration to this request the following year and that he felt the Committee would do so.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE INVESTIGATION AND REPORT

In March of last year I again appeared before this Committee and requested planning funds to determine the feasibility of establishing a trout hatchery at the Wolf Creek Dam site. Upon the recommendation of this Committee Congress added \$20,000 to

the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife's appropriation for fiscal 1967 for the determination of a suitable site for a trout hatchery in Kentucky.

The Bureau completed its investigation and filed its completion report in December of last year. The Bureau's study, I might add, was aided by the data collected over the past two years by the Bureau in cooperation with the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources.

I am happy to note that in its report the Bureau made the following recommendation: "Present facilities at the Dale Hollow National Fish Hatchery are not adequate for producing trout required for the Kentucky-Tennessee area. In order to permit production of the trout needed for the area, early action should be taken to construct the needed facilities at either the Wolf Creek Dam site or at the Dale Hollow Dam site."

The Bureau, in consultation with the Corps of Engineers, then reached a decision in January that the new hatchery should be constructed at the Wolf Creek Dam site.

CONSTRUCTION COST

On January 10, I wrote the Bureau's Director, Mr. John Gottschalk, and requested that he furnish me with the construction schedule and cost estimates for the hatchery as soon as these estimates were completed. In his reply Mr. Gottschalk places the total construction cost of the hatchery at \$1,452,500. The amount required for Phase I of the construction is estimated to be \$233,000 and it is this amount that I am requesting the Committee to add to the Interior Department's appropriation for fiscal 1968.

I would like to note at this point that the Report was not received until late in December and the cost estimates were not available until February of this year—too late for consideration in the Interior Department's Budget for fiscal 1968 as submitted to Congress by the President.

LOCAL INTEREST

In concluding I cannot emphasize too strongly the keen interest that is felt in Kentucky over the prospect of this trout hatchery. Yesterday I received a telegram from Mr. Minor Clark, Commissioner of Kentucky's Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, which expresses the sentiment in my State for the commencement of this project. The telegram reads as follows:

Senator JOHN SHERMAN COOPER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

At least 360,000 Kentucky fishermen are still requesting funds for trout hatchery established to provide fishing in 628 miles of water. Besides creating such activities, great economic benefits result other than fishing, such as gains for many businesses, including motels, gas stations, etc. Kentucky has patiently waited such appropriations and all people here are looking forward for appropriations to start phase I as outlined by Bureau of Sport Fisheries after July 1.

MINOR CLARK,
Commissioner, Department of Fish and
Wildlife Resources.

ASSOCIATION OF SENATOR MORTON WITH REQUEST

Finally, I would like to say that Senator Morton, who has been an ardent proponent of the trout hatchery over the past years, is familiar with my statement and wishes to be associated with it. We both appreciate the help this Committee has given in the past and we respectfully urge that the Committee provide the sufficient funds for commencement of Phase I of the construction of the trout hatchery as outlined in the program of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

I would also appreciate it, Mr. Chairman, if the recent correspondence I have had on

this subject with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries could be included in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE,

Washington, D.C.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR COOPER: This is in reply to your letter of January 10 regarding a hatchery below Wolf Creek Dam in south-central Kentucky. As requested, we have included a statement specifying the need for the hatchery, along with itemized development requirements and cost estimates.

For the past several years, fishery biologists from the State of Kentucky and our Bureau have been assembling data on the numbers and sizes of trout needed for stocking Kentucky waters. These investigations show that there are 515 miles of streams which need to be stocked with legal-sized trout. An additional 113 miles of tailwaters are also suitable as year-round trout habitat.

Most of the large reservoirs in Kentucky have excellent trout fishing potential, and should be stocked periodically with trout. The use of reservoirs and tailwaters below dams to provide trout fishing is gaining in importance each year, and contributes substantially to the national sport fishery.

Based on management procedures used throughout the Southeast, the current requirements for trout in Kentucky are estimated to be about 150,000 pounds annually. A site for construction of a trout hatchery of this capacity is located below Wolf Creek Dam. An adequate water supply is available from pipes already installed within the Dam.

Outlined below is a program for development of the hatchery, broken down into phases with the latest engineering cost estimates:

Phase I:

Acquisition of water and land rights, engineering and development	\$15,000
Site preparation and rough grading	83,250
Station roads, parking areas, curbing, and gutters.....	50,000
Storm sewers	19,750
Water supply lines to aerator....	65,000
Subtotal	233,000

Phase II:

Hatchery building	218,750
Equipment storage building....	50,000
Aerator building	84,250
Domestic water supply system..	37,500
Domestic sewage system.....	37,500
Underground telephone.....	4,750
Underground electric system....	20,000
Subtotal	452,750

Phase III:

3 residences	60,000
Oil, paint, and chemical storage building	7,875
Vehicle storage building.....	42,250
Gasoline and fuel oil storage....	10,125
Raceways	153,000
Water supply lines.....	32,500
Underground electric system....	25,000
Outfall drain lines.....	34,250
Fish cultural equipment.....	30,000
Subtotal	395,000

Phase IV:

Raceways	153,000
Water supply lines.....	32,500
Underground electric system....	30,000
Floodlights, aeration, and electrical systems	31,750
Landscaping	50,000

Phase IV—Continued

Paving station roads, parking, and service areas.....	\$32, 125
Fencing	12, 375
Fish cultural equipment.....	30, 000
Subtotal	371, 750
Total	1, 452, 500

We are pleased to supply the above information, and appreciate your interest in the Bureau's programs to help manage the sport fishery resources of the Nation.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN S. GOTTSCHALK,
Director.

JANUARY 10, 1967.

Mr. JOHN S. GOTTSCHALK,
Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. GOTTSCHALK: Thank you for your letter of December 23 enclosing the report of the Fish and Wildlife Service approving the Wolf Creek dam site for a trout hatchery. I am naturally very happy to have this report and I know that sportsmen all over Kentucky are pleased with the final determination made by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

I am informed that it is the usual practice of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to prepare cost figures for the construction of the trout hatchery broken down into phases and their justification. I would like very much to have the opportunity to study and review these estimates and I would appreciate it if you would send me a copy as soon as your estimates on construction cost have been completed.

With best wishes for the New Year, I am,
Sincerely yours,

JOHN SHERMAN COOPER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE,
Washington, D.C., December 23, 1966.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR COOPER: Enclosed for your information is a copy of the Completion Report, Hatchery Site Investigations, Wolf Creek Dam, Russell County, Kentucky.

As you know, this investigation has been carried on for the past two years by this Bureau in cooperation with the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, and other interested persons.

We trust you will find the report interesting and useful.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN S. GOTTSCHALK,
Director.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, as a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee which funds the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, I was able to offer an amendment to the bill now before the Senate, which the subcommittee and full committee accepted, adding \$450,000 for increased research by the Bureau of Mines on removing sulfur from coal. It is vital for the health of our Nation that a greatly accelerated attack be mounted on problems of air pollution. The answer to air pollution abatement, in my opinion, lies in research rather than in overly restrictive Federal regulation. The search to remove sulfur from coal and oil before combustion must be pushed.

The \$450,000 is solely aimed at new process developments on a laboratory scale. Two Bureau of Mines developments have not yet reached the stage

where they are ready for pilot plants, so the \$450,000 is badly needed by the Bureau for the purpose of developing this basic research as promptly as possible.

I was also glad to join with Senator McGEE, another member of the Appropriations Subcommittee, in offering an amendment to add \$1.2 million for the Office of Coal Research on Project COED, by the FMC Corp.

As to the U.S. Park Service appropriation, I supported a restoration of \$618,000 to permit construction of the Harpers Ferry Interpretive Facilities Center, which had previously been disallowed by the House. The new Center will be used by the Park Service for Nation-wide museum planning, audiovisual preparation of exhibits for use throughout the entire National Parks System, and graphics work on information material. It will provide a training center for personnel for National, State, and local parks and for some foreign countries. A master plan for the Center and campus area has been completed and a final building design is expected by June 5.

These funds will allow construction to start this fall, with a completion date in fall 1968. If the fiscal year 1968 funds had not been programed, operational savings of approximately 10 positions and \$75,000 per year would be lost. Presently, the Interpretive Division of the National Park Service is scattered in four different locations throughout the country.

Other amendments offered by me and accepted by the committee were as follows: \$56,000 for staffing and equipping a diagnostic service unit at the Leetown Fish Hatchery; \$150,000 for advancing forest utilization research at Princeton; and \$80,000 for designs and specifications on Eagle Lake Dam to be located near Cranberry Glades.

THE VIEW FROM MOUNT VERNON

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, let the RECORD show that one of America's most hallowed shrines has been saved from destruction by the members of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

This Interior and related agencies appropriations bill will provide a substantial portion of the funds necessary for the Interior Department to purchase property rights on the Maryland shore of the Potomac, in order to save the breathtaking panorama which unfolds from Mount Vernon and rolls across the Potomac and along the Piscataway Bay area of Maryland shore.

Congress long ago recognized the need to save the Mount Vernon view. In 1961, when construction of a sewage treatment plant was proposed for the Piscataway Bay area directly across from Mount Vernon, Congress authorized a 1,152-acre park in place of the sewage plant.

That act authorized the Department of the Interior to acquire one-half the acreage of the park, on the understanding that the other half would be donated by private interests.

The public response to the threat of destruction of the Mount Vernon view was swift and uncommonly generous. Private owners and foundations committed themselves to contribute more than 450 acres as soon as the Government

completed its authorized 586 acre acquisition of approximately 600 acres. In addition, private owners of property in the Piscataway area have pledged 168 scenic easements covering nearly 1,200 acres surrounding the proposed park.

The only condition that these private persons and foundations have attached to their notable civic spirit and generosity is that the Federal Government should fulfill its part of the bargain.

Congress simply must act now if the Mount Vernon view is to be saved.

The Piscataway Park project faces two direct and immediate threats in the very near future. First, if the Federal Government does not act to complete its acquisition of the park before the private offers of scenic easements expire this fall, the principal private contributions of property for the park and most of the scenic easements will revert to the present landholders. The second danger, equally real, is that the rising value of real estate in the Piscataway area in response to Washington's explosive growth will almost certainly compel the same kind of high density development in that area which has already been attempted on both sides of the Potomac Palisades and all along the Potomac shores from Georgetown through Alexandria.

The magnificent vista from Mount Vernon will be stamped out by high density housing and commercial building unless the Federal Government acts now to complete the Piscataway Park project Congress authorized in 1961. Are the millions who visit Mount Vernon to be deprived forever of the inspiring Potomac panorama at Mount Vernon?

The overview from George Washington's Mount Vernon Estate is an integral part of that historic shrine. In the past 6 years, more than 7.4 million Americans and foreign visitors have visited Mount Vernon to pay respect to our first President's home and surroundings.

Piscataway Park is one of the few national parks where the Government will get, in effect, a dollar back for a dollar spent because of the large donations of land and scenic easements. Its success could determine in large measure the future of cooperative park and open space programs, which, on the face of rapidly-escalating land prices, could be the most economical method of preserving open spaces through donated land and scenic easements and a minimal Federal investment.

The Senate Appropriations Committee is to be highly commended for providing a substantial part of the Federal funds essential to save the Mount Vernon view. I urge the committee to hold fast behind this provision in the conference on the bill, so that future generations may share this priceless part of our heritage.

Mr. President, I ask that an editorial entitled "The View From Mount Vernon," which appeared in yesterday's New York Times, be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE VIEW FROM MOUNT VERNON

If George Washington's home were in danger of being turned into a pizza parlor or

torn down for a high-rise apartment, every patriotic organization in the country and every member of Congress would be thundering in protest. Yet as everyone knows who has visited Mount Vernon, much of its charm and one of the principal reasons that Washington loved it is its serene view across the Potomac River toward the green, rolling fields of Maryland.

What most tourists do not know and what the House of Representatives knew but chose to ignore is that most of the land on the Maryland side is in private hands. Only the farsightedness of the two private foundations and the unselfishness of private owners have prevented the desecration of the view from Mount Vernon. But every year those flashing neon lights and those hamburger "palaces" creep a little closer.

In 1961 Congress authorized the purchase of private land which together with lands and scenic easements donated by private individuals would protect the area forever. However, Piscataway Park, as the area is called in memory of an Indian tribe that lived there in colonial times, is not yet a reality. The House Appropriations Committee sliced away the \$2.7 million necessary to complete the Federal purchase. If the Government does not acquire the land by August, the matching gifts of land and scenic easements will revert to the donors. With development pressures steadily intensifying, the present agreement among all parties may break down.

Since the members of the House apparently do not have the backbone to overrule the petty tyrants on their Appropriations Committee even when George Washington is involved, it is up to the Senate Appropriations Committee to put a stop to this purblind, penny-pinching foolishness.

While the Senate Committee is at it, it should restore the funds for the acquisition of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Congress authorized the park in 1966 after years of bitter controversy, but the enemies of this project never give up. With land prices escalating, delay in purchasing the land would be a costly mistake.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LONG, of Louisiana: I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from New York [Mr. KENNEDY], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] is absent because of illness.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], the Senator from New York [Mr. KENNEDY], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 85, nays 0, as follows:

[No. 120 Leg.]

YEAS—85

Aiken	Harris	Moss
Allott	Hart	Mundt
Anderson	Hartke	Murphy
Baker	Hatfield	Muskie
Bartlett	Hayden	Nelson
Bayh	Hickenlooper	Pastore
Bennett	Hill	Pearson
Bible	Holland	Pell
Boggs	Hruska	Percy
Brewster	Jackson	Prouty
Brooke	Javits	Proxmire
Burdick	Jordan, N.C.	Randolph
Byrd, Va.	Kennedy, Mass.	Ribicoff
Byrd, W. Va.	Kuchel	Russell
Cannon	Long, Mo.	Scott
Church	Long, La.	Smathers
Cooper	Magnuson	Smith
Cotton	Mansfield	Sparkman
Curtis	McCarthy	Spong
Dirksen	McClellan	Symington
Eastland	McGee	Talmadge
Ervin	McGovern	Thurmond
Fannin	McIntyre	Tydings
Fong	Metcalf	Williams, Del.
Fulbright	Miller	Yarborough
Gore	Mondale	Young, N. Dak.
Griffin	Monroney	Young, Ohio
Gruening	Montoya	
Hansen	Morse	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—15

Carlson	Ellender	Lausche
Case	Hollings	Morton
Clark	Inouye	Stennis
Dodd	Jordan, Idaho	Tower
Dominick	Kennedy, N.Y.	Williams, N.J.

So the bill (H.R. 9020) was passed.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Presiding Officer appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. MUNDT, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is always a great experience to be on the floor of the Senate when the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] is handling a measure. In this instance it was the appropriation measure for the Department of the Interior for fiscal 1968. True to form, Senator HAYDEN managed the bill with the same outstanding ability that has characterized his many years of public service in this body. Its unanimous adoption by the Senate is perhaps the best testament to the high caliber of its presentation, to the

unmatched effectiveness of Senator HAYDEN's efforts. The Senate is once again deeply indebted to its patriarch.

The senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, is to be thanked for joining to assure the approval of the entire Senate. His strong efforts and articulate support contributed immensely to this success. Other Senators similarly are to be thanked. The senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senators from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT] and Iowa [Mr. MILLER] are just a few who offered clear and convincing views to assist this outstanding achievement. It is an achievement of which we may all be proud.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1967

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 9481, the second supplemental appropriations bill for 1967. I do this so that the bill will become the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title.

The ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 9481) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

PROGRAM

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask the majority leader about the schedule for tomorrow.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, there will be no action taken on the second supplemental appropriations bill for 1967 tonight.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in view of the commitment made by the leadership yesterday relative to the status of the supplemental appropriations bill today—and I thank all Members for allowing us to make the bill the pending business—I ask unanimous consent that if there are any amendments to the second supplemental appropriation bill, there be a time limitation of one-half hour on each amendment and 1 hour on the bill, the time to begin after the approval of the Journal on Friday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The unanimous-consent agreement, subsequently reduced to writing, is as follows:

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Ordered, That, effective on Friday, May 19, 1967 after the approval of the Journal, during the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 9481) Second Supplemental, 1967, debate on any amendment, motion, or appeal, except a motion to lay on the table, shall be limited to one-half hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of any such amendment or motion and the majority leader: *Provided*, That is the event

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 9029

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 18, 1967

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
- 6 ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
 6 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifica-
 7 tion, and performance of other functions, as authorized by
 8 law, in the management of lands and their resources under
 9 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,
 10 (1)~~\$49,013,000~~ \$49,451,000.

11 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

12 For acquisition, construction and maintenance of build-
 13 ings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements, and
 14 maintenance of access roads, (2)~~\$3,900,000~~ \$4,108,000,
 15 to remain available until expended.

16 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

17 (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

18 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
 19 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203,
 20 (3)~~\$2,600,000~~ \$3,000,000, to remain available until
 21 expended.

22 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

23 For expenses necessary for management, protection,
 24 and development of resources and for construction, opera-
 25 tion, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and

1 other improvements on the revested Oregon and California
2 Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon
3 and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on ad-
4 jacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and
5 of existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands;
6 an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of
7 all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested
8 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain avail-
9 able until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appropri-
10 ated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands
11 administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to
12 the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided*
13 *further*, That the amount appropriated herein for road con-
14 struction on lands other than those administered by the
15 Forest Service shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public
16 Roads, Department of Transportation: *Provided further*,
17 That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made a
18 reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-
19 grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in
20 the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second
21 paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August
22 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

23 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

24 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
25 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and

1 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
2 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
3 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
4 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys
5 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of
6 said Act, and the amount designated for range improve-
7 ments from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands trans-
8 ferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive
9 Order 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available
10 until expended.

11 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

12 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
13 shall be available for purchase of one passenger motor ve-
14 hicle for replacement only; purchase of two aircraft, of
15 which one shall be for replacement only; purchase, erection,
16 and dismantlement of temporary structures; and alteration
17 and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant
18 facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided,*
19 That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land
20 Management expenditures in connection with the revested
21 Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay
22 Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made
23 under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant
24 lands") shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred
25 to in subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August

28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations herein made may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral resources for the State of Alaska.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts and crafts shops; \$126,478,000.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Af-

1 fairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
 2 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
 3 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
 4 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
 5 arts and crafts, as authorized by law; ~~(4)\$47,200,000~~
 6 ~~\$47,179,000~~.

7 CONSTRUCTION

8 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
 9 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
 10 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prep-
 11 aration of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering
 12 services by contract; ~~(5)\$40,525,000~~ \$41,530,000, to re-
 13 main available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the
 14 sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of
 15 land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New
 16 Mexico, South Dakota, and Utah outside of the boundaries of
 17 existing Indian reservations except lands authorized by law to
 18 be acquired for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: *Provided*
 19 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
 20 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
 21 Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside
 22 the boundaries of existing reservations except such lands
 23 as may be required for replacement of the Wild Horse Dam
 24 in the State of Nevada: *Provided further*, That such amounts
 25 as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian

1 Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Rec-
2 lamation; *Provided further*, That \$450,000 shall be for
3 assistance to the Tularosa School District Numbered 4, New
4 Mexico, for construction of a junior-senior high school facility.

5 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
6 AUTHORIZATION)

7 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
8 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
9 203, ~~(6)\$18,000,000~~ \$19,000,000, to remain available until
10 expended.

11 REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

12 For payment to the revolving fund for loans, for loans as
13 authorized in section 1 of the Act of November 4, 1963, as
14 amended (25 U.S.C. 70n-1), \$450,000.

15 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for the general administration of
17 the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field
18 offices, \$4,627,000.

19 TRIBAL FUNDS

20 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
21 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
22 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for
23 the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and
24 travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assist-
25 ance to Indian children attending public and private schools

1 (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission) ;
2 purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which
3 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
4 the tribe for which purchased ; lease of lands and water rights ;
5 compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons
6 employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts ; pay,
7 travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and
8 committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including
9 mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem
10 in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but
11 not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the
12 Government ; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of
13 the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash
14 grants ; and employment of a curator for the Osage Museum,
15 who shall be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal
16 Council and without regard to the classification laws : *Pro-*
17 *vided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein,
18 tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the
19 current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by
20 the governing body of the particular tribe involved and
21 approved by the Secretary : (7) *Provided further*, That funds
22 derived from appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the
23 Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims shall not
24 be available for advances, except for such amounts as may
25 be necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and

1 expenses of program planning, until after legislation has been
 2 enacted that sets forth the purposes for which said funds will
 3 be used *Provided further, That nothing contained in this*
 4 *paragraph or in any other provision of law shall be con-*
 5 *strued to authorize the expenditure of funds derived from*
 6 *appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims*
 7 *Commission and the Court of Claims, except for such amounts*
 8 *as may be necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses of liti-*
 9 *gation, and expenses of program planning, until after legis-*
 10 *lation has been enacted that sets forth the purposes for which*
 11 *said funds will be used: Provided, however, That no part of*
 12 *this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the*
 13 *acquisition of land or water rights within the States of*
 14 *Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, either inside or outside*
 15 *the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such acqui-*
 16 *sition results in the property being exempted from local*
 17 *taxation, except as provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956*
 18 *(70 Stat. 627).*

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
 21 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
 22 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed (8)seventy fifty-five
 23 passenger motor vehicles (9)(including fifteen for police-
 24 type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general pur-

1 chase price limitation for the current fiscal year), of which
 2 fifty shall be for replacement only, which may be used for the
 3 transportation of Indians; advance payments for service (in-
 4 cluding services which may extend beyond the current fiscal
 5 year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of
 6 June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3,
 7 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation terminating Federal
 8 supervision over certain Indian tribes; and expenses required
 9 by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

10 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recrea-
 13 tion, not otherwise provided for, (10) ~~\$4,140,000~~ \$4,200,-
 14 000.

15 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

16 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 17 the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78
 18 Stat. 897), including \$2,775,000 for administrative ex-
 19 penses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the cur-
 20 rent fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or interests
 21 therein, in accordance with the statutory authority appli-
 22 cable to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be derived
 23 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, established
 24 by section 2 of said Act, and to remain available until ex-
 25 pended, not to exceed (11) ~~\$119,500,000~~ \$122,135,500, of

1 which (1) not to exceed \$65,000,000 shall be available for
 2 payments to the States to be matched by the individual
 3 States with an equal amount; (2) not to exceed ~~(12)\$34,-~~
 4 ~~458,000~~ \$33,463,500 shall be available to the National Park
 5 Service; (3) not to exceed ~~(13)\$15,367,000~~ \$15,247,000
 6 shall be available to the Forest Service; (4) not to exceed
 7 ~~(14)\$1,900,000~~ \$2,650,000 shall be available to the Bureau
 8 of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; ~~(15)and~~ (5) *not to exceed*
 9 *\$3,000,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Outdoor Rec-*
 10 *reation for supplemental allocations to the above agencies:*
 11 *Provided, That in the event the receipts available in the*
 12 *Land and Water Conservation Fund are insufficient to pro-*
 13 *vide the full amounts specified herein, the amounts available*
 14 *under clauses (1) through (4) shall be reduced propor-*
 15 *tionately.*

16 For a repayable advance to the "Land and Water
 17 Conservation Fund," as authorized by section 4 (b) of the
 18 Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 900), ~~(16)\$9,500,000~~
 19 ~~\$12,135,500~~, to remain available until expended.

20 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

21 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

22 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
 23 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
 24 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
 25 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices

1 of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as author-
2 ized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1661 (c)) ; salaries of
3 the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secre-
4 tary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of the
5 immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591,
6 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation and mileage of members of
7 the legislature in American Samoa as authorized by law (48
8 U.S.C. sec. 1661 (c)) ; compensation and expenses of the
9 judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48
10 U.S.C. 1661 (c)) ; grants to American Samoa, in addition
11 to current local revenues, for support of governmental func-
12 tions; loans and grants to Guam, as authorized by law (Pub-
13 lic Law 88-170) ; and personal services, household equip-
14 ment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation
15 of the houses of the Governors of Guam and American
16 Samoa; \$15,613,000, to remain available until expended:
17 *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein
18 provided for are authorized to make purchases through the
19 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
20 appropriations available for the administration of Territories
21 may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and
22 operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes
23 and for commercial transportation purposes found by the
24 Secretary to be necessary.

1 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

2 For expenses necessary for the Department of the Inte-
3 rior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
4 Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by
5 joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the
6 Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended (76 Stat.
7 171), including the expenses of the High Commissioner of
8 the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and
9 expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
10 Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
11 in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental
12 functions; ~~(17)\$17,500,000~~ \$25,000,000, to remain avail-
13 able until expended: *Provided*, That all financial transactions
14 of the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agen-
15 cies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust
16 Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office
17 in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Account-
18 ing Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Account-
19 ing and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834) : *Provided fur-*
20 *ther*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pa-
21 cific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the
22 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
23 appropriations available for the administration of the Trust
24 Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the pur-

1 chase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and
 2 surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial trans-
 3 portation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in
 4 carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship
 5 Agreement approved by Congress.

6 MINERAL RESOURCES

7 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

8 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

9 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to per-
 10 form surveys, investigations, and research covering topogra-
 11 phy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the
 12 United States, its Territories and possessions, and other
 13 areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427) ;
 14 classify lands as to mineral character and water and power
 15 resources; give engineering supervision to power permits
 16 and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce depart-
 17 mental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining
 18 leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the
 19 interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15
 20 U.S.C. 715) ; administer the minerals exploration program
 21 (30 U.S.C. 641) ; and publish and disseminate data relative
 22 to the foregoing activities; ~~(18)\$85,499,000~~ \$86,299,000,
 23 of which ~~(19)\$13,960,000~~ \$15,260,000 shall be available
 24 only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water
 25 resources investigations, and \$216,000 shall remain available

1 until expended, to provide financial assistance to participants
2 in minerals exploration projects, as authorized by law (30
3 U.S.C. 641-646), including administration of contracts en-
4 tered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the
5 Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended: *Provided*,
6 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more
7 than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water
8 resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any
9 State or municipality.

10 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

11 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
12 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed forty-six
13 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimburse-
14 ment of the General Services Administration for security
15 guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting
16 for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making
17 of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is ad-
18 ministratively determined that such procedures are in the
19 public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary
20 buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for
21 gaging stations and observation wells; expenses of U.S.
22 National Committee on Geology; and payment of compen-
23 sation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological
24 Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the

1 United States in the negotiation and administration of inter-
2 state compacts.

3 BUREAU OF MINES

4 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

5 RESOURCES

6 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
7 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
8 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Terri-
9 tories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and substi-
10 tutes; ~~(20)\$38,180,000~~ \$36,121,000, ~~(21)~~and in addition
11 \$400,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
12 "Appalachian Region Mining Area Restoration", Bureau of
13 Mines ~~(22)~~of which not to exceed ~~\$2,224,000~~ shall remain
14 available until expended for the conduct of a tunneling tech-
15 nology program.

16 HEALTH AND SAFETY

17 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
18 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and con-
19 trolling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law;
20 \$10,721,000.

21 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

22 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the
23 Secretary of the Interior under the Solid Waste Disposal Act,
24 ~~(23)\$3,232,000~~ \$3,367,000, to remain available until ex-
25 pended.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines; \$1,532,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

HELIUM FUND

The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to section 12 (a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obliga-

1 tions thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain
 2 available without fiscal year limitation, \$16,200,000, in
 3 addition to amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

4 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
 7 production and conservation of coal in the United States
 8 through research and development, as authorized by law
 9 (74 Stat. 337, ~~(24)\$9,180,000~~ \$11,180,000, to remain
 10 available until expended, of which not to exceed \$380,000
 11 shall be available for administration and supervision.

12 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
 15 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, includ-
 16 ing cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
 17 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
 18 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, ~~(25)\$740,000~~
 19 \$814,800.

20 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

21 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

22 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
 23 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
 24 and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including
 25 whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products;

1 collection, compilation, and publication of information con-
 2 cerning such resources; promotion of education and training
 3 of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions
 4 related thereto, as authorized by law; ~~(26)~~\$23,194,650
 5 \$24,219,650.

6 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

7 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

8 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
 9 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal re-
 10 quirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of
 11 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law,
 12 \$100,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,*
 13 That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other
 14 appropriations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing
 15 currencies.

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
 18 facilities required for the conservation, management, in-
 19 vestigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery
 20 resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
 21 \$1,730,000, to remain available until expended.

22 CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

23 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 24 the Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 212), as amended by

1 the Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 614), to assist in the
2 construction of fishing vessels, \$6,000,000, to remain avail-
3 able until expended.

4 FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

5 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

6 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
7 the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act
8 of 1964 (78 Stat. 197), \$4,714,000, of which not to exceed
9 \$214,000 shall be available for program administration and
10 \$400,000 shall be available until expended pursuant to the
11 provisions of section 4 (b) of the Act: *Provided*, That the
12 sum of \$4,100,000 available for apportionment to the States
13 pursuant to section 5 (a) of the Act shall remain available
14 until the close of the fiscal year following the year for which
15 appropriated.

16 ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES

17 CONSERVATION

18 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
19 Act of October 30, 1965 (79 Stat. 1125), ~~(27)~~\$1,678,000
20 \$2,428,000.

21 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
23 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in
24 the regional offices, \$693,000.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of November 2, 1966 (80 Stat. 1091-1099), there are appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,496,000, to be derived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES

LOAN FUND

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$336,000 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administrative expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries shall be available for purchase of not to exceed seventeen passenger motor vehicles, of which sixteen shall be for replacement only (including one for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year); publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417); rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$6.50 per man per day; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; and maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to which the

1 United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to
 2 law in connection with management and investigations of
 3 fishery resources.

4 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

5 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

6 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
 7 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
 8 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
 9 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of
 10 other authorized functions related to such resources; opera-
 11 tion of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard
 12 National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; and maintenance
 13 of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains
 14 Wildlife Refuge; ~~(28)\$43,040,000~~ \$44,810,800.

15 CONSTRUCTION

16 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
 17 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
 18 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife
 19 resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
 20 ~~(29)\$2,568,000~~ \$5,090,600~~(30)~~, and in addition \$400,000
 21 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Appala-
 22 chian Region Fish and Wildlife Restoration Projects",
 23 Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, to remain available
 24 until expended.

1 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

2 For an advance to the migratory bird conservation ac-
3 count, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16
4 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5), \$7,500,000, to remain available until
5 expended.

6 ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
8 the Act of October 30, 1965 (79 Stat. 1125), ~~(31)\$1,-~~
9 ~~675,000~~ \$2,425,000.

10 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
12 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such
13 expenses in the regional offices, \$1,572,000.

14 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

15 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
16 Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall be available for purchase
17 of not to exceed one hundred and thirty-three passenger
18 motor vehicles, of which one hundred and twenty-five are for
19 replacement only (including sixty-seven for police-type use
20 which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price
21 limitation for the current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to exceed
22 one aircraft, for replacement only; not to exceed \$50,000
23 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for informa-
24 221,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall

1 by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; publication
2 and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C.
3 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews
4 of vessels at rates not to exceed \$6.50 per man per day;
5 insurance on official motor vehicles, aircraft and boats oper-
6 ated by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in foreign
7 countries; repair of damage to public roads within and adja-
8 cent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Bureau
9 of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, options for the purchase of
10 land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident
11 to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are
12 not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the main-
13 tenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings and other
14 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Sport Fish-
15 eries and Wildlife and to which the United States has title,
16 and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with
17 management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

18 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

19 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

20 For expenses necessary for the management and protec-
21 tion of the areas and facilities administered by the National
22 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of con-
23 demnation; plans, investigations, and studies of the recrea-
24 tional resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and

1 working drawings) and archeological values in river basins
 2 of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin) ; and
 3 not to exceed \$88,000 for the Roosevelt Campobello Inter-
 4 national Park Commission, ~~(32)\$40,442,000~~ \$40,730,400.

5 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
 6 FACILITIES

7 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
 8 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
 9 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable
 10 basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities
 11 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to law
 12 by the National Park Service, ~~(33)\$29,581,000~~ \$29,946,-
 13 800.

14 CONSTRUCTION

15 For construction and improvement, without regard to the
 16 Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451), of
 17 buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair
 18 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
 19 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
 20 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
 21 of the use of funds for such purposes; land for East Glacier
 22 Airport, Montana; and the acquisition of water rights;
 23 ~~(34)\$11,197,000~~ \$12,671,500, to remain available until
 24 expended.

1 PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF
2 CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

3 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
4 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
5 203, \$38,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
6 *vided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be ex-
7 pended for planning or construction on the following: Fort
8 Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and Great Falls
9 Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails; and Dainger-
10 field Island Marina, Virginia, and extension of the George
11 Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard
12 Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince Georges County,
13 Maryland.

14 PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

15 For expenses necessary in carrying out a program for
16 the preservation of additional historic properties throughout
17 the Nation, as authorized by law (80 Stat. 915), (35)
18 ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$470,000, to remain available until expended.

19 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for general administration of
21 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
22 regional offices, \$2,569,000.

23 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

24 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
25 available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and
26 thirty-five passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred

1 and eleven shall be for replacement only, including not to
 2 exceed seventy-nine for police-type use which may exceed
 3 by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the
 4 current fiscal year.

5 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
 8 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958),
 9 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for
 10 beneficial consumptive uses, to remain available until ex-
 11 pended, \$7,500,000, of which not to exceed \$1,550,000,
 12 shall be available for administration and coordination during
 13 the current fiscal year.

14 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

15 For operation and maintenance of demonstration plants
 16 for the production of water suitable for agricultural, indus-
 17 trial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as
 18 authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958, as amended,
 19 (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), \$2,300,000, of which not to
 20 exceed \$212,000 shall be available for administration.

21 OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of
 24 the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 329),
 25 ~~(36)\$11,130,000~~ \$12,130,000, of which not to exceed
 26 \$530,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$5,100,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$152,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That hereafter hearing officers appointed for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, ~~(37)\$6,776,500~~ \$7,064,500.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

1 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
2 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
3 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
4 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
5 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-
6 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the In-
7 terior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for
8 fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment
9 of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and
10 for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction
11 of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in connection with
12 their use for fire suppression purposes, such reimbursement
13 to be credited to appropriations currently available at the
14 time of receipt thereof.

15 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
16 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
17 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
18 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
19 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activ-
20 ity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30,
21 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686): *Provided*, That reimbursements
22 for costs of supplies, materials and equipment, and for
23 services rendered may be credited to the appropriation
24 current at the time such reimbursements are received.

25 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of

1 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Approp-
 2 riations Act, 1968, shall be available for services as author-
 3 ized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, when authorized by the Secretary,
 4 in total amount not to exceed ~~(38)\$250,000~~ \$400,000; hire,
 5 maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger
 6 motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone
 7 service in private residences in the field, when authorized un-
 8 der regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment
 9 of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library mem-
 10 bership in societies or associations which issue publications
 11 to members only or at a price to members lower than to
 12 subscribers who are not members.

13 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
 14 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for
 15 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
 16 U.S.C. 5901; 80 Stat. 299 and D.C. Code 4-204).

17 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

18 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

19 FOREST SERVICE

20 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

21 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
 22 tion, as follows:

23 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
 24 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the
 25 administration, improvement, development, and manage-

1 ment of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting
 2 and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and
 3 for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
 4 year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and
 5 other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal
 6 lands: ~~(39)\$185,063,000~~ \$186,218,000, of which \$5,000,000
 7 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for
 8 insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursu-
 9 ant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the
 10 extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*
 11 That not more than \$2,480,000 of this appropriation may be
 12 used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911,
 13 as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519): *Provided further*, That
 14 funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements",
 15 pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
 16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

17 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
 18 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
 19 where, as authorized by law; ~~(40)\$40,180,000~~ \$42,029,-
 20 000 ~~(41)~~, and in addition \$400,000 to be derived by transfer
 21 from the appropriation "Timber Development Organization
 22 Loans and Technical Assistance", Forest Service.

23 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
 24 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
 25 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and

1 in forest management and processing, and for advising tim-
 2 berland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
 3 others in the application of forest management principles
 4 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
 5 (42)\$18,251,000 \$20,251,000.

6 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
 7 AUTHORIZATION)

8 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 9 of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relat-
 10 ing to the construction and maintenance of forest develop-
 11 ment roads and trails, \$110,000,000, to remain available
 12 until expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pur-
 13 suant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code,
 14 section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act
 15 of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged with
 16 and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*,
 17 That not less than the amount made available under the pro-
 18 visions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under
 19 the provisions of such Act.

20 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

21 SPECIAL ACTS

22 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
 23 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
 24 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
 25 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual

1 appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in
2 not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts,
3 Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52
4 Stat. 347), as amended, \$20,000; Uinta and Wasatch Na-
5 tional Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat.
6 866), as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Ne-
7 vada, Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as amended,
8 \$8,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act of June
9 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 299), \$32,000; in all, \$80,000: *Pro-*
10 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
11 acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries
12 of the national forests and/or for the acquisition of any land
13 without the approval of the local government concerned.

14 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

15 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
16 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication
17 of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in ac-
18 cordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
19 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as author-
20 ized by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until ex-
21 pended.

22 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

23 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
24 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16

1 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-
2 pended.

3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

4 Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current
5 fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to
6 exceed two hundred and fifty-nine passenger motor vehicles
7 of which one hundred and sixty-five shall be for replacement
8 only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance
9 of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed four for replace-
10 ment only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence
11 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat.
12 742), and not to exceed \$25,000 for employment under 5
13 U.S.C. 3109; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as au-
14 thorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901; 80 Stat. 299); (d) pur-
15 chase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public
16 improvements (58 Stat. 742); (e) expenses of the National
17 Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14
18 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f)
19 acquisition of land and interests therein for sites for admin-
20 istrative purposes, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956
21 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

22 Except to provide materials required in or incident to
23 research or experimental work where no suitable domestic

1 product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the
2 Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine
3 manufactured from commodities or materials produced out-
4 side of the United States.

5 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used
6 for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the
7 Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-
8 519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries
9 of an established national forest or purchase unit.

10 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine
13 Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized by
14 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$162,000.

15 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
18 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including pay-
19 ment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secre-
20 tary of the Commission in attending meetings and Commit-
21 tee meetings of the Commission either within or outside the
22 District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved
23 by the Commission, \$115,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

2 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

3 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

4 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
5 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68
6 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed seven-
7 teen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire of
8 passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints;
9 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
10 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
11 Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 301 (with
12 respect to research conducted at facilities financed by this
13 appropriation), 321, 322 (d), 324, and 509 of the Public
14 Health Service Act; ~~(43)\$82,000,000~~ \$82,645,000, of
15 which \$350,000 shall be available for payments on account
16 of the Menominee Indian people as authorized by section 1
17 of the Act of October 14, 1966 (80 Stat. 903).

18 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

19 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
20 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quar-
21 ters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and
22 drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of port-
23 able buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic

1 and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized
2 by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C.
3 2004a) ; (44)~~\$14,733,000~~ \$17,606,000, to remain avail-
4 able until expended.

5 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

6 ARTS AND HUMANITIES EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

7 For carrying out sections 12 and 13 of the National
8 Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965,
9 \$1,000,000.

10 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

11 Appropriations contained in this Act, available for sal-
12 aries and expenses, shall be available for services as author-
13 ized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

14 SEC. 1002. Appropriations contained in this Act avail-
15 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms
16 or allowances therefor as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901,
17 80 Stat. 299).

18 SEC. 1003. Appropriations contained in this Act avail-
19 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses
20 of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the
21 functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
22 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
23 management of those functions or activities.

1 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
4 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), as amended (81
5 Stat. 11), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$500,000,
6 of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for ex-
7 penses of travel.

8 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
11 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), includ-
12 ing services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms
13 or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C.
14 5901; 80 Stat. 299) ; \$995,000: *Provided*, That none of the
15 funds provided herein shall be used for foreign travel.

16 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the unobligated balance of
19 the appropriation granted under "Construction, Rail Rapid
20 Transit System" shall be available during the current fiscal
21 year for salaries and expenses.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE
HUMANITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, to remain available until expended, ~~(45)\$10,700,000~~ \$11,700,000, of which \$4,500,000 shall be available for carrying out section 5 (c) and functions under Public Law 88-579; ~~(46)\$3,000,000~~ \$4,000,000 for carrying out section 7 (c); and \$2,000,000 for carrying out section 5 (h) of the Act: *Provided*, That, in addition, there is appropriated for the purposes of section 11 (b) of the Act, Amounts equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests and devises of money, and other property received by each Endowment, during the current fiscal year, under the provisions of section 10 (a) (2) of the Act, but not to exceed a total of \$1,000,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed three percent of the funds appropriated for the purposes of Section 5 (c) and not to exceed three percent of the funds appropriated for the purposes of Section 7 (c) shall be available for program development and evaluation.

1 PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Public Land Law Review
4 Commission, established by Public Law 88-606, approved
5 September 19, 1964, including services as authorized by
6 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$750 for official reception
7 and representation expenses, ~~(47)\$860,000~~ \$1,360,000, to
8 remain available until expended.

9 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution,
12 including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of
13 collections from Government and other sources; international
14 exchanges; anthropological research; maintenance of the
15 Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observa-
16 tions in high altitudes; administration of the National Collec-
17 tion of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; includ-
18 ing not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by
19 5 U.S.C. 3109; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms
20 for guards and elevator operators, and uniforms or allow-
21 ances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901, 80
22 Stat. 299), for other employees; repairs and alterations of
23 buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts,
24 drawings, and illustrations for publications; ~~(48)\$23,790,-~~
25 ~~000~~ \$24,323,000.

1 MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH (SPECIAL
2 FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

3 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
4 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal
5 requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses
6 for carrying out museum programs and related research in
7 the natural sciences and cultural history under the provisions
8 of section 104 (k) of the Agricultural Trade Development
9 and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704k),
10 ~~(49)\$3,000,000~~ \$2,316,000, to remain available until
11 expended and to be available only to United States institu-
12 tions: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available,
13 in addition to other appropriations to Smithsonian Institu-
14 tion, for payments in the foregoing currencies.

15 CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL
16 ZOOLOGICAL PARK

17 For necessary expenses of planning, construction, re-
18 modeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the
19 National Zoological Park, \$400,000, to remain available
20 until expended.

21 RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

22 For necessary expenses of restoration and renovation
23 of buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institu-
24 tion, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22,
25 1949 (63 Stat. 623), including not to exceed \$10,000 for

1 services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, ~~(50)\$1,100,000~~
 2 \$1,168,000, to remain available until expended.

3 CONSTRUCTION

4 For necessary expenses of the preparation of plans and
 5 specifications for the construction of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn
 6 Museum and Sculpture Garden, \$803,000, to remain avail-
 7 able until expended: *Provided*, That such sums as are neces-
 8 sary may be transferred to the General Services Administra-
 9 tion for execution of the work.

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

11 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
 12 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
 13 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
 14 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
 15 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolu-
 16 tion 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as au-
 17 thorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when author-
 18 ized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library,
 19 museum, and art associations or societies whose publications
 20 or services are available to members only, or to members at
 21 a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair,
 22 and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators
 23 and uniforms, or allowances therefor, for other employees as
 24 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901, 80 Stat. 299) ; purchase,
 25 or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings
 26 and contents thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improve-

1 ment, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and
 2 not to exceed \$20,000 for restoration and repair of works
 3 of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made,
 4 without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations
 5 at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions
 6 as the Gallery may deem proper; ~~(51)\$3,000,000~~ \$3,054,-
 7 000.

8 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND EN-
 9 GINEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON
 10 MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES
 11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
 13 of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act
 14 of 1966 (Public Law 89-454, approved June 17, 1966),
 15 including services as authorized by the Act of August 2,
 16 1946 (5 U.S.C. 3109), and hire of passenger motor vehicles,
 17 \$1,300,000.

18 FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMITTEES
 19 FOR ALASKA

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses of the Federal Development
 22 Planning Committees for Alaska, established by Executive
 23 Order 11182 of October 2, 1964, including hire of passenger
 24 motor vehicles, and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109,
 25 ~~(52)\$190,000~~ \$325,000.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, established by Public Law 88-630, approved October 6, 1964, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, (53) ~~\$25,000~~ \$35,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 202. The per diem rate paid from appropriations made available under this title for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 or other law, shall not exceed \$88.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

This Act may be cited as the “Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1968.”

Passed the House of Representatives April 27, 1967.

Attest: W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments May , 1967.

Attest: FRANCIS R. VALEO,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

May 18, 1967

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued May 19, 1967
For actions of May 18, 1967
90th-1st; No. 78

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HIGHLIGHT: Senate considered supplemental appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. SELECTIVE SERVICE. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment S. 1432, to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act (H. Rept. 267). p. H5789
2. LANDS. Rep. Aspinall inserted a release issued by the Public Land Law Review Commission concerning a study to be made embracing the entire scope of revenue sharing and "in lieu" tax payments on Federal public lands. pp. H5741-2

3. POVERTY. Rep. Albert inserted Rep. Mills' speech in support of the war on poverty. pp. H5755-6
4. MINK IMPORTS. Rep. Langen inserted a Minn. Legislature resolution urging legislation to reduce the import of mink pelts. p. H5766
5. ECONOMY. Rep. Curtis stated the administration's "fiscal and monetary mismanagement has unbalanced the economy," and inserted an article, "Fumbling the New Economics." p. H5769
6. TRAVEL. Rep. Pepper spoke in support of his bill to promote travel in the U. S. pp. H5772-3
7. MODEL CITIES. Reps. Rodino and St Germain expressed support for the proposed model cities program. pp. H5782, H5787-8
8. FARM UNION. Rep. Scheuer inserted an article, "League for Industrial Democracy Award: Farm Union Cited on Pioneering Gains." p. H5787
9. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 22. p. H5788

SENATE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on H. R. 9481, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1967, and agreed to committee amendments en bloc. (pp. S7104-6) The Senate committee action compared with the budget estimate and house action is as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Budget Estimate</u>	<u>House Bill</u>	<u>Senate Committee Bill</u>
<u>Agricultural Research Service:</u>			
To maintain screwworm barrier.....	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Administration of Laboratory Animal Welfare Act.....	---	---	a/ (150,000)
<u>Federal Extension Service:</u>			
Transfer from "Payments to States" to "Retirement costs for extension agents".....	(166,000)	(166,000)	(166,000)
<u>Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:</u>			
Cropland adjustment program.....	12,500,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Conservation reserve.....	750,000	700,000	650,000
<u>Forest Service:</u>			
Fighting forest fires.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Pay costs (including Forest Service).....	10,626,900	10,626,900	10,626,900
Total, Above items.....	<u>49,876,900</u>	<u>48,826,900</u>	<u>48,776,900</u>

a/ To be transferred from "Payments to States and Puerto Rico," Extension Service.

Reconsidered action on H. R. 9029, Interior appropriations, adopting an amendment to increase funds for the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. p. S7057

Senate

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1967

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by Hon. JOSEPH M. MONTOYA, a Senator from the State of New Mexico.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

God of all grace and glory, in these days thrilling and throbbing with the loveliness of spring, we thank Thee for every sacrament of beauty of which our enraptured senses drink as we bend in wonder at the petaled cups held up by bushes aflame with Thee. May the glory of the earth be but a parable of the things that are excellent, blooming in our risen lives.

Lead us out of the bondage of fear and hate into Thy new day when earth's wilderness shall blossom as the rose and when, in a better order of human society, pity and plenty and laughter shall return to the common ways of man.

"God, the All-Righteous One, man hath defined Thee;

Yet to eternity standeth Thy word;
Falsehood and wrong shall not tarry
beside Thee;

Give us peace in our time, O Lord."

Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., May 18, 1967.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. JOSEPH M. MONTOYA, a Senator from the State of New Mexico, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARL HAYDEN,
President pro tempore.

Mr. MONTOYA thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Jones, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 666) to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1968 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of

the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. RIVERS, Mr. PHILBIN, Mr. HEBERT, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. BATES, Mr. ARENDS, and Mr. O'KONSKI were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 6431. An act to amend the public health laws relating to mental health to extend, expand, and improve them, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 9960. An act making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, offices, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H.R. 6431. An act to amend the public health laws relating to mental health to extend, expand, and improve them, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

H.R. 9960. An act making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, offices, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, May 17, 1967, was dispensed with.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1967

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to reconsider the action of sending to conference, the passage, and the third reading of H.R. 9029, Interior and related agencies appropriations for 1968, and that the figure of \$11,170,000 found on page 38, line 6, be stricken and insert in lieu thereof "\$11,700,000" and that as amended, the bill be considered as having been read a third time and passed, and that the Senate insist on its amendments and ask for a conference with the House and that the Chair be authorized to appoint the same conferees.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the various requests will be granted, and the clerk will report the names of the conferees.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. Senators HAYDEN, RUSSELL, McCLELLAN, BIBLE, BYRD of West Virginia, MUNDT, and YOUNG of North Dakota.

LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING THE TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, statements during the transaction of routine morning business were ordered limited to 3 minutes.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations, this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, from the Committee on Armed Services I report favorably the nominations of 25 general officers for appointment in the Air Force Reserve. I ask that these names be placed on the Executive Calendar.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations, ordered placed on the Executive Calendar, are as follows:

Brig. Gen. John S. Bagby, Air Force Reserve, and sundry other officers, for promotion in the Air Force Reserve; and

Brig. Gen. Edward G. Johnson, Oklahoma Air National Guard, and sundry other officers, for appointment as Reserve commissioned officers in the U.S. Air Force.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, from the Committee on Armed Services I report favorably the nominations of 12 general and flag officers of the Army and Navy. I ask that these names be placed on the Executive Calendar.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations, ordered placed on the Executive Calendar, are as follows:

Don C. Bowman, Jr., and sundry other officers of the Naval Reserve, for temporary promotion in the Naval Reserve;

Maj. Gen. Hugh McClellan Exton, U.S. Army, and Maj. Gen. James Dyce Alger, U.S. Army, to be assigned to positions of importance and responsibility designated by the President, in the grade of lieutenant general while so serving; and

Vice Adm. Ignatius J. Galantin, U.S. Navy, for commands and other duties determined by the President, for appointment to the grade of admiral while so serving.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, in addition, I report also 553 appointments in the Regular Air Force in the grade of

major and below. Since these names have already appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in order to save the expense of printing on the Executive Calendar, I ask unanimous consent that they be ordered to lie on the Secretary's desk for the information of any Senator.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations, ordered to lie on the desk, are as follows:

Donald F. Arnsts, and sundry other persons, for appointment in the Regular Air Force.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James Patrick Rielly, of Iowa, to be U.S. attorney for the southern district of Iowa.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

U.S. PATENT OFFICE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the U.S. Patent Office.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Vicente T. Ximenes, of New Mexico, to be a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Dennis L. McElroy, of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, all committees were

authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to the consideration of Calendar No. 227, and then Calendar No. 230 and the succeeding measures in sequence.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE U.S. CAPITOL GROUNDS

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 74) to provide for the formulation, adoption, administration, and periodic updating of a comprehensive plan for the U.S. Capitol Grounds and contiguous related and influencing areas was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S.J. RES. 74

Whereas the immediate vicinity of the National Capitol Building is the seat of the legislative and judicial branches of the Federal Government; and

Whereas, Washington, District of Columbia, was originally carefully planned as an attractive city with facilities which for many years thereafter were adequate for the efficient functioning of the said branches of Government and for personnel associated therewith and interested therein and for the related movements of residents of said visitors to the Nation's Capital; and

Whereas as the city has grown in population, various supplemental plans have been developed from time to time for the city as a whole and for individual portions thereof; and

Whereas the present population of the city far exceeds that of any time in the past and will undoubtedly continue to expand; and

Whereas the functions of the legislative and judicial branches of Government and the number of persons associated therewith have likewise expanded greatly beyond the concepts of the initial planning process; and

Whereas the number of citizens who annually visit the Nation's Capitol has increased to approximately seven million and is anticipated to continue to increase in future years; and

Whereas it is in the national interest that the United States Capitol Grounds and the contiguous related and influencing areas be developed and maintained so as to facilitate functions of the legislative and judicial branches of Government, the access and egress of persons associated therewith, the existence at all times of an esthetic setting therefor appropriate to the seat of the legislative and judicial branches of Government, of which all Americans can justly be proud, and which interested citizens will desire to visit and will find pleasure in doing so; and

Whereas the environs of the Capitol include many houses and other buildings of historical and esthetic importance whose preservation will contribute to the beauty and distinction of the Capital City and the Capitol Grounds; and

Whereas, in order that such grounds and areas be so developed and maintained it is necessary that a long-range comprehensive plan be formulated, adopted, continually administered and periodically updated to reflect future and presently unpredictable growth and changes in environment and circumstances: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Architect of the Capitol, in consultation with the National

Capital Planning Commission, is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract on behalf of the United States with a consultant firm of national reputation having a working office within the Washington metropolitan area to conduct a full and complete study and analysis of the present and anticipated future development needs of the United States Capitol Grounds (as described in the Act of July 31, 1946, as amended (40 U.S.C. 193a)) and the contiguous and related influencing areas, and, on the basis of such study and analysis, prepare a comprehensive and detailed plan for the suitable development (over the next twenty years) of such grounds and areas. The consultant firm selected shall be properly qualified in all phases of the formulation of a comprehensive plan, including, but not limited to experience in related factors such as growth trends, socioeconomic impacts, traffic flow and terminal facilities, costs and economic feasibility, civic center and parklike developments, esthetic considerations, controls imposed by subsurface conditions, design, operation and maintenance of public facilities, collection, codification and use of data related to planning procedures previously prescribed by the Congress for urban areas, the preparation of factual and illustrated descriptive prospectuses and reports, and similar functions essential to the formulation of an adequate and realistic comprehensive plan. In preparing such comprehensive plan, due consideration shall be given to population growth of the Washington metropolitan area, population growth of the staffs which daily work in such grounds and their needs for access and egress, facilities required for the convenience of visitors to the grounds, buildings (their occupancy, use, and services), considerations of accessibility to and intercommunication between buildings and grounds, open green areas, priorities, relocations resulting from developments and all items hereinbefore mentioned as essential to the formulation of an adequate and realistic comprehensive plan. During the course of its work, the consultant firm shall maintain close liaison with the Architect of the Capitol, the appropriate committees of the Congress, the National Capital Planning Commission, the National Commission of Fine Arts, and other local agencies associated with the planning process. A preliminary draft of the report to contain the findings and recommendations of the consultant firm shall be submitted in sixty copies not later than nine months after the firm has been notified to proceed with the work for the review and comment of the Architect of the Capitol, the appropriate committees of the Congress, the National Capital Planning Commission, the National Commission of Fine Arts, and other local agencies associated with the planning process, and within 3 months after the consultant firm has been provided with such comments, it shall provide to the Architect of the Capitol one thousand copies of a printed report, properly illustrated in color, defining the recommended comprehensive plan, outlining the actions required for its implementation, and containing a schedule of appropriations estimated to be required therefor.

SEC. 2. The contract referred to in the first section shall not be entered into until after the approval of the terms and conditions thereof by the Committee on Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives, nor shall the plan referred to in the first section become the approved comprehensive plan until appropriate action has been taken by such committees.

SEC. 3. Inasmuch as a projected comprehensive plan must be modified from time to time to give proper recognition to future developments as they occur and which cannot necessarily be fully anticipated, the Architect of the Capitol in consultation with the National Capital Planning Commission is hereby authorized and directed to enter into

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Issued June 7, 1967
For actions of June 6, 1967
90th-1st; No. 88

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed agricultural appropriation bill. Reps. Zwach and Gurney introduced and discussed bills to restrict meat imports. Rep. May introduced and discussed bill to permit adjustment of certain wheat allotments. Rep. Brown, Ohio, introduced and discussed measure requesting armed forces to use American dairy products.

HOUSE

- 1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.** Passed, 357-38, with an amendment (to correct a typographical error) this bill, H. R. 10509 (pp. H6653-708). Rejected, 175-222, a motion by Rep. Minshall to reduce by 5% total expenditures except in the school lunch and special milk programs (pp. H6707-8). A point of order was sustained against an amendment by Rep. Pelly to strike out the reappropriation of \$15 million for the food stamp program (p. H6698). Rejected, 102-104, an amendment by Rep. Jonas to delete the \$800 million participation sales authorization (pp. H6698-9). A point of order was sustained against an amendment by

- Rep. McDade to limit administration of price-support and land-retirement programs to \$1,471,000,000 (pp. H6700-1). Rejected, 47-136, an amendment by Rep. Findley to limit farm payments to any one recipient for price support, diversion, etc., to \$25,000 (pp. H6701-5). Rejected, 62-113, an amendment by Rep. Riegle to limit personnel to the 1967 level for ARS, SCS, C&MS (except special milk and school lunch programs), CEA, OI, and FCIC (pp. H6706-7).
2. PUBLIC DEBT. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 10328, to increase the public debt limit. p. H6708
 3. AIR POLLUTION. Rep. Stubblefield described the program to fight air pollution in Britain. pp. H6713-4
 4. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Kuykendall spoke against trade with Communist countries. pp. H6740-1
 5. FARM LABOR. Rep. Burton, Calif., inserted David F. Selvin's article, "The Rise of a Farm Workers Union." pp. H6750-2
 6. TAX SHARING. Rep. Fascell recommended his bill to give one-half of Federal receipts on tobacco and alcohol products to the States. p. H6754
 7. TRAINING. Rep. Bingham announced a report by the Manpower and Civil Service Subcommittee on Government training programs. p. H6765
 8. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 9029, the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, including Forest Service. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. H6647

SENATE

9. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Carlson inserted the remarks of Under Secretary Schnittker on the results of the Kennedy round trade negotiations. pp. S7709-11
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a message requesting additional appropriations for various agencies; to the Appropriations Committee (S. Doc. 32). p. S7700
11. TRUTH-IN-LENDING. Sen. Proxmire discussed and inserted several articles endorsing S. 5, the truth-in-lending bill. pp. S7717-20, S7727-8
12. CONSUMERS. Passed with amendments S. J. Res. 33, to create a National Commission on Product Safety. pp. S7739-47
S. J. Res. 46, to establish a National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control, was rereferred to the Commerce Committee to be considered as an amendment to S. 1124, the proposed Fire Research and Safety Act of 1967. p. S7748
13. TAX SHARING. Received from the La. Legislature a resolution "to memorialize the Congress to take adequate steps to reduce the Federal tax load or to rebate to the States on an equitable basis a portion of the Federal taxes collected." p. S7701

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1967

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rabbi Martin S. Halpern, Shaare Tefila Congregation, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

The Lord of Hosts is exalted through justice and God the Holy one is sanctified through righteousness.—Isaiah 5: 16.

O Thou who art the God of justice and righteousness: We stand before Thy presence to seek Thy guidance and counsel in this time of crisis and threat to the safety of the world and to the security of all mankind.

Out of the crucible of adversity, O Lord, the Founding Fathers of our blessed America forged our Nation into a citadel of democracy dedicated to the pursuit of justice for all the peoples of the earth.

Grant unto our representatives, here assembled to deliberate in these days of peril, continued courage and wisdom equal to our responsibilities to lead all nations great and small in the attempt to attain peace with integrity and to accord human dignity to men of good will.

Make our country Thine instrument, O God, to teach nations who would defy Thy law of justice and love that true and lasting peace must be founded on the practice of truth, righteousness and mutual respect in the council of nations. Thus may we bring to fulfillment the ancient vision of that glorious day when man shall do no evil and work no destruction.

For the earth shall be filled with Thy knowledge, O Lord, as the waters cover the sea.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1352. An act to authorize adjustments in the amount of outstanding silver certificates, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1432) entitled "An act to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and for other purposes," agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. JACKSON, Mrs. SMITH, and Mr. THURMOND to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1968

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 9029) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Messrs. KIRWAN, MARSH, FLYNT, JOELSON, MAHON, REIFEL, McDADE, HARRISON, and Bow.

ISRAEL STANDS ALONE

(Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, Israel stands alone. She fights valiantly. The maritime nations cannot even agree on a simple declaration concerning the Strait of Tiran; they slip on Arab oil. England, whose Balfour Declaration created Israel, abandons her child. Even the United States, pledged to protect the borders of Israel and to keep the Strait of Tiran open, falters. A State Department spokesman yesterday, despite the strongest, longstanding commitments, had the hardihood to speak of "our neutrality in action, word, and deed."

A clarification was later made: "neutrality" was merely changed to "nonbelligerency."

General Dayan says he wants no American to fight for the Israelis. They will fight their own battle. They have already given Nasser a bloody nose. They have gone deeply into Egyptian territory and pushed back the Jordanians. Already Nasser seeks a cease-fire. The Israelis would accept the cease-fire but with no strings attached. This is what the United States advocates at the United Nations. But Russia, abetted by India, wants a withdrawal to positions of June 4. Israel cannot pull back. It would leave the Arabs in a position to renew belligerency. To ask the Israelis now to give up even a dunm of the land they have captured, after Nasser's truculence and hostility and the dreadful sacrifices of life and limb, would be grotesque and would only encourage Nasser to renew his outrages.

The Israelis have shown unblanching courage and a determination as firm as a rock and a fervor as fierce as a streak

of lightning. They fight a foe bent upon a holy war for their extinction, which would lead to genocide.

You will agree, I am sure, the Israelis are worthy descendants of those who fought at Massada, worthy descendants of the Maccabee, worthy descendants of those who wrote the Book.

THE MIDDLE EAST CRISIS

(Mr. PEPPER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I believe all of us commend the effort of our Government, working through the United Nations, to bring peace in the troubled area of the Middle East, which is such a danger now to the peace of the world.

All of us are equally firm in our hope that the Security Council of the United Nations, and, indeed, our own Government, will not try to find a cease-fire that will leave the causes of the conflict still unresolved.

The only way we can have peace, in my opinion, in the Middle East is for it to become the firm policy, definitely assured by the great powers, that Israel shall live and enjoy full sovereignty as a state in the international galaxy of states, and that no nation or group of nations is going to destroy its territorial integrity or impair its sovereignty.

We should say the same thing for the other states in the Middle East, that all the great powers join in assuring the territorial integrity and the full sovereignty of all those states in the Middle East.

But we should also say that there shall be no more any blockade of any international waterway to the Government and the people of Israel which is open to the governments and the people of other countries of the Middle East and of the world: that includes the Suez Canal as well as the Strait of Tiran.

So in striving for a settlement of the present conflict, as we should, let us solve the larger aspects of the question in a way which will assure permanent stability in the Middle East enforced by the great powers, so that these small but historic nations will not have to waste their substance in preparation for war. Then let all of us together help all those nations in that cradle of civilization and religion to live a better life in peace.

If the pending strife, tragic as it is, shall bring about such a happy situation, it shall not have been in vain.

U.S. FOREIGN AID CONTRIBUTES TO HOSTILITIES

(Mr. BRINKLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, the world faces a crisis in the Middle East and the United States of America again walks at the crossroads of responsibility.

It is especially frustrating to know that U.S. foreign aid has contributed to those hostilities.

Foreign aid advocates claim that the program improves living conditions in underdeveloped nations, enables them to become self-sufficient, and makes friends for the United States. Yet our "friends" are sacking and burning our embassies, have stopped oil shipments, and now we witness hostile combatants using U.S.-furnished airplanes, tanks, and arms.

Even so, this spending continues and we are now asked by the administration to increase the debt ceiling to \$360 billion to cover more and more such spending. Predictions are that we face a record deficit of \$29 billion.

Mr. Speaker, the administration must realize that there is a limit to our capacity; that foreign aid from our tax dollars has lowest priority and even then should be authorized only for charitable purposes within our capacity. Fiscal survival demands this.

A pledge by the administration toward that end would encourage many of us to reevaluate our opposition on the debt ceiling measure.

WHERE WE STAND ON ISRAEL

(Mr. WYMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, some people have a knack for flubbing the ball just at the wrong time. The Johnson administration has goofed many times in the last few years and today is doing so again at a critical juncture in foreign affairs. If there is one thing we should not do at this hour in the present Middle East struggle, it is to give the impression to the world that we are pussyfooting, or turning our back on our friends.

We cannot possibly be neutral in the situation of Nasser versus Israel.

We support Israel, a proud little nation, non-Communist, fearless and courageous, dedicated to its own self-preservation; against Nasser, the Communist agent talking and acting the Communist line, supplied with Communist weapons of war and funded with Communist money.

U.S. pussyfooting by proclaiming alleged neutrality or hands off the Middle East situation only furthers world disrespect for the United States of America. Such Achesonian diplomacy set the stage for the Korean war by defining areas of U.S. noninterest.

To proclaim neutrally in a situation where Communist allies like Nasser of Egypt make war on Israel is to invite the Communist world to go ahead and defeat Israel. It tells the aggressors that the only nation capable of giving it to them in the neck if needs be, is going to keep hands off as they gang up on tiny Israel.

We are not neutral in this struggle, nor should we be. We support Israel, a democratic and dedicated nation utterly courageous and committed solely to its own self-defense.

GRASPING AT THE GOOD NEWS

(Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, there is a great deal of grim news in the papers these days as evidenced on the floor here today, and I think we have a responsibility to share any good news that happens to come along. I saw some good news in the paper and I want to share it with our colleagues. The Treasury Department happily announced last week that for every man, woman, and child in the country there is \$220.16 in cash in circulation.

I wanted to be sure to mention this fine news today because later this week we will be considering a request by this same Treasury Department to raise the limit on the national debt to \$365 billion, and I sat down to do a little figuring.

Based on today's population, and on the legal debt ceiling asked by the Treasury, each American's share of the public debt will be \$1,845.57. So each one of us in the red by \$1,625.41.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, this is great news.

THE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

(Mr. HAYS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I am a little surprised at some of the shock that seems to be emanating from some individuals about the position of the U.S. Government in reference to the Middle East situation, because I remember in 1956 we went so far as to intervene at that time on the side of the Arabs when the Israelis were giving them a pretty good licking. Somebody remarked here, I believe it was the gentleman from New Hampshire, about the Achesonian policy. Well, I do not know exactly what the Achesonian policy was, but the Dulles policy was to make them pull back and give back to the Arabs everything they had taken away from them.

My position on Vietnam is pretty well known. I believe we have to stand up to dictators wherever they are, and I apply this to the Near East as well. But I would advise on the basis of what I said earlier, and on the reports coming out of the Near East, to just show a little patience and let the Israeli alone for a couple of days, and then the Members may not have to express any shock or surprise, they might even be able to express some joy, because I think they can do the job, if we just remain calm and give them a couple of days, and then if we do not again force the Israeli to pull back again the situation will resolve itself.

THE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

(Mr. JOELSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Ohio expressed surprise at the statement of the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. WYMAN]. I want to express no surprise, but gratification.

I may have been given in the past to partisanship on this floor on domestic issues, but I think the gentleman from New Hampshire and other Republican speakers are indicating not only to the House but to this world that we do not consider aggression a partisan problem, and that just as there is pretty good congressional unanimity on Vietnam, there is emerging now some good and hopeful unanimity on what our posture should be in the Middle East.

I for one want to doff my hat to the gentleman from New Hampshire and all the other Members of the Republican Party for not making this a partisan political issue.

PERMISSION FOR SUBCOMMITTEE ON POSTAL RATES OF THE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE TO SIT DURING GENERAL DEBATE TODAY

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Postal Rates of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service may continue hearings this afternoon while the House is in session during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE TO SIT DURING GENERAL DEBATE TODAY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may sit today during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 113, on June 1, a quorum call, I was recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO FILE REPORT UNTIL MIDNIGHT FRIDAY

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have

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DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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For actions of June 7, 1967
90th-1st; No. 89

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on Interior appropriation bill, including FS. House rejected debt-limit increase bill. Rep. Stephens commended Secretary Freeman's meeting in his district. Rep. Pucinski inserted Vice President Humphrey's speech on international food balance. Rep. Pickle introduced and discussed bill to restrict meat imports.

HOUSE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Received the conference report on H. R. 9029, the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill (H. Rept. 343) (pp. H6775-8). Regarding Forest Service items the statement of conferees says:

"Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$185,618,000 for forest land management instead of \$185,063,000 as proposed by the House and \$186,218,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$80,000 for preparation of design and specifications for a dam at Eagle Lake, W. Va.; \$125,000 for recreation development, Caney Lake Area, Kisatchie National

Forest, La.; \$300,000 for the Mammoth Visitor Center, Inyo National Forest, Calif.; and \$50,000 for preparation of design and specifications, administrative headquarters, Superior National Forest, Minn.

"Amendment No. 40: Appropriates \$41,257,000 for forest research, instead of \$40,180,000 as proposed by the House and \$42,029,000 as proposed by the Senate. Conference action includes a reduction of \$40,000 for wildlife habitat research in Missouri; and increases of: \$182,000 for forest recreation research; \$100,000 for aerial logging research; \$700,000 for construction of a Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; \$60,000 for a feasibility study for plywood manufacture, Black Hills, S. Dak.; \$220,000 for construction of a Forest Range Management Laboratory, Fort Meyers, Fla.; \$50,000 for staffing the Forest Research Laboratory at Alexandria, La.; \$50,000 for staffing the Forest Research Laboratory at Princeton, W.Va.; \$100,000 for staffing the Southern Hardwood Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.; \$30,000 for staffing the Forest Hydrology Laboratory, Wanatchee, Wash.; and \$25,000 for staffing the Forest Research Laboratory at La Crosse, Wis.

"Amendment No. 41: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to provide for the transfer of \$400,000 to this appropriation item from the appropriation 'Timber Development Organization Loans and Technical Assistance,' Forest Service.

"Amendment No. 42: Appropriates \$19,751,000 for state and private forestry cooperation instead of \$18,251,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,251,000 as proposed by the Senate."

The Pelly point of order on the agricultural appropriation bill would have stricken the entire food stamp item (rather than merely the reappropriation as reported in Digest 88).

- H. R. 10328,
2. PUBLIC DEBT. Rejected, 197-210, /to increase the regular debt limit from \$285 billion to \$365 billion. pp. H6778-814
 3. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Stephens commended the meeting which Secretary Freeman recently held at Athens, Ga. p. H6773
 4. RECLAMATION. Rep. Burton, Utah, inserted Rep. Aspinall's speech at the groundbreaking for the Starvation Dam. pp. H6831-4
 5. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Berry inserted and commended Raymond Miller's statement recommending changes in the aid program for India. pp. H6842-8
 6. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Dent said we are losing our foreign markets and inserted a statement by the Nationwide Committee on Import-Export Policy. pp. H6869-71
 7. FLOOD CONTROL. Received an Army report recommending no authorization for its flood control work on Trinity River, Tex., in view of work which has been done under the Watershed Act. p. H6872
 8. TRAINING. Rep. Henderson commended the report of the Manpower and Civil Service Subcommittee on training of Government employees. p. H6862
 9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that the food stamp bill and the Interior appropriation bill will be considered today, June 8. p. H6815

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1968

JUNE 7, 1967.—Ordered to be printed

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 9029]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9029) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 3, 6, 14, 18, 25, 36, 47, and 53.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 8, 9, 13, 22, 23, 27, 31, 49, and 51, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$49,253,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$40,770,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,190,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$24,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$14,460,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,980,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$23,809,650; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$44,148,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,475,600; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$40,672,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$29,821,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,627,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$770,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,881,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$185,618,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$41,257,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$19,751,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$82,005,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$16,848,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$23,913,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,125,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$240,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 7, 11, 12, 16, 20, 21, 30, and 41.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN O. MARSH, Jr.,
JOHN J. FLYNT, Jr.,
CHARLES S. JOELSON,
GEORGE MAHON,
BEN REIFEL,
JOSEPH M. MCDADE
(reserve on No. 12),
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON
(reserve Nos. 11 and 12),
Managers on the Part of the House.
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
ALAN BIBLE,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9029) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$49,253,000 for management of lands and resources instead of \$49,013,000 as proposed by the House and \$49,451,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill provides \$140,000 for processing applications by the State of Arizona for land granted to it under the State Enabling Act; and \$100,000 for accelerated examination of desert land applications in Idaho.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$3,900,000 for construction and maintenance as proposed by the House instead of \$4,108,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees are in agreement that the \$400,000 budgeted, which has not been approved will be applied to the lowest priority sites as provided by the Bureau of Land Management, except that no State in which recreation development work was budgeted will be left with no such development.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$2,600,000 for public lands development roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization) as proposed by the House instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$47,179,000 for resources management as proposed by the Senate instead of \$47,200,000 as proposed by the House. The decrease below the House bill includes a reduction of \$200,000 for work resulting from Indian Claims Commission awards; an increase of \$93,000 for the Sioux Indian Museum and Craft Center, Rapid City, South Dakota; and \$86,000 for renovation and improvement of exhibits at the Museum of the Northern Plains Indians at Browning, Montana.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$40,770,000 for construction instead of \$40,525,000 as proposed by the House and \$41,530,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes

\$115,000 for dormitory facilities at the Phoenix Indian School, Arizona; \$40,000 planning funds for a kitchen-dining hall building, Wahpeton Indian School, North Dakota; and \$90,000 for the Blackfeet Indian irrigation project, Montana.

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$18,000,000 for road construction (liquidation of contract authorization) as proposed by the House instead of \$19,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to provide language which would prohibit use of Indian Claims Commission and Court of Claims awards, except for attorney fees, litigation expense, and program planning expenses, until after enactment of legislation setting forth the purposes for which the awards may be used.

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9: Provide for the acquisition of 55 vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of 70 vehicles as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$4,190,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$4,140,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Amendment No. 11: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to appropriate \$119,191,000 for the Land and Water Conservation Fund instead of \$119,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$122,135,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to allocate \$32,269,000 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund to the National Park Service instead of \$34,458,000 as proposed by the House and \$33,463,500 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided includes the following increases over the House bill: \$1,500,000, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore; \$1,500,000, Piscataway Park; \$100,000, Herbert Hoover National Historic Site; \$600,000, Everglades National Park; and \$100,000, Wolftrap Farm Park. It also includes the following reductions below the amount provided in the House bill: \$1,250,000, Whiskeytown-Shasta National Recreation Area; \$2,439,000, Assateague Island National Seashore; \$1,500,000, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area; and \$800,000, Fire Island National Seashore.

The conferees direct that no individual responsible for land acquisition in Piscataway Park shall take any action, including declaration of taking or condemnation proceedings, which will obligate the Federal Government in excess of the total funds made available for this purpose.

Amendment No. 13: Allocates \$15,247,000 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund to the Forest Service as proposed by the Senate instead of \$15,367,000 as proposed by the House. The reduction of \$120,000 below the House bill is for Tract 13009(68) in Colorado.

Amendment No. 14: Allocates \$1,900,000 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife as

proposed by the House instead of \$2,650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15: Allocates \$2,000,000 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for emergency planning and acquisition instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees are in agreement that before any of the funds provided under this allocation are expended by the Federal agencies, the proposed uses shall be presented for prior approval by both the House and Senate appropriation committees.

Amendment No. 16: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to appropriate \$9,191,000 instead of \$9,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,135,500 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees are in agreement with language contained in Senate report number 233, which directs the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to terminate approved Federal acquisitions at the beginning of the third fiscal year following such approval. The residual funds from such action are to be reprogrammed, such proposed reprogrammings to be submitted to both the House and Senate appropriations committees for approval.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$24,000,000 for the development program in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands instead of \$17,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$85,499,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$86,299,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided includes a decrease below the House bill of \$500,000 for the International Hydrological Decade; and an increase of \$500,000 over the House bill for the Federal-State cooperative water resources investigations program.

Amendment No. 19: Provides a limitation of \$14,460,000 for cooperation with states or municipalities for water resources investigations instead of \$13,960,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,260,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to appropriate \$35,821,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources instead of \$38,180,000 as proposed by the House and \$36,121,000 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF MINES

The decrease below the House bill includes reductions of \$2,224,000 for initiation of a tunneling research program; and \$135,000 for Operation Anthracite Refuse and an increase of \$400,000 for increased research related to air pollution, particularly regarding removal of sulphur from coal.

Amendment No. 21: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to provide for

the transfer to this appropriation item of \$400,000 from the appropriation "Appalachian Region Mining Area Restoration", Bureau of Mines.

Amendment No. 22: Deletes language for the conduct of a tunneling technology program.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$3,367,000 for solid waste disposal as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,232,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$10,980,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$9,180,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,180,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes \$800,000 for continuation of the Pittsburgh Midway Coal Company low-ash coal project; and \$1,000,000 for project COED.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$740,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$814,800 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$23,809,650 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$23,194,650 as proposed by the House and \$24,219,650 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes \$180,000 for additional technological research on shrimp; and \$435,000 for leasing a fish protein concentrate plant.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$2,428,000 for anadromous and great lakes fisheries conservation as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,678,000 as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$44,148,800 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$43,010,000 as proposed by the House and \$44,810,800 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes \$50,000 for bird banding and recovery data and updating data processing equipment; \$16,000 for a fishery biologist in Nevada; \$62,000 for research on fish physiology in South Dakota; \$30,000 for a fishery biologist for the Cherokee Indian Reservation, N.C.; \$250,000 for accelerated management research and program for migratory birds other than waterfowl; \$100,000 for staffing of the Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, Jamestown, N. Dak.; \$70,000 for initiation of a polar bear research program; \$100,000 for increased predator control work; and \$460,800 to fund all cooperative wildlife research units and all cooperative fishery units at a minimum annual level of \$40,000.

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$4,475,600 for construction instead of \$2,568,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,090,600 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$440,000 for fish research facility construction at Cortland, New York; \$50,000, planning funds for a proposed laboratory administration building at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center; \$150,000

for improvements at the Willow Beach National Fish Hatchery, Arizona; \$65,000 for improvements at the Lahontan National Fish Hatchery, Nevada; \$134,600 for additional construction at the Valley City National Fish Hatchery, North Dakota; \$375,000 for continued construction at the Kooskia National Fish Hatchery, Idaho; \$100,000 for initiation of an Atlantic salmon fish hatchery at Green Lake, Maine; \$338,000 for construction in the Camp Cornelia area at the Okefenokee Wildlife Refuge, Georgia; \$300,000 for development of waterfowl production areas, South Dakota; \$100,000 for development of the UL Bend National Wildlife Refuge, Montana; and \$255,000 for continued improvement of the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma.

The conferees direct that the reduction in the budget estimate be applied to the last-named refuges on the priority list supplied by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife as it appears on page 582, part I, of the House hearings.

Amendment No. 30: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to provide for the transfer of \$400,000 to this appropriation item from the appropriation "Appalachian Region Fish and Wildlife Restoration Projects", Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$2,425,000 for anadromous and great lakes fisheries conservation as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,675,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$40,672,000 for management and protection instead of \$40,442,000 as proposed by the House and \$40,730,400 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes: \$27,000 for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial; \$40,000 for the New York City group; \$20,000 for archeological and salvage work in Georgia reservoirs; \$50,000 for support of two additional elk traps in Yellowstone National Park; and \$93,000 for employment of 11 park police in the National Capital Area.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$29,821,800 for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities instead of \$29,581,000 as proposed by the House and \$29,946,800 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$25,000 for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial; \$10,000 for the New York City group; \$200,000, National Capital Parks; and \$5,800 for elk traps in Yellowstone National Park and to provide necessary access roads within the park.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$11,627,000 for construction instead of \$11,197,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,671,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$400,000 for an interpretive production facility at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia; and \$30,000 for the procurement of two portable live elk traps.

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$770,000 for the preservation of historic properties instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$470,000 as proposed by the Senate. This provides \$300,000 for matching grants-in-aid.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

Amendment No. 36: Provides \$11,130,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$12,130,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$6,881,500 for salaries and expenses instead of \$6,776,500 as proposed by the House and \$7,064,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$105,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Water Pollution Control.

Amendment No. 38: Provides a limitation of \$300,000 on use of consultants instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$185,618,000 for forest land management instead of \$185,063,000 as proposed by the House and \$186,218,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$80,000 for preparation of design and specifications for a dam at Eagle Lake, West Virginia; \$125,000 for recreation development, Caney Lake Area, Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana; \$300,000 for the Mammoth Visitor Center, Inyo National Forest, California; and \$50,000 for preparation of design and specifications, administrative headquarters, Superior National Forest, Minnesota.

Amendment No. 40: Appropriates \$41,257,000 for forest research, instead of \$40,180,000 as proposed by the House and \$42,029,000 as proposed by the Senate. Conference action includes a reduction of \$40,000 for wildlife habitat research in Missouri; and increases of: \$182,000 for forest recreation research; \$100,000 for aerial logging research; \$700,000 for construction of a Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Albuquerque, New Mexico; \$60,000 for a feasibility study for plywood manufacture, Black Hills, South Dakota; \$220,000 for construction of a Forest Range Management Laboratory, Fort Myers, Florida; \$50,000 for staffing the Forest Research Laboratory at Alexandria, Louisiana; \$50,000 for staffing the Forest Research Laboratory at Princeton, West Virginia; \$100,000 for staffing the Southern Hardwood Laboratory, Stoneville, Mississippi; \$30,000 for staffing the Forest Hydrology Laboratory, Wenatchee, Washington; and \$25,000 for staffing the Forest Research Laboratory at La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Amendment No. 41: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to provide for the transfer of \$400,000 to this appropriation item from the appropriation "Timber Development Organization Loans and Technical Assistance", Forest Service.

Amendment No. 42: Appropriates \$19,751,000 for state and private forestry cooperation instead of \$18,251,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,251,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Indian Health Activities

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$82,005,000 for Indian health activities instead of \$82,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$82,645,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$5,000 for employment of a counselor for the practical nurses training program at the Sioux Sanitarium, Rapid City, South Dakota.

The conferees are in agreement that concerted efforts shall be made for expansion of the professional nurse training program at the Sioux Sanitarium, Rapid City, South Dakota.

Construction of Indian Health Facilities

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$16,848,000 for construction of Indian health facilities instead of \$14,733,000 as proposed by the House and \$17,606,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$1,425,000 for the Phoenix, Arizona Medical Center; \$500,000 for quarters at the Tuba City Hospital, Arizona; and \$190,000 for health stations at Minto and Alakanuk, Alaska.

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$11,200,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$10,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$3,500,000 for carrying out Section 7(c) of the Act instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$860,000 for salaries and expenses as provided by the House instead of \$1,360,000 as provided by the Senate.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates \$23,913,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$23,790,000 as proposed by the House and \$24,323,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$35,000 for the National Collection of Fine Arts; \$23,000 for the National Portrait Gallery; and \$65,000 for building management.

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$2,316,000 for museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$1,125,000 for restoration and renovation of buildings instead of \$1,100,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,168,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$25,000 for the Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$3,054,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House.

FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMITTEES FOR ALASKA

Amendment No. 52: Appropriates \$240,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$190,000 as proposed by the House and \$325,000 as proposed by the Senate.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates \$25,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$35,000 as proposed by the Senate.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN O. MARSH, Jr.,
JOHN J. FLYNT, Jr.,
CHARLES S. JOELSON,
GEORGE MAHON,
BEN REIFEL,
JOSEPH M. McDADE
(reserve on No. 12),
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
(reserve on Nos. 11 and 12),
Managers on the Part of the House.



dens on our economy. Fighting or political action may disrupt the movement of food and fuel to much of Europe and Asia. To the extent this occurs we will need our full resources to meet the contingencies which may occur.

In these circumstances, the United States simply cannot afford a crippling strike. All our strength will be needed to meet our obligations to our soldiers in Viet-Nam and to our friends and allies around the world. I hope and pray it can be avoided.

Respectfully,

DEAN RUSK.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., June 6, 1967.

Memorandum for the President.

The Defense Department has just completed a review of the effects of a rail strike on our national security. I feel I must tell you that it is the unanimous opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Mr. Vance and me that acceptance of an interruption of rail movements of defense equipment and defense-related supplies at a time when we have 500,000 men engaged in military operations in the Pacific and simultaneously face a crisis of unpredictable dimensions in the Middle East would be an act of utter folly, an incredible evasion of our responsibility to our nation.

I realize these are strong words, but I know of no others to describe the effect on our military posture were rail transport of defense goods to be interrupted.

ROBERT S. McNAMARA.

(Mr. GILBERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. GILBERT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 121]

Ashley	Everett	Pool
Ayres	Fulton, Tenn.	Resnick
Battin	Holland	Ruppe
Bell	Ichord	St. Onge
Bray	Jacobs	Saylor
Celler	Karth	Smith, Calif.
Clark	Long, La.	Thompson, N.J.
Dow	Nelsen	Williams, Miss.
Downing	O'Konski	Younger

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 407 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 9029, MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House

may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on H.R. 9029, the appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior and related agencies.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 343)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9029) "making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 3, 6, 14, 18, 25, 36, 47, and 53.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 8, 9, 13, 22, 23, 27, 31, 49, and 51; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$49,253,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$40,770,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,190,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$24,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$14,460,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,980,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$23,809,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$44,148,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,475,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$40,672,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$29,821,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,627,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$770,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,881,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$185,618,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$41,257,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$19,751,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$82,005,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$16,848,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$23,913,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,125,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$240,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 7, 11, 12, 16, 20, 21, 30, and 41.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN O. MARSH, Jr.,
JOHN J. FLYNT, Jr.,
CHARLES S. JOELSON,
GEORGE MAHON,
BEN REIFEL,
JOSEPH M. McDADE (reserve
on No. 12),
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON
(reserve on Nos. 11 and
12),

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOHN L. McCLELLAN,
ALAN BIBLE,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9029) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Public Land Management

Bureau of Land Management

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$49,253,000 for management of lands and resources instead of \$49,013,000 as proposed by the House and \$49,451,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill provides \$140,000 for processing applications by the State of Arizona for land granted to it under the State Enabling Act; and \$100,000 for accelerated examination of desert land applications in Idaho.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$3,900,000 for construction and maintenance as proposed by the House instead of \$4,108,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees are in agreement that the \$400,000 budgeted, which has not been approved will be applied to the lowest priority sites as provided by the Bureau of Land Management, except that no State in which recreation development work was budgeted will be left with no such development.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$2,600,000 for public lands development roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization) as proposed by the House instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$47,179,000 for resources management as proposed by the Senate instead of \$47,200,000 as proposed by the House. The decrease below the House bill includes a reduction of \$200,000 for work resulting from Indian Claims Commission awards; an increase of \$93,000 for the Sioux Indian Museum and Craft Center, Rapid City, S. Dak.; and \$86,000 for renovation and improvement of exhibits at the Museum of the Northern Plains Indians at Browning, Mont.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$40,770,000 for construction instead of \$40,525,000 as proposed by the House and \$41,530,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes \$115,000 for dormitory facilities at the Phoenix Indian School, Arizona; \$40,000 planning funds for a kitchen-dining hall building, Wahpeton Indian School, North Dakota; and \$90,000 for the Blackfeet Indian irrigation project, Montana.

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$18,000,000 for road construction (liquidation of contract authorization) as proposed by the House instead of \$19,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to provide language which would prohibit use of Indian Claims Commission and Court of Claims awards, except for attorney fees, litigation expense, and program planning expenses, until after enactment of legislation setting forth the purposes for which the awards may be used.

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9: Provide for the acquisition of 55 vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of 70 vehicles as proposed by the House.

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$4,190,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$4,140,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Amendment No. 11: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to appropriate \$119,191,000 for the land and water conservation fund instead of \$119,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$122,135,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to allocate \$32,269,000 of the land and water conservation fund to the National Park Service instead of \$34,458,000 as proposed by the House and \$33,463,500 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided includes the following increases over the House bill: \$1,500,000, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore; \$1,500,000, Piscataway Park; \$100,000 Herbert Hoover National Historic Site; \$600,000, Everglades National Park; and \$100,000 Wolftrap Farm Park. It also includes the following reductions below the amount provided in the House bill: \$1,250,000, Whiskeytown-Shasta National Recreation Area; \$2,439,000, Assateague Island National Seashore; \$1,500,000, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area; and \$800,000, Fire Island National Seashore.

The conferees direct that no individual responsible for land acquisition in Piscataway Park shall take any action, including declaration of taking or condemnation proceedings, which will obligate the Federal Government in excess of the total funds made available for this purpose.

Amendment No. 13: Allocates \$15,247,000

of the land and water conservation fund to the Forest Service as proposed by the Senate instead of \$15,367,000 as proposed by the House. The reduction of \$120,000 below the House bill is for tract 13009(68) in Colorado.

Amendment No. 14: Allocates \$1,900,000 of the land and water conservation fund to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife as proposed by the House instead of \$2,650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15: Allocates \$2,000,000 of the land and water conservation fund to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for emergency planning and acquisition instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees are in agreement that before any of the funds provided under this allocation are expended by the Federal agencies, the proposed uses shall be presented for prior approval by both the House and Senate appropriation committees.

Amendment No. 16: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to appropriate \$9,191,000 instead of \$9,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,135,500 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees are in agreement with language contained in Senate report No. 233, which directs the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to terminate approved Federal acquisitions at the beginning of the third fiscal year following such approval. The residual funds from such action are to be reprogrammed, such proposed reprogramings to be submitted to both the House and Senate appropriations committees for approval.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$24,000,000 for the development program in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands instead of \$17,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Geological Survey

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$85,499,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$86,299,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided includes a decrease below the House bill of \$500,000 for the International Hydrological Decade; and an increase of \$500,000 over the House bill for the Federal-State cooperative water resources investigations program.

Amendment No. 19: Provides a limitation of \$14,460,000 for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations instead of \$13,960,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,260,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Mines

Amendment No. 20: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to appropriate \$35,821,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources instead of \$38,180,000 as proposed by the House and \$36,121,000 as proposed by the Senate. The decrease below the House bill includes reductions of \$2,224,000 for initiation of a tunneling research program; and \$135,000 for Operation Anthracite Refuse and an increase of \$400,000 for increased research related to air pollution, particularly regarding removal of sulphur from coal.

Amendment No. 21: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to provide for the transfer to this appropriation item of \$400,000 from the appropriation "Appalachian Region Mining Area Restoration", Bureau of Mines.

Amendment No. 22: Deletes language for the conduct of a tunneling technology program.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$3,367,000 for solid waste disposal as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,232,000 as proposed by the House.

Office of Coal Research

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$10,980,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$9,180,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,180,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes \$800,000 for continuation of the Pittsburgh Midway Coal Co. low-ash coal project; and \$1,000,000 for project COED.

Office of Oil and Gas

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$740,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$814,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$23,809,650 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$23,194,650 as proposed by the House and \$24,219,650 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes \$180,000 for additional technological research on shrimp; and \$435,000 for leasing a fish protein concentrate plant.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$2,428,000 for anadromous and great lakes fisheries conservation as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,678,000 as proposed by the House.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$44,148,800 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$43,010,000 as proposed by the House and \$44,810,800 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes \$50,000 for bird banding and recovery data and updating data processing equipment; \$16,000 for a fishery biologist in Nevada; \$62,000 for research on fish physiology in South Dakota; \$30,000 for a fishery biologist for the Cherokee Indian Reservation, N.C.; \$250,000 for accelerated management research and program for migratory birds other than waterfowl; \$100,000 for staffing of the Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, Jamestown, N. Dak.; \$70,000 for initiation of a polar bear research program; \$100,000 for increased predator control work; and \$460,800 to fund all cooperative wildlife research units and all cooperative fishery units at a minimum annual level of \$40,000.

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$4,475,600 for construction instead of \$2,568,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,090,600 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$440,000 for fish research facility construction at Cortland, New York; \$50,000 planning funds for a proposed laboratory administration building at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center; \$150,000 for improvements at the Willow Beach National Fish Hatchery, Arizona; \$65,000 for improvements at the Lahontan National Fish Hatchery, Nevada; \$134,600 for additional construction at the Valley City National Fish Hatchery, North Dakota; \$375,000 for continued construction at the Kooskia National Fish Hatchery, Idaho; \$100,000 for initiation of an Atlantic salmon fish hatchery at Green Lake, Maine; \$338,000 for construction in the Camp Cornelia area at the Okefenokee Wildlife Refuge, Georgia; \$300,000 for development of waterfowl production areas, South Dakota; \$100,000 for development of the UL Bend National Wildlife Refuge, Montana; and \$255,000 for continued improvement of the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma.

The conferees direct that the reduction in the budget estimate be applied to the last-named refuges on the priority list supplied by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife as it appears on page 582, part I, of the House hearings.

Amendment No. 30: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to provide for the transfer of \$400,000 to this appropriation item from the appropriation "Appalachian Region Fish and Wildlife Restoration Projects," Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$2,425,000 for anadromous and great lakes fisheries conservation as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,675,000 as proposed by the House.

National Park Service

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$40,672,000 for management and protection instead of \$40,442,000 as proposed by the House and \$40,730,400 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes: \$27,000 for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial; \$40,000 for the New York City group; \$20,000 for archeological and salvage work in Georgia reservoirs; \$50,000 for support of two additional elk traps in Yellowstone National Park; and \$93,000 for employment of 11 park police in the National Capital Area.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$29,821,800 for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities instead of \$29,581,000 as proposed by the House and \$29,946,800 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$25,000 for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial; \$10,000 for the New York City group; \$200,000, National Capital Parks; and \$5,800 for elk traps in Yellowstone National Park and to provide necessary access roads within the park.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$11,627,000 for construction instead of \$11,197,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,671,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$400,000 for an interpretive production facility at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia; and \$30,000 for the procurement of two portable live elk traps.

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$770,000 for the preservation of historic properties instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$470,000 as proposed by the Senate. This provides \$300,000 for matching grants-in-aid.

Office of Water Resources Research

Amendment No. 36: Provides \$11,130,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$12,130,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Office of the Secretary

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$6,881,500 for salaries and expenses instead of \$6,776,500 as proposed by the House and \$7,064,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$105,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Water Pollution Control.

Amendment No. 38: Provides a limitation of \$300,000 on use of consultants instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

*Department of Agriculture**Forest Service*

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$185,618,000 for forest land management instead of \$185,063,000 as proposed by the House and \$186,218,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$80,000 for preparation of design and specifications for a dam at Eagle Lake, W. Va.; \$125,000 for recreation development, Caney Lake Area, Kisatchie National Forest, La.; \$300,000 for the Mammoth Visitor Center, Inyo National Forest, Calif.; and \$50,000 for preparation of design and specifications, administrative headquarters, Superior National Forest, Minn.

Amendment No. 40: Appropriates \$41,257,000 for forest research, instead of \$40,180,000 as proposed by the House and \$42,029,000 as proposed by the Senate. Conference action includes a reduction of \$40,000 for wildlife habitat research in Missouri; and increases of: \$182,000 for forest recreation research; \$100,000 for aerial logging research; \$700,000 for construction of a Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; \$60,000 for a feasibility study for plywood manufacture, Black Hills, S. Dak.; \$220,000 for construc-

tion of a Forest Range Management Laboratory, Fort Meyers, Fla.; \$50,000 for staffing the Forest Research Laboratory at Alexandria, La.; \$50,000 for staffing the Forest Research Laboratory at Princeton, W. Va.; \$100,000 for staffing the Southern Hardwood Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.; \$30,000 for staffing the Forest Hydrology Laboratory, Wanatchee, Wash.; and \$25,000 for staffing the Forest Research Laboratory at La Crosse, Wis.

Amendment No. 41: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to provide for the transfer of \$400,000 to this appropriation item from the appropriation "Timber Development Organization Loans and Technical Assistance," Forest Service.

Amendment No. 42: Appropriates \$19,751,000 for state and private forestry cooperation instead of \$18,251,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,251,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*Department of Health, Education, and Welfare**Public Health Service**Indian health activities*

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$82,005,000 for Indian Health Activities instead of \$82,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$82,645,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$5,000 for employment of a counselor for the practical nurses training program at the Sioux Sanatorium, Rapid City, S. Dak.

The conferees are in agreement that concerted efforts shall be made for expansion of the professional nurse training program at the Sioux Sanatorium, Rapid City, S. Dak.

Construction of Indian health facilities

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$16,848,000 for construction of Indian health facilities instead of \$14,733,000 as proposed by the House and \$17,606,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$1,425,000 for the Phoenix, Ariz., Medical Center; \$500,000 for quarters at the Tuba City Hospital, Ariz.; and \$190,000 for health stations at Minto and Alakanuk, Alaska.

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$11,200,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$10,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$3,500,000 for carrying out section 7(c) of the act instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Public Land Law Review Commission

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$860,000 for salaries and expenses as provided by the House instead of \$1,360,000 as provided by the Senate.

Smithsonian Institution

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates \$23,913,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$23,790,000 as proposed by the House and \$24,323,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$35,000 for the National Collection of Fine Arts; \$23,000 for the National Portrait Gallery; and \$65,000 for building management.

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$2,316,000 for museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$1,125,000 for restoration and renovation of buildings instead of \$1,100,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,168,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$25,000 for the Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries.

National Gallery of Art

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$3,054,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the

Senate instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Federal Development Planning Committees for Alaska

Amendment No. 52: Appropriates \$240,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$190,000 as proposed by the House and \$325,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Lewis and Clark Trail Commission

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates \$25,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$35,000 as proposed by the Senate.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
JOHN O. MARSH, JR.,
JOHN J. FLYNT, JR.,
CHARLES S. JOELSON,
GEORGE MAHON,
BEN REIFEL,
JOSEPH M. McDADE (reserve on No. 12),
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON (reserve on Nos. 11 and 12),
Managers on the Part of the House.

PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 504 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 504

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10328) to increase the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed four hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill shall be considered as having been read for amendment. No amendment shall be in order to said bill except amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means may be offered to any section of the bill at the conclusion of the general debate, but said amendments shall not be subject to amendment. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto for final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the usual 30 minutes to the minority, to the very able and distinguished gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MARTIN], and, pending that, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, if I may have the attention of my colleagues, this is a very important matter we propose to consider today. As the reading of the rule by the Clerk discloses, it is a closed rule providing 4 hours of general debate.

Mr. Speaker, that will mean that when the general debate is over under the rule the only amendments which can be offered will be committee amendments. Of course, under the rule the minority or, in the absence of the minority, someone else who is opposed to the bill may offer a motion to recommit.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield to my friend from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Since the House is to be circumscribed in its ability to work its will on this legislation, is it anticipated, to the gentleman's knowledge, that there will be any amendment or amendments on the part of the Ways and Means Committee?

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I am happy to yield to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I know of no committee amendments to be offered.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. COLMER. The gentleman from Iowa is correct, and, of course, the gentleman from Arkansas also is correct. His committee has that privilege.

Personally, I am traditionally, as I believe the House knows, opposed to closed rules. I am particularly opposed to this one. I believe there ought to be some other people opposed to it who have joined in the request for it, who say that they would like to see it amended.

What will the bill do, in brief?

It will increase the ceiling on the national debt from the present \$336 billion to \$365 billion, an increase of \$29 billion; and that notwithstanding the fact that the debt ceiling was raised three times last year and once already this year.

That is one thing the bill will do.

Another thing it will do is to provide for counting in the debt the certificates the Treasury sells for the year 1968.

I think this is a very commendable thing, because those certificates are national obligations and they should be included in the national debt. However, I raised a question in the hearings before the Committee on Rules. The question was, "If it were a good thing, then why limit it to 1 year; why not put it all in for the succeeding years?" The answer of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the very able gentleman from Arkansas, was that in effect—and I cannot quote him literally—they wanted to try it out. At any rate, I just want to commend the chairman of the committee and other members of the committee for taking this step to reflect the true picture of the national debt, to that extent at least.

I am not going to go into a detailed explanation of the bill, because the members of the committee will explain the bill in detail. I just want to go back for a moment and raise the question here with those who are here today, who have the responsibility for carrying out in an orderly fashion the Government of this young Republic. I want to pose the question. "Where are we going in our fiscal affairs?"

The table on page 2 of the committee report shows that in 1941 the national debt was \$49 billion. As I said a moment ago, today it is \$336 billion. This is in the short period in the life of the Nation of some 25 years. Now, of course, under this bill we increase it another \$29 billion to \$365 billion. In all of those years, as I recall it from memory, we have had

only two balanced budgets notwithstanding the fact that in all of those years up to the shooting in Vietnam we have enjoyed the greatest peacetime prosperity and been burdened with the highest rate of peacetime taxes in the history of the Republic. One would think that prudent people, the Presidents of the United States of both parties during that period, the Members of Congress during that period, with their responsibilities, would have been trying to cut down that national debt rather than to increase it.

On the contrary, though, we have been throwing the taxpayers' money around like a drunken Santa Claus, both at home and abroad, until today we are faced with this very serious situation in the fiscal affairs of the country. We are told—and the argument will no doubt be made here today as it has been made elsewhere—that we are in a war and that we have been in a war now for some 3 years or more and that defense spending accounts for this.

Mr. Speaker, this is simply not true. The record shows that on the domestic front spending has increased in the 3 year period of fiscal 1965 to 1968 from \$46 billion in 1965 to \$66 billion in fiscal 1968.

Mr. Speaker, moreover I wish to call to the attention of the Members of the House an article which appeared in the reputable and authentic U.S. News & World Report of May 29, 1967, showing some figures on this subject. That article listed defense spending in 1961 at \$44.7 billion. In 1967, due to the Vietnam situation, it had increased to \$68.8 billion, representing an increase of \$24.1 billion, or 54 percent. While on the domestic front with reference to the other budget expenditures, in 1961 the total was \$36.8 billion. Six years later, in 1967, it was \$58.7 billion, or an increase of 59 percent, in domestic spending.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, we cannot charge this spending to the defense program, because the record shows—and I am sure that this is authentic—that we have spent at a greater rate on the domestic front than on national defense.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have often referred to the fact that I ran for Congress the first time at the same time Franklin D. Roosevelt ran for the Presidency. Incidentally, at that time, both of us ran on an economy platform. At that time we were spending a little less than \$4.5 billion with which to operate the entire Federal Government—the Post Office Department, the Congress, the Defense Department, and everything else.

Also I recall that Mr. Roosevelt called poor old Herbert Hoover a spendthrift, because he was spending that much money.

However, Mr. Speaker, today we are spending \$14.4 billion—for interest alone on the national debt, or better than three times what it cost to operate the entire Federal Government 34 years ago.

Yes, I know that the argument is made by the "spenders" that the gross national product goes up and so why worry about the debt?

Well, I get very little comfort out of that line of logic, because I know somewhere down the line there has got to be a day of reckoning. In other words, there

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DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill, including FS. House passed food stamp bill. Rep. Michel criticized Secretary Freeman's statement on farm program to ASC personnel. Rep. Staggers introduced and discussed administration bill to provide reliability and efficiency of electric power systems. Rep. Zwach introduced and discussed bill to establish extension service in D. C. Rep. Skubitz introduced and discussed bill to permit adjustment of certain wheat allotments.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 9029, the Interior and related agencies (including Forest Service) appropriation bill (pp. H6880-4). Concurred in the Senate amendment, which had been reported in technical disagreement by the conferees, to transfer \$400,000 from "Timber development organization loans and technical assistance" to "Forest research" (p. H6884).
2. FOOD STAMPS. Passed, 230-128, with amendments S. 953 (in lieu of H. R. 1318), to continue the food stamp program (pp. H6889-916, H6918-19, H6969). Rejected,

- 90-143, an amendment by Rep. St. Germain to authorize \$275 million for 1969, \$350 million for 1970, and such amounts as may be determined for subsequent years (pp. H6890-5). Agreed, 148-91, to the committee amendment limiting the authorization to 1 year (pp. H6889-95). Rejected, by a record vote of 173-191 a committee amendment to require the States to pay 20% of the cost of the program, after first having agreed to the amendment by a teller vote of 141-120 (pp. H6895-906, H6914-5). Rejected an amendment by Rep. Ryan to prohibit exclusion of very low income persons (pp. H6906-9).
3. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Michel criticized Secretary Freeman's statement on the farm program at a meeting of ASC personnel. p. H6957
 4. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Received the conference report on S. 1432, to extend and amend the Universal Military Training Act (H. Rept. 346). pp. H6884-9
 5. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 6133, to authorize various additional appropriations for the salt-water conversion program of research and demonstration. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. H6875-7
 6. PROPERTY. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved for full committee action H. R. 472, to authorize the Department to purchase a land tract at Texas Southmost College, and H. R. 547, to provide for establishment of the Pleasanton Plant Materials Center at a more suitable location. p. D475
 7. WATER RESOURCES. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved for full committee action S. 20 (amended), to provide for a comprehensive review of national water resource problems and programs. p. D475
 8. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill "to amend subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. H6977
 9. POVERTY. Rep. Patten inserted a letter commending the Job Corps. p. H6973
 10. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Rep. Hosmer commended the American Public Power Association's recommendations regarding the pending Colorado Basin Project legislation. pp. H6930-3
 11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced the legislative program for next week: Mon., silver certificates bill; Tues., defense appropriation bill; Wed. schooling for armed forces' dependents; Thurs., flag desecration bill; and at some time during the week, the conference report on the selective service bill p. H6916
 12. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 12. p. H6977
- SENATE
13. INFORMATION. Began consideration of S. 1030, authorizing establishment of an informational media guaranty fund. p. S7928

In 1955 the Republicans voted 133 to 13 for the increase; the Democrats voted 134 to 43 for the increase.

During 1958 the Republicans voted 142 to 42 for the increase; the Democrats voted 186 to 29 for the increase.

In 1958, for a second increase, the Republicans voted 120 to 65 for it; the Democrats voted 166 to 44 for the increase.

In 1959 the Republicans voted 88 to 48 for the increase; the Democrats voted 168 to 69 for the increase.

In 1960 the Republicans voted 83 to 60 for the increase; the Democrats voted 140 to 114 for the increase.

Mr. Speaker, the record during the Eisenhower administration, speaks loud and clear for itself. The record of the Republican Party in Congress is also clear during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. It was a consistent policy of opposition and of fiscal irresponsibility. Here, Mr. Speaker, is the record:

The 1961 increase approved 231 to 148: Republicans voted 40 for, 113 against; Democrats voted 191 for, 35 against.

The 1962 first increase approved 251 to 144: Republicans voted 60 for, 98 against; Democrats voted 191 for, 46 against.

The 1962 second increase approved 211 to 192: Republicans voted nine for, 153 against; Democrats voted 202 for, 39 against.

The 1963 first increase approved 213 to 204: Republicans voted one for, 172 against; Democrats voted 212 for, 32 against.

The 1963 second increase approved 221 to 175: Republicans voted two for, 158 against; Democrats voted 219 for, 17 against.

The 1963 third increase approved 187 to 179: Republicans voted none for, 147 against; Democrats voted 187 for, 32 against.

The 1964 increase approved 203 to 182: Republicans voted none for, 154 against; Democrats voted 203 for, 28 against.

The 1965 increase approved 229 to 165: Republicans voted six for, 122 against; Democrats voted 223 for, 43 against.

The 1966 increase approved 199 to 165: Republicans voted one for, 165 against; Democrats voted 198 for, 44 against.

VOTING RECORDS ON DEBT LIMIT EXTENSIONS

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to make several observations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I certainly assume that the figures given by my good friend, the gentleman from Oklahoma, are accurate, but unfortunately he did not include in those figures the amount that was requested in each instance for the increase in the debt limitation. I think that the record is accurate when I say that the \$29 billion increase in the debt limitation which was sought—and I underline the word "sought"—by the Administration yesterday was by far many, many times larger

than any increase ever sought by the Eisenhower administration. The tremendous magnitude of this debt increase that the White House sought points up very vividly the fiscal irresponsibility of the Johnson-Humphrey administration.

What we are trying to do—and I am delighted that we voted unanimously on our side yesterday—is to point up to all Members and to the American people the fact that we are in an extremely serious financial situation. Unfortunately, despite this crisis, the Administration has not given to the Congress or to the American people the facts upon which we can make an accurate judgment. As I said at a meeting this morning, we on our side of the aisle or many of us on our side, in order to avoid any chaos or confusion as to the capabilities of the Government to pay its obligations during the next several months, will join with those on your side to extend the present debt limitation of \$336 billion for several months. Then during that interval of time we respectfully urge that the President and the Bureau recall their budget submitted to the Congress in 1967 so that they can reanalyze and resubmit it to the Congress with reductions that will not only reflect reductions in obligation authority but reductions in expenditures.

Mr. Speaker, the circumstances have changed between January of this year and the present time, and the Administration, along with the Congress, must make a unified effort to meet the current crisis in which we shall cooperate 100 percent.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, would my friend yield to me at this point?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I am delighted to yield to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT].

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, my friend will certainly agree with me when I say that we left it to the judgment of the President as to what was needed during the Eisenhower administration. We were not at war at that time. Gentlemen on the other side of the aisle may applaud that statement, but if the same circumstances had prevailed during the Eisenhower administration that prevail now, we would have been at war then, because it was in 1954 that commitments to the Republic of Vietnam were made by President Eisenhower. President Kennedy and President Johnson have kept those commitments.

Mr. Speaker, may I remind the gentleman from Michigan that during fiscal year 1959 the Republican administration predicted a surplus in the budget; however, if I remember correctly, we had a deficit of some \$11 billion or \$12 billion-plus, and an increase in the debt limit was necessary, even though we were at peace.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. The gentleman, I do not think—with all respect for his observations—has justified the increase that was sought yesterday, an increase of \$29 billion in the debt limitation. That figure is infinitely greater than any ever sought by any administration since the end of World War II. No request of this magnitude ever came

from former President Truman, former President Eisenhower, or the late President Kennedy.

Mr. Speaker, this administration by a request of this size—\$29 billion—points up the seriousness of the fiscal crisis we face.

Mr. Speaker, in order to get out from under the problem, I respectfully urge the House to consider a temporary extension of the debt limit at the current level in order to give the administration an opportunity to revise the budget that it submitted in January so that the House of Representatives and the other body can cooperate with it in making the necessary reductions in expenditures that will preclude the need and necessity of a tax increase, as recommended by the President, and that will preclude the dangers of inflation in 1968 which most economists say are about to begin, very shortly.

CAN THE MINORITY LEADER DELIVER THE SAME NUMBER OF VOTES ON THE 6-PERCENT SURCHARGE AND AUTOMOBILE EXCISE TAX AS DELIVERED AGAINST THE PROPOSED DEBT INCREASE?

(Mrs. GRIFFITHS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the Republican leader, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD R. FORD], if the gentleman is willing and can guarantee that he will deliver the same number of votes on the 6-percent surcharge that he delivered against increasing the debt ceiling, and if this is, in fact, what the gentleman is asking for?

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman if he is aware that from his side of the aisle many suggestions have in fact already been made to the effect that we reinstitute the automobile excise tax.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman if he is for it; if he will vote for it?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, if the distinguished gentlewoman from Michigan will yield, permit me to respond by saying that I shall be delighted to make an observation upon the questions which have been propounded to me by the distinguished gentlewoman, insofar as I understand them.

Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of the Treasury has not asked to appear before the Committee on Ways and Means in behalf of the proposed tax increase which was included in the President's budget message. So, the administration, even though it inferred that it wanted it, has not really come up and asked for it.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, I refuse to yield further to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, the question which I asked and to which I want an answer is this: Is the gentleman demanding of the Democratic Party that we institute at once the surcharge tax?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, if the distinguished gentlewoman will

yield further, no, of course not; of course not.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Are you—

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Our recommendation is that we make a massive effort to try and reduce expenditures.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Is the gentleman asking now that we reinstate the excise taxes?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Nobody has asked for them.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. But is the gentleman asking it?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. No, I am not asking for such action.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Now, I want to ask once again as I asked yesterday afternoon if the gentleman wants a list of priorities, I would be very interested in seeing the gentleman's list of priorities on which we are going to spend the money, and the things that we are going to cut out of this budget, the proposed list.

The Members on that side of the aisle talk about this. Let us see the list.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I believe we have consistently voted for reductions in expenditures.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. No, the gentleman has not. I would say to the gentleman that the Members on that side of the aisle have not done that, they have voted for shotgun reductions. I want to see the things they are going to cut out.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO FILE PRIVILEGED REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight Friday, June 9, to file a privileged report on the Department of Defense appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968.

Mr. LIPSCOMB reserved all points of order on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON]?

There was no objection.

FOREIGN AID ALLOCATIONS

(Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as many of the recipient nations of our foreign aid have broken diplomatic relations with the United States, and incidentally, there are hundreds of millions of dollars in the budget for these nations, I wonder if we are going to find some other way to give away this money, or could we, in discussing the debt ceiling, take into account that billions of dollars in our giveaway program could be taken out of the budget, thereby reducing expenditures and the necessity for at least part of the proposed increase in the public debt.

Mr. Speaker, I am doing a bit of needing, but it makes sense, nevertheless.

THE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

(Mr. ST GERMAIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, in the past few days the world has watched with chagrin the conflagration in the Middle East. Fortunately for all nations, the war has been confined to this region and has not spread to other areas. For this we are most grateful, since another world war has at times seemed imminent.

The news reports would indicate that Israel has scored a series of victories in the Sinai, as well as in Jordan. But we should not equate these military successes with a conclusion that the problems between the Israelis and Arabs have now been disposed of and settled. These problems were not settled in 1948, nor were they set at rest in 1956. It is my personal belief that the danger of another war in this area cannot be insured against until we have a real settlement of all of the issues by the parties directly involved.

We in the United States recognize the sovereignty of all the nations involved. The United Nations has admitted to its membership all of these nations as sovereign states. Now these sovereign states must sit down together and work out their differences and disputes.

It is my belief that the United States should lend its good offices in arranging, hopefully through the United Nations, for a peace conference. The matters involved, ranging from free passage of all vessels in international waterways to the refugee problem, must be worked out at the peace table by the parties directly involved.

We all want peace, but this time it must be a real peace, a lasting peace. I feel that this can be accomplished only in the way described—by the Israelis and the Arabs.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 124]

Ashley	Glaimo	Reid, N.Y.
Ayres	Green, Oreg.	Ruppe
Battin	Hanna	St. Onge
Blackburn	Hays	Sikes
Bolling	Hollifield	Smith, Calif.
Bray	Horton	Smith, Iowa
Burton, Utah	Ichord	Stratton
Clark	Kluczynski	Taft
Dawson	Long, La.	Teague, Tex.
Dent	McClory	Thompson, N.J.
Diggs	Mize	Vander Jagt
Dow	Nelsen	Williams, Miss.
Fino	O'Konski	Willis
Flood	Pike	Younger
Gettys	Pool	

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). On this rollcall 392 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1968—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 9029) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 7, 1967.)

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mrs. HANSEN of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks and include miscellaneous tables.)

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, in addition to the statement made in the conference report, I wish to make the following additional comments:

The conference total is \$1,399,048,350, and on a comparative basis reflects the following: It is below the appropriations for 1967, in the amount of \$11,680,950.

It is below the 1968 budget estimate by \$89,869,650.

It is above the House bill by \$17,538,200, but it is less than the Senate bill in the amount of \$16,511,200.

Mr. Speaker, while the conference report provides a total of \$17,538,200 over the amount approved by the House, I feel that it represents a reasonable compromise between the amounts recommended by the Senate and the House. Of this amount \$6.5 million is for the additional authorized funding for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

I think it will be of interest to Members of the House that even though the amount of the bill has been increased over the amount previously approved by the House, it is still \$11,680,950 below the total appropriations for these activities for fiscal year 1967 when funds included in the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1967, which was recently approved, are taken into consideration.

There was a total of 53 amendments to the House bill, most of which involve rather routine adjustments that could be normally expected in a conference of this type. However, the conference did involve a few items that seem to have generated some particular interest, and I would like to take a moment at this time to comment on them.

For the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, the budget estimate included \$6.5 million. The House bill provided no funds for this item. The Senate approved \$2 million. After extensive discussion in the conference, the conferees finally agreed to funding at the level of \$1.5 million. The committee has received extensive correspondence in this connection,

and I might say that the communications received by the committee were in the ratio of about 13 to 1 in favor of funding acquisition of land for the Indiana Dunes. While the amount approved by the conferees is less than was requested in the budget estimate, I would point out that in our consideration of these items we had to be mindful of keeping Federal expenditures at the lowest possible level. With the amount provided in the conference report for this purpose, reasonable progress can be made in fiscal year 1968 on the initial acquisition of land in this area.

The land across from Mount Vernon, known as Piscataway Park, was also an item in conference. The budget estimate provided \$2,738,900 for acquisition of land at this location. The House bill pro-

vided no funding for this purpose. The Senate provided \$2 million. The conferees agreed on a funding level of \$1.5 million for this purpose. The same considerations governed conferee action in this instance as pertained to funding for the Indiana Dunes. The conferees were dubious that all of the land and scenic easements that are proposed for Piscataway Park could be obtained at the estimated cost. Therefore, the conference report includes language which stipulates that no action shall be taken by any individual, including declaration of taking and condemnation proceedings, which would eventually obligate the Federal Government in excess of available funds.

Other increases included in the conference report relate to operations of

the Forest Service. This represents an investment in the country's overall economy.

In addition, as I pointed out to the Members of the House earlier, activities funded in this bill will generate revenue of about \$1,041 million in fiscal year 1968.

Mr. Speaker, there are other items which I will not take time to discuss in detail, such as various facilities of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, which at present are either understaffed or on which construction has not been completed.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to adopt this conference report.

At this point in the RECORD, I insert a summary tabulation of the action taken on the various items in this bill:

Interior Department and related agencies appropriations bill, 1968 (H.R. 9029)

Item	Appropriations, 1967 ¹	Budget estimates, 1968	Allowances			Conference allowance compared with—			
			House	Senate	Conference	Appropriations, 1967	Budget estimate	House allowance	Senate allowance
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR									
Public land management.....	\$337,405,300	² \$380,296,000	\$339,546,000	\$352,771,500	\$346,251,000	+\$8,845,700	-\$34,045,000	+\$6,705,000	-\$6,520,500
Mineral resources.....	148,262,800	155,144,000	149,084,000	150,034,800	148,660,000	+397,200	-6,484,000	-424,000	-1,374,800
Fish and wildlife and parks.....	215,478,700	226,600,000	217,223,650	225,670,750	223,055,850	+7,577,150	-3,544,150	+5,832,200	-2,614,900
Office of Saline Water.....	29,851,000	23,282,000	9,800,000	9,800,000	9,800,000	-20,051,000	-13,482,000		
Office of Water Resources Research.....	6,910,000	12,700,000	11,130,000	12,130,000	11,130,000	+4,220,000	-1,570,000		-1,000,000
Office of the Solicitor.....	4,821,000	5,130,000	5,100,000	5,100,000	5,100,000	+279,000	-30,000		
Office of the Secretary.....	5,165,900	7,570,000	6,776,500	7,064,500	6,881,500	+1,715,600	-688,500	+105,000	-183,000
Total, direct appropriations.....	747,894,700	810,722,000	738,660,150	762,571,550	750,878,350	+2,983,650	-59,843,650	+12,218,200	-11,693,200
Total, appropriation of receipts.....	126,844,700	125,703,000	125,703,000	125,703,000	125,703,000	-1,141,700			
Total, borrowing authority.....	26,000,000	18,200,000	16,200,000	16,200,000	16,200,000	-9,800,000	-2,000,000		
Total, annual contract authority.....		12,500,000					-12,500,000		
Total, title I, Department of the Interior.....	900,739,400	967,125,000	880,563,150	904,474,550	892,781,350	-7,958,050	-74,343,650	+12,218,200	-11,693,200
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES									
Department of Agriculture, Forest Service:									
Total, direct appropriations.....	362,955,000	³ 356,521,000	354,494,000	359,498,000	357,626,000	-5,329,000	+1,105,000	+3,132,000	-1,872,000
Total, appropriation of receipts.....	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000				
Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.....	363,735,000	357,301,000	355,274,000	360,278,000	358,406,000	-5,329,000	+1,105,000	+3,132,000	-1,872,000
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.....	178,400	162,000	162,000	162,000	162,000	-16,400			
Commission of Fine Arts.....	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000				
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service: Indian health activities.....	90,025,00	⁴ 105,769,000	96,733,000	100,251,000	98,853,000	+8,828,000	-6,916,000	+2,120,00	-1,398,000
Office of Education, arts and humanities educational activities.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000				
Indian Claims Commission.....	394,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	+106,000			
National Capital Planning Commission.....	1,005,000	1,100,000	995,000	995,000	995,000	-10,000	-105,000		
National Capital Transportation Agency.....	10,455,000	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	-10,455,000			
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	9,019,500	16,370,000	11,700,000	12,700,000	12,200,000	+3,180,500	-4,170,000	+500,000	-500,000
Public Land Law Review Commission.....	907,000	860,000	860,000	1,360,000	860,000	-47,000			-500,000
Smithsonian Institution.....	31,726,000	36,926,000	32,093,000	32,064,000	31,611,000	-115,000	-5,315,000	-482,000	-453,000
National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources.....	1,100,000	1,330,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	+200,000	-30,000		
National Visitor Center Study Commission.....	10,000					-10,000			
Federal Development Planning Committees for Alaska.....	190,000	325,000	190,000	325,000	240,000	+50,000	-85,000	+50,000	-85,000
Lewis and Clark Trail Commission.....	25,000	35,000	25,000	35,000	25,000	-10,000			-10,000
Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission.....	25,000					-25,000			
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.....	80,000					-80,000			
Total, direct appropriations.....	509,209,900	521,013,000	500,167,000	510,305,000	505,487,000	-3,722,900	-15,526,000	+5,320,000	-4,818,000
Total, appropriation of receipts.....	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000				
Total, title II, related agencies.....	509,989,900	521,793,000	500,947,000	511,085,000	506,267,000	-3,722,900	-15,526,000	+5,320,000	-4,818,000
Grand total.....	1,410,729,300	1,488,918,000	1,381,510,150	1,415,559,550	1,399,048,350	-11,680,950	-89,869,650	+17,538,200	-16,511,200
Consisting of—									
Direct appropriations.....	1,257,104,600	1,331,735,000	1,238,827,150	1,272,876,550	1,256,365,350	-739,250	-75,369,650	+17,538,200	-16,511,200
Appropriation of receipts.....	127,624,700	126,483,000	126,483,000	126,483,000	126,483,000	-1,141,700			
Borrowing authorization.....	26,000,000	18,200,000	16,200,000	16,200,000	16,200,000	-9,800,000	-2,000,000		
Annual contract authorization.....		12,500,000					-12,500,000		

¹ Includes 2d supplemental, 1967 (Public Law 90-21).

² Includes \$12,500,000, S. Doc. 22.

³ Includes \$500,000, H. Doc. 104.

⁴ Includes \$1,425,000, H. Doc. 114.

⁵ Proposes reappropriation of 1967 unobligated balance not to exceed \$400,000.

⁶ Provides for transfer of \$250,000 from "Construction, Rail Rapid Transit System."

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington yield to me at this point?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

(Mr. BOW asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, although I was one of the conferees on the bill, I did not sign the conference report. I did not because, in my estimation, the House conferees failed and failed miserably to uphold the judgment of the House on the level of appropriations to be provided in this bill and as to which programs were to be funded.

As a result of this conference, the House is being asked today to appropriate \$17,538,200 more than the \$1,381,510,150 which it approved on April 27. Of course, the \$1,399,048,350 the House is being asked to approve is \$16,511,200 less than the amount approved by the other body on May. 18. But, I say to you that simply splitting the arithmetic difference between what the two bodies approved hardly represents any attempt by the House conferees to preserve the House position on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, is there no limit to which this Congress will not go in appropriating funds for domestic spending? However desirable many of the spending programs in this bill may be, we cannot escape the fact that they go far beyond what we can afford at this moment in history.

Estimates of the budget deficit in fiscal 1968 are now ranging upwards of \$30 billion.

Just yesterday, this House turned down by a vote of 197 yeas to 210 nays the administration's proposal to increase the public debt limit to \$365 billion.

Tomorrow, the Appropriations Committee will be reporting a bill to finance the Vietnam war and our defense activities in other areas of the world during fiscal 1968.

A serious conflict is raging in the Middle East and it could impose additional demands upon our resources.

What more must occur to convince the administration and this Congress that the time is long past for taking stock of our fiscal situation?

Must we continue down the road of fiscal irresponsibility until our economic health is beyond repair?

Is there nothing at all that can be done to alter this course of fiscal folly?

With humility and sincerity of purpose, I say to you we must stop this compulsive race to economic disaster. We could take a first step in that direction if the House would reject this conference report and the amendments in disagreement, and send the bill back to conference. Additional efforts then could be made to sustain the position of the House, or for that matter, reduce the size of this appropriation to a level even lower than the House approved originally.

The other body has followed its consistent pattern of restoring items cut by the House and of adding unbudgeted projects. As is usual, the initial appropriation for each of these added-on proj-

ects is modest indeed. But, once the additions are funded the the pressure will be on to finance the projects to completion.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I shall be happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, I should like to take this opportunity to commend the conferees and to especially commend the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN] for their forthright and effective action as represented in amendment No. 17, in which they have agreed upon the figure of \$24 million as put in the bill for appropriations to the Trust Territories.

Mr. Speaker, I should further like to point out the fact that this action is deserving of our support. It is deserving of our support very distinctly in view of the fact that at this very moment the United Nations trusteeship council is looking over our stewardship of our trusteeships.

Mr. Speaker, while it is my opinion that this action on the part of the committee at this time is making certain that we shall be able to proceed with a good, sound and constructive program for the peoples in those areas and represents an action on the part of the conferees which should be applauded by everyone.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the conferees and especially the conferees on the part of the House led by the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN].

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my appreciation to the gentleman from New York. The conferees and the committees of both the House and the Senate were well aware of the problems involved there. It is our hope the program can go ahead to the fullest possible advantage to those people in developing the economy in that area.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL].

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 125]

Aspinall	Diggs	Hanna
Ayres	Dingell	Hays
Barrett	Dow	Hébert
Battin	Eckhardt	Hollifield
Blackburn	Edmondson	Horton
Bolling	Everett	Ichord
Bolton	Fallon	Irwin
Brademas	Fino	Kluczynski
Bray	Flood	Kornegay
Brooks	Frelinghuysen	Leggett
Burton, Utah	Friedel	Long, La.
Celler	Gettys	McClary
Clark	Gray	Mailliard
Corman	Green, Oreg.	Mize
Daddario	Grover	Monagan
Dawson	Gude	Nelsen
Dent	Hanley	O'Hara, Mich.

O'Konski	St. Onge	Tenzer
Pickle	Smith, Calif.	Thompson, N.J.
Pike	Smith, Iowa	Ullman
Pool	Springer	Vander Jagt
Rallsback	Stafford	Williams, Miss.
Reid, N.Y.	Stratton	Wolf
Rooney, N.Y.	Taft	Younger
Ruppe	Teague, Calif.	
Sandman	Teague, Tex.	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this rollcall 352 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1968—CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. At the time when the point of no quorum was made the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN] had yielded 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL], whom the Chair now recognizes.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentlewoman from Washington, Mrs. HANSEN, the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee that has this conference report before the House. I think she did an outstanding job of getting the bill back down to around half of what was added to it in the other body. Those additions made in the other body I think will be acceptable to most Members of the House, and I certainly urge acceptance of the report.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 321, nays 49, not voting 63, as follows:

[Roll No. 126]

YEAS—321

Abbitt	Blester	Carter
Abernethy	Bingham	Casey
Adair	Blanton	Cederberg
Adams	Blatnik	Celler
Addabbo	Boggs	Clancy
Albert	Boland	Clausen
Anderson, Ill.	Brasco	Don H.
Anderson, Tenn.	Brinkley	Clawson, Del
Andrews, Ala.	Brock	Cleveland
Andrews, N. Dak.	Broomfield	Cohelan
Annunzio	Brotzman	Colmer
Ashley	Brown, Calif.	Conte
Ashmore	Broyhill, N.C.	Conyers
Aspinall	Broyhill, Va.	Corbett
Baring	Burke, Fla.	Cowger
Barrett	Burke, Mass.	Cramer
Bates	Burleson	Culver
Battin	Burton, Calif.	Cunningham
Belcher	Bush	Daddario
Bell	Button	Daniels
Berry	Byrne, Pa.	Davis, Ga.
Bevill	Cabell	de la Garza
	Cahill	Delaney
	Carey	Dellenback

Denney	Kazen	Randall
Dingell	Kee	Rarick
Dole	Keith	Rees
Donohue	Kelly	Reid, N.Y.
Dorn	King, Calif.	Reifel
Dowdy	Kirwan	Reinecke
Downing	Kleppe	Resnick
Dulski	Kupferman	Reuss
Duncan	Kuykendall	Rhodes, Ariz.
Dwyer	Kyl	Rhodes, Pa.
Eckhardt	Kyros	Riegle
Edmondson	Landrum	Rivers
Edwards, Ala.	Langen	Roberts
Edwards, Calif.	Latta	Rodino
Edwards, La.	Leggett	Rogers, Colo.
Eilberg	Lennon	Rogers, Fla.
Erlenborn	Lipscomb	Ronan
Esch	Lloyd	Rosenthal
Eshleman	Long, Md.	Rostenkowski
Evans, Colo.	McCarthy	Roth
Everett	McClure	Roush
Fallon	McCulloch	Roybal
Farbstein	McDade	Ryan
Fascell	McDonald,	Sandman
Felghan	Mich.	Satterfield
Findley	McFall	St Germain
Fisher	Macdonald,	Saylor
Flynt	Mass.	Scheuer
Foley	MacGregor	Schweiker
Ford,	Machen	Schwengel
William D.	Madden	Scott
Fountain	Mahon	Selden
Fraser	Mailliard	Shipley
Friedel	Marsh	Sikes
Fulton, Pa.	Martin	Sisk
Fulton, Tenn.	Mathias, Calif.	Skubitz
Fuqua	Mathias, Md.	Slack
Galifianakis	Matsunaga	Smith, N.Y.
Gallagher	May	Smith, Okla.
Garmatz	Mayne	Snyder
Gathings	Meeds	Springer
Gialmo	Miller, Calif.	Stafford
Gibbons	Miller, Ohio	Staggers
Gilbert	Mills	Steed
Gonzalez	Minish	Steiger, Ariz.
Goodling	Mink	Steiger, Wis.
Gray	Monagan	Stephens
Green, Oreg.	Moore	Stubblefield
Green, Pa.	Moorhead	Stuckey
Griffiths	Morgan	Taft
Gubser	Morris, N. Mex.	Talcott
Gurney	Morse, Mass.	Taylor
Hagan	Morton	Teague, Calif.
Haley	Mosher	Thomson, Wis.
Hamilton	Moss	Tiernan
Hammer-	Multer	Tuck
schmidt	Murphy, Ill.	Tunney
Hansen, Idaho	Murphy, N.Y.	Udall
Hansen, Wash.	Natcher	Van Deerlin
Hardy	Nedzi	Vanik
Harrison	Nichols	Vigorito
Harsha	Nix	Waggoner
Harvey	O'Hara, Ill.	Waldie
Hathaway	O'Hara, Mich.	Wampler
Hechler, W. Va.	Olsen	Watson
Heckler, Mass.	O'Neal, Ga.	Watts
Helstoski	O'Neill, Mass.	Whalen
Henderson	Ottinger	Whalley
Hicks	Passman	White
Holland	Patman	Whitener
Hosmer	Patten	Whitten
Howard	Pelly	Whitall
Hull	Pepper	Wiggins
Hungate	Perkins	Willis
Hunt	Pettis	Wilson,
Irwin	Philbin	Charles H.
Jarman	Pirnie	Winn
Joelson	Poage	Wright
Johnson, Calif.	Poff	Wyatt
Johnson, Pa.	Price, Ill.	Wyder
Jones, Ala.	Price, Tex.	Wylie
Jones, Mo.	Pryor	Wyman
Jones, N.C.	Pucinski	Yates
Karsten	Purcell	Young
Karth	Quie	Zwach
Kastenmeyer	Quillen	

NAYS—49

Arends	Gardner	Robison
Ashbrook	Gross	Roudebush
Bennett	Grover	Rumsfeld
Betts	Hall	Schadeberg
Bow	Halleck	Scherle
Brown, Mich.	Hutchinson	Schneebeli
Brown, Ohio	Jonas	Shriver
Buchanan	King, N.Y.	Stanton
Byrnes, Wis.	Laird	Sullivan
Chamberlain	Lukens	Thompson, Ga.
Collier	Meskill	Utt
Conable	Michel	Watkins
Curtis	Minshall	Williams, Pa.
Derwinski	Montgomery	Wilson, Bob
Devine	Myers	Zion
Dickinson	Pollock	
Ford, Gerald R.	Reid, Ill.	

NOT VOTING—63

Ayres	Gude	Pickle
Blackburn	Halpern	Pike
Bolling	Hanley	Pool
Bolton	Hanna	Rallsback
Brademas	Hawkins	Rooney, N.Y.
Bray	Hays	Rooney, Pa.
Brooks	Hébert	Ruppe
Burton, Utah	Herlong	St. Onge
Clark	Holfield	Smith, Calif.
Corman	Horton	Smith, Iowa
Davis, Wis.	Ichord	Stratton
Dawson	Jacobs	Teague, Tex.
Dent	Kluczynski	Tenzer
Diggs	Kornegay	Thompson, N.J.
Dow	Long, La.	Ullman
Evins, Tenn.	McClory	Vander Jagt
Fino	McEwen	Walker
Flood	McMillan	Williams, Miss.
Frelinghuysen	Mize	Wolff
Gettys	Nelsen	Younger
Goodell	O'Konski	Zablocki

So the conference report was agreed to:

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Goodell.
 Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Blackburn.
 Mr. Dent with Mr. Horton.
 Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Ayres.
 Mr. Brademas with Mrs. Bolton.
 Mr. Gettys with Mr. Davis of Wisconsin.
 Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Fino.
 Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Gude.
 Mr. Walker with Mr. Burton of Utah.
 Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
 Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Bray.
 Mr. Kornegay with Mr. Mize.
 Mr. Tenzer with Mr. McEwen.
 Mr. Flood with Mr. Halpern.
 Mr. Pickle with Mr. Nelsen.
 Mr. Holfield with Mr. McClory.
 Mr. Hays with Mr. Rallsback.
 Mr. Smith of Iowa with Mr. Vander Jagt.
 Mr. Corman with Mr. Smith of California.
 Mr. Wolff with Mr. Ruppe.
 Mr. Zablocki with Mr. O'Konski.
 Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania with Mr. Younger.

Mr. Clark with Mr. Diggs.
 Mr. Hannà with Mr. Pike.
 Mr. Jacobs with Mr. Hawkins.
 Mr. Dawson with Mr. Stratton.
 Mr. Hanley with Mr. Dow.
 Mr. Pool with Mr. Long of Louisiana.
 Mr. Ullman with Mr. McMillan.
 Mr. Ichord with Mr. Williams of Mississippi.
 Mr. POLLOCK, Mr. ARENDS, and Mr. BROWN of Michigan changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 7: On page 8, line 21, strike out the proviso and insert: "Provided further, That nothing contained in this paragraph or in any other provision of law shall be construed to authorize the expenditure of funds derived from appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims, except for such amounts as may be necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and expenses of program planning, until after legislation has been enacted that sets forth the purposes for which said funds will be used."

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 11: On page 10, line 25, strike out "\$119,500,000" and insert "\$122,135,500."

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$119,191,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 12: On page 11, line 3, strike out "\$34,458,000" and insert "\$33,463,500."

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$32,269,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 16: On page 11, line 18, strike "\$9,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$12,135,500".

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$9,191,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 20; On page 16, line 10, strike "\$38,180,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$36,121,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

lows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$35,821,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 21: On page 16, line 10, add: "and in addition \$400,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Appalachian region mining area restoration', Bureau of Mines".

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 30: On page 22, line 20, add: "and in addition \$400,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Appalachian Region Fish and Wildlife Restoration Projects', Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, to remain available until expended."

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 41: On page 31, line 20, add: "and in addition \$400,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Timber Development Organization Loans and Technical Assistance', Forest Service."

MOTION OFFERED BY MRS. HANSEN OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

AMENDING AND EXTENDING THE DRAFT ACT AND RELATED LAWS

Mr. RIVERS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 1432) to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 346)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1432) to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That the Universal Military Training and Service Act is amended as follows:

"(1) Section 1(a) (50 App. U.S.C. 451(a)) is amended to read as follows:

"(a) This Act may be cited as the 'Military Selective Service Act of 1967'."

"(2) Section 4 (50 App. U.S.C. 454) is amended by:

"(a) Inserting after the first proviso of subsection (a) the following: 'Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, any registrant who has failed or refused to report for induction shall continue to remain liable for induction and when available shall be immediately inducted.', and

"(b) Adding the following new subsection (g) to read as follows:

"(g) The National Security Council shall periodically advise the Director of the Selective Service System and coordinate with him the work of such State and local volunteer advisory committees which the Director of Selective Service may establish, with respect to the identification, selection, and deferment of needed professional and scientific personnel and those engaged in, and preparing for, critical skills and other essential occupations. In the performance of its duties under this subsection the National Security Council shall consider the needs of both the Armed Forces and the civilian segment of the population."

"(3) Section 5(a) (50 App. U.S.C. 455(a)) is amended by inserting '(1)' immediately after 'Sec. 5. (a)'; and by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection, the President in establishing the order of induction for registrants within the various age groups found qualified for induction shall not effect any change in the method of determining the relative order of induction for such registrants within such age groups as has been heretofore established and in effect on the date of enactment of this paragraph, unless authorized by law enacted after the date of enactment of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967."

"(4) Section 6(c) (2) (A) (50 App. U.S.C. 456(c) (2) (A)), is amended to read as follows:

"(2) (A) Any person, other than a person referred to in subsection (d) of this section, who—

"(i) prior to the issuance of orders for him to report for induction; or

"(ii) prior to the date scheduled for his induction and pursuant to a proclamation by the Governor of a State to the effect that the authorized strength of any organized unit of the National Guard of that State cannot be maintained by the enlistment or appointment of persons who have not been issued

orders to report for induction under this title; or

"(iii) prior to the date scheduled for his induction and pursuant to a determination by the President that the strength of the Ready Reserve of the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, or Coast Guard Reserve cannot be maintained by the enlistment or appointment of persons who have not been issued orders to report for induction under this title; enlists or accepts appointment, before attaining the age of 26 years, in the Ready Reserve of any Reserve component of the Armed Forces, the Army National Guard, or the Air National Guard, shall be deferred from training and service under this title so long as he serves satisfactorily as a member of an organized unit of such Reserve or National Guard in accordance with section 270 of title 10 or section 502 of title 32, United States Code as the case may be, or satisfactorily performs such other Ready Reserve service as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense. Enlistments or appointments under subparagraphs (ii) and (iii) of this clause may be accepted notwithstanding the provisions of section 15(d) of this title. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (h) of this section, no person deferred under this clause who has completed six years of such satisfactory service as a member of the Ready Reserve or National Guard, and who during such service has performed active duty for training with an armed force for not less than four consecutive months, shall be liable for induction for training and service under this Act, except after a declaration of war or national emergency made by the Congress after August 9, 1955. In no event shall the number of enlistments or appointments made under authority of this paragraph in any fiscal year in any Reserve component of the Armed Forces or in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard cause the personnel strength of such Reserve component or the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard, as the case may be, to exceed the personnel strength for which funds have been made available by the Congress for such fiscal year."

"(5) Section 6(a) (50 App. U.S.C. 456(a)) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. (a) (1) Commissioned officers, warrant officers, pay clerks, enlisted men, and aviation cadets of the Regular Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, and the Environmental Science Services Administration; cadets, United States Military Academy; midshipmen, United States Naval Academy; cadets, United States Air Force Academy; cadets, United States Coast Guard Academy; midshipmen, Merchant Marine Reserve, United States Naval Reserves; students enrolled in an officer procurement program at military colleges the curriculum of which is approved by the Secretary of Defense; members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces, and the Coast Guard, while on active duty; and foreign diplomatic representatives, technical attachés of foreign embassies and legations, consuls general, consuls, vice consuls and other consular agents of foreign countries who are not citizens of the United States, and members of their families, and persons in other categories to be specified by the President who are not citizens of the United States, shall not be required to be registered under section 3 and shall be relieved from liability for training and service under section 4, except that aliens admitted for permanent residence in the United States shall not be so exempted. Any person who subsequent to June 24, 1948, serves on active duty for a period of not less than eighteen months in the armed forces of a nation with which the United States is associated in mutual defense activities as defined by the

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued June 13, 1967
For actions of June 12, 1967
90th-1st; No. 91

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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 6

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 9029, the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill (including Forest Service), and acted on amendments in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. S8027-30

Sen. Holland announced postponement of committee markup of the agricultural appropriation bill until the Dodd resolution is disposed of. p. S7957

2. ELECTRIFICATION. Received from the Federal Power Commission the proposed Electric Power Reliability Act of 1967; to Commerce Committee. p. S7941
3. LIVESTOCK EXPORTS. The Small Business Committee submitted a report, "Expansion of Livestock Exports" (S. Rept. 343): pp. S7945-7
4. FARM LOANS. Sen. Nelson spoke in support of his bill S. 1567, to provide long-term, low-interest loans to young men starting a career in agriculture, and announced additional cosponsors of the bill. pp. S8037-8
Additional cosponsors were announced to S. 1504 and S. 1567, to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act. p. S7955
5. LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION. Agreed to, without amendment, S. Con. Res. 32, to continue the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress through December 31, 1967. p. S7938
Agreed to, as reported, S. Res. 133, to continue the Senate Special Committee on the Organization of the Congress through December 31, 1967.
6. ALASKA. Passed as reported S. 1281, to authorize appropriations to carry out activities of Federal committees for development planning in Alaska. pp. S7939-40
The Rules and Administration Committee reported a resolution to print a report, "Mineral and Water Resources of Alaska." p. S7940
7. FOOD STAMPS. Senate conferees were appointed on S. 953, to continue the Food Stamp Program. House conferees have not yet been appointed. p. S8021
8. REPORTS. Received the annual reports of the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office. p. S7941
9. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to amend "subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code" on "civil service retirement"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. S7941
10. FLOOD INSURANCE. Received a Fla. Legislature resolution favoring flood-insurance legislation. pp. S7943-4
11. SCENIC RIVERS. Received a Fla. Legislature resolution opposing inclusion of the Suwanee River in scenic-rivers legislation. p. S7944
12. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Kuchel inserted his statement on expansion of foreign trade before a Chamber of Commerce seminar. pp. S7960-1
13. FOOD. Sen. McGovern inserted R. C. Liebenow's statement on "Agribusiness and the war against hunger." pp. S7980-2
Sen. Clark inserted C. I. Schottland's article, "The Hungry Can't Wait." pp. S8075-6
14. POVERTY. Several Senators debated the poverty program. pp. S7984-5, S7989-92, S7994, S8025-6, S8071-4
15. TAXATION. Sen. McCarthy inserted a statement by Gardner Ackley on possibilities for tax incentives to encourage economic activity. pp. S7995-7

amount of classified military aid. Yugoslavia has received \$800 million or more. Where are they today? We have bought no friends. France has received nearly \$11 billion; and yet she, today, undertakes to obstruct our foreign policy in which we are trying to protect the free world.

What have we bought with our money? Here we are, billions—330-some-odd billions of dollars—in debt. We are asked to raise the debt limit another \$25 or \$30 billion. We are going into debt at the rate of \$15 to \$25 billion a year now. Where is the end of it?

Unless we can get a foreign aid program whereby the benefits will go directly to the people who should receive them, and where the American flag will go with the aid extended, in the sense of letting the beneficiaries know that this aid comes from the United States of America, and not from their dictator; unless we can devise a program like that, where America will receive some credit for its aid from those whom we are undertaking to assist, I shall continue to oppose it, as I have done in the past.

Oh, it is said we must not put any strings on it. All right; we have not put any strings on it heretofore, and look where our friends are today. There is no obligation. They act like they have done us a favor by taking it. Then they criticize us. We get no cooperation from them when our boys are fighting and dying in foreign lands again, in defense of the freedom of the world.

As far as I am concerned, I am ready to hold tight to the purse strings of this country, in dealing with foreign governments, except, until, and unless there is a firm, reliable indication that we are dealing with a friend and assisting a friend, someone we can count on when we need help and cooperation. Our altruism has been a one-way street too long. As far as I am concerned, I shall continue to oppose the foreign aid program, and certainly wasteful items such as this, until the time comes when we are receiving appropriate recognition and appreciation for it, and a little gratitude. If we had pursued that kind of policy, we would have more friends today on the issue for which our boys are dying overseas than we now have.

I make that statement, Mr. President, because I am opposed to the pending bill. I am opposed to many other phases and aspects of the foreign aid program, because it is wasteful. We are not getting anything for it, and we are running this country further and further into debt. We now must have another tax bill, if we are to maintain anything approaching a sound fiscal policy in this country.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. The time has come for us to be practical, and to exercise sound fiscal judgment, with respect to our foreign aid policy.

I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my remarks may appear elsewhere in the RECORD, to avoid interrupting the Senator's remarks.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

THE DODD CENSURE RESOLUTION

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the proceedings under the resolution of censure proposed as to Senator THOMAS J. DODD, that Mr. Eberhard P. Deutsch, of New Orleans, be permitted to be present on the floor as counsel for Mr. DODD.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, what was the Senator's request?

Mr. MANSFIELD. For Senator DODD to have a lawyer on the floor with him tomorrow.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I have no objection. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, in view of the fact that I expect to be actively engaged in support of Senator DODD's position, and I know of no other Senator who plans to take that much interest in the matter, I ask unanimous consent that certain members of my staff be permitted to be present, in the event it should be decided that the floor should be cleared of those who have no business here. Those staff members are Robert E. Hunter, Wendell Lindsey, Will E. Leonard, and Charles McBride.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill—H.R. 9029—making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The assistant legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of June 7, 1967, pp. H6775-H6776, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, as this bill passed the Senate it provided for appropriations totaling \$1,399,359,550 for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, exclusive of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, the Bureau of Reclamation and power marketing activities, and the various related agencies, including the U.S. Forest Service and the Division of Indian Health.

The conference committee bill provides appropriations totaling \$1,382,848,350 for the programs and activities of these agencies. This total is under the budget estimates of \$1,458,218,000 by \$75,369,350; over the House bill of \$1,365,310,150 by \$17,538,200; and under the Senate bill of \$1,399,359,550 by \$16,511,200.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, at the conclusion of my remarks, a tabulation setting out the appropriation for the current year, the budget estimate, the House allowance, the Senate allowance, and the conference allowance for each appropriation in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. HAYDEN. The House conferees agreed with the Senate on the amount of the budget amendment for the Phoenix medical center which came to the Congress after the House had acted on the bill; and agreed to an increase of \$6,500,000 for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This increase was also included in a budget amendment not considered by the House.

The land and water conservation fund allocations were worked out on a basis which the conferees believed to be fair and equitable, even though results in specific areas may be disappointing to individuals. Funds are allocated for two areas not provided for by the House of Representatives—Piscataway Park and the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

The conference was a most friendly, cooperative meeting. As many Senators may know, the House subcommittee has a new chairman this year, Representative JULIA BUTLER HANSEN. She is most capable and fair. I believe that the report deals equitably with the actions and views of both branches of the Congress.

I move that the conference report be approved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House of Representatives to Senate amendments numbered 11, 12, 16, and 20, as follows:

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 21, 30, and 41 to the bill (H.R. 9029) entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes."

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$119,191,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 12, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$32,269,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$9,191,000".

Resolved, That the House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$35,821,000".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to.

EXHIBIT 1

Interior Department and related agencies appropriations bill, 1968 (H.R. 9029)

Item	Appropriation, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	Allowances			Conference allowance compared with—		
			House	Senate	Conference	Budget estimate	House allowances	Senate allowances
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR								
Public Land Management								
Bureau of Land Management:								
Management of lands and resources	\$57,081,000	\$49,573,000	\$49,013,000	\$49,451,000	\$49,253,000	—\$320,000	+\$240,000	—\$198,000
Construction and maintenance	3,032,000	4,300,000	3,900,000	4,108,000	3,900,000	—400,000	—	—208,000
Public lands development roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)	2,000,000	3,000,000	2,600,000	3,000,000	2,600,000	—400,000	—	—400,000
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite appropriation of receipts)	(11,875,000)	(11,625,000)	(11,625,000)	(11,625,000)	(11,625,000)	—	—	—
Range improvements (indefinite appropriation of receipts)	(1,474,000)	(1,582,000)	(1,582,000)	(1,582,000)	(1,582,000)	—	—	—
Total, Bureau of Land Management	62,113,000	56,873,000	55,513,000	56,559,000	55,753,000	—1,120,000	+240,000	—806,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs:								
Education and welfare services	118,629,300	129,478,000	126,478,000	126,478,000	126,478,000	—3,000,000	—	—
Resources management	45,186,000	47,608,000	47,200,000	47,179,000	47,179,000	—429,000	—21,000	—
Construction	56,118,000	40,407,000	40,525,000	41,530,000	40,770,000	+363,000	+245,000	—760,000
Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization)	16,889,000	19,000,000	18,000,000	19,000,000	18,000,000	—1,000,000	—	—1,000,000
Revolving fund for loans		450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	—	—	—
General administrative expenses	4,773,000	4,627,000	4,627,000	4,627,000	4,627,000	—	—	—
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds	241,595,300	241,570,000	237,280,000	239,264,000	237,504,000	—4,066,000	+224,000	—1,760,000
Tribal funds (not included in totals of this tabulation)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	—	—	—
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation:								
Salaries and expenses	3,990,000	4,240,000	4,140,000	4,200,000	4,190,000	—50,000	+50,000	—10,000
Land and water conservation:								
(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)	(110,000,000)	(110,000,000)	(110,000,000)	(110,000,000)	(110,000,000)	—	—	—
Advance appropriation		32,000,000	9,500,000	12,135,500	9,191,000	—22,809,000	—309,000	—2,944,500
Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation	3,990,000	36,240,000	13,640,000	16,335,500	13,381,000	—22,859,000	—259,000	—2,954,500
Office of Territories:								
Administration of territories	10,513,000	15,613,000	15,613,000	15,613,000	15,613,000	—	—	—
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	19,194,000	30,000,000	17,500,000	25,000,000	24,000,000	—6,000,000	+6,500,000	—1,000,000
Total, Office of Territories	29,707,000	45,613,000	33,113,000	40,613,000	39,613,000	—6,000,000	+6,500,000	—1,000,000
Total, public land management	337,405,300	380,296,000	339,546,000	352,771,500	346,251,000	—34,045,000	+6,705,000	—6,520,500
Mineral Resources								
Geological Survey: Surveys, investigations, and research	81,609,000	88,199,000	85,499,000	86,299,000	85,499,000	—2,700,000	—	—800,000
Bureau of Mines:								
Conservation and development of mineral resources	35,095,000	39,825,000	38,180,000	36,121,000	35,821,000	—4,004,000	—2,359,000	—300,000
Health and safety	9,695,000	10,821,000	10,721,000	10,721,000	10,721,000	—100,000	—	—
Solid waste disposal	4,300,000	3,232,000	3,232,000	3,367,000	3,367,000	+135,000	+135,000	—
Appalachian region mining area restoration	7,000,000	800,000	—	—	—	—800,000	—	—
General administrative expenses	1,596,000	1,616,000	1,532,000	1,532,000	1,532,000	—84,000	—	—
Helium Fund: Borrowing authorization	(26,000,000)	(18,200,000)	(16,200,000)	(16,200,000)	(16,200,000)	(—2,000,000)	—	—
Annual limitation on contract authorization		(12,500,000)	—	—	—	(—12,500,000)	—	—
Total, Bureau of Mines	57,686,000	56,294,000	53,665,000	51,741,000	51,441,000	—4,853,000	—2,224,000	—300,000
Office of Coal Research: Salaries and expenses	8,220,000	9,725,000	9,180,000	11,180,000	10,980,000	+1,225,000	+1,800,000	—200,000
Office of Oil and Gas: Salaries and expenses	747,800	926,000	740,000	814,800	740,000	—186,000	—	—74,800
Total, mineral resources	148,262,800	155,144,000	149,084,000	150,034,800	148,660,000	—6,484,000	—424,000	—1,374,800
Fish and Wildlife and Parks								
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:								
Management and investigations of resources	20,999,000	23,835,000	23,194,650	24,219,650	23,809,650	—25,350	+615,000	—410,000
Management and investigations of resources (appropriation of receipts)	(1,000,000)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program)	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	—	—	—
Construction	1,245,000	1,380,000	1,730,000	1,730,000	1,730,000	+350,000	—	—
Construction of fishing vessels	3,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	—	—	—
Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development	4,714,300	4,714,000	4,714,000	4,714,000	4,714,000	—	—	—
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation	2,675,000	1,678,000	1,678,000	2,428,000	2,428,000	+750,000	+750,000	—
Administration of Pribilof Islands (indefinite appropriation of receipts)	(2,495,700)	(2,496,000)	(2,496,000)	(2,496,000)	(2,496,000)	—	—	—
General administrative expenses	760,000	743,000	693,000	693,000	693,000	—50,000	—	—
Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund	(316,000)	(336,000)	(336,000)	(336,000)	(336,000)	—	—	—
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries	33,893,300	38,450,000	38,109,650	39,884,650	39,474,650	+1,024,650	+1,365,000	—410,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife								
Management and investigations of resources	39,001,800	43,159,000	43,010,000	44,810,800	44,148,800	+989,800	+1,138,800	—662,000
Construction	8,618,600	2,568,000	2,568,000	5,090,600	4,475,600	+1,907,600	+1,907,600	—615,000
Migratory bird conservation account	6,000,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	—	—	—
Appalachian region fish and wildlife restoration projects	500,000	400,000	—	—	—	—400,000	—	—
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation	2,675,000	1,675,000	1,675,000	2,425,000	2,425,000	+750,000	+750,000	—
General administrative expenses	1,613,000	1,613,000	1,572,000	1,572,000	1,572,000	—41,000	—	—
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	57,488,400	56,915,000	56,325,000	61,398,400	60,121,400	+3,206,400	+3,796,400	—1,277,000
National Park Service:								
Management and protection	37,159,800	40,822,000	40,442,000	40,730,400	40,672,000	—150,000	+230,000	—58,400
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities	27,731,000	29,942,000	29,581,000	29,496,800	29,821,800	—120,200	+240,800	—125,000
Construction	22,894,000	17,579,000	11,197,000	12,671,500	11,627,000	—5,952,000	+430,000	—1,044,500
Parkway and road construction (liquidation of contract authorization)	32,500,000	38,000,000	38,000,000	38,000,000	38,000,000	—	—	—
Preservation of historic properties	732,000	2,323,000	1,000,000	470,000	770,000	—1,553,000	—230,000	+300,000
General administrative expenses	2,569,200	2,569,000	2,569,000	2,569,000	2,569,000	—	—	—
Total, National Park Service	123,177,000	131,235,000	122,789,000	124,387,700	123,459,800	—7,775,200	+670,800	—927,900
Total, fish and wildlife and parks	215,478,700	226,600,000	217,223,650	225,670,750	223,055,850	—3,544,150	+5,832,200	—2,614,900

EXHIBIT 1—Continued

Interior Department and related agencies appropriations bill, 1968 (H.R. 9029)—Continued

Item	Appropriation, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	Allowances			Conference allowance compared with—		
			House	Senate	Conference	Budget estimate	House allowances	Senate allowances
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Con.								
Office of Saline Water								
Salaries and expenses	\$27,500,000	\$20,982,000	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000	—\$13,482,000		
Operation and maintenance	2,351,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000			
Total, Office of Saline Water	29,851,000	23,282,000	9,800,000	9,800,000	9,800,000	—13,482,000		
Office of Water Resources Research								
Salaries and expenses	6,910,000	12,700,000	11,130,000	12,130,000	11,130,000	—1,570,000		—\$1,000,00
Office of the Solicitor								
Salaries and expenses	4,821,000	5,130,000	5,100,000	5,100,000	5,100,000	—30,000		
Office of the Secretary								
Salaries and expenses	5,165,900	7,570,000	6,776,500	7,064,500	6,881,500	—688,500	+\$105,000	—183,000
Total, direct appropriations	747,894,700	810,722,000	738,660,150	762,571,550	750,878,350	—59,843,650	+12,218,200	—11,693,200
Total, appropriations of earmarked receipts	126,844,700	125,703,000	125,703,000	125,703,000	125,703,000			
Total, borrowing authorization	26,000,000	18,200,000	16,200,000	16,200,000	16,200,000	—2,000,000		
Total, annual contract authority		12,500,000				—12,500,000		
Total, title I, Department of the Interior	900,739,400	967,125,000	880,563,150	904,474,550	892,781,350	—74,343,650	+12,218,200	—11,693,200
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES								
Department of Agriculture								
Forest Service:								
Forest protection and utilization:								
Forest land management	203,707,000	186,238,000	185,063,000	186,218,000	185,618,000	—620,000	+555,000	—600,000
Forest research	38,567,000	40,032,000	40,180,000	42,029,000	41,257,000	+1,225,000	+1,077,000	—772,000
State and private forestry cooperation	18,151,000	18,251,000	18,251,000	20,251,000	19,751,000	+1,500,000	+1,500,000	—500,000
Total, forest protection and utilization	260,425,000	244,521,000	243,494,000	248,498,000	246,626,000	+2,105,000	+3,132,000	—1,872,000
Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)	101,230,000	111,000,000	110,000,000	110,000,000	110,000,000	—1,000,000		
Acquisition of lands for national forests:								
Uinta National Forest	300,000							
Special acts (appropriation of receipts)	(80,000)	(80,000)	(80,000)	(80,000)	(80,000)			
Cooperative range improvements (appropriation of receipts)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)			
Assistance to States for tree planting	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			
Total, definite appropriations	362,955,000	356,521,000	354,494,000	359,498,000	357,626,000	+1,105,000	+3,132,000	—1,872,000
Total, appropriation of receipts	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000			
Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture	363,735,000	357,301,000	355,274,000	360,278,000	358,406,000	+1,105,000	+3,132,000	—1,872,000
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review								
Salaries and expenses	178,400	162,000	162,000	162,000	162,000			
Commission of Fine Arts								
Salaries and expenses	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare								
Public Health Service:								
Indian health activities	75,536,000	82,133,000	82,000,000	82,645,000	82,005,000	—128,000	+5,000	—640,000
Construction of Indian health facilities	14,489,000	23,636,000	14,733,000	17,606,000	16,848,000	—6,788,000	+2,115,000	—758,000
Total, Public Health Service	90,025,000	105,769,000	96,733,000	100,251,000	98,853,000	—6,916,000	+2,120,000	—1,398,000
Office of Education: Arts and humanitied educational activities	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			
Total, Health, Education, and Welfare	91,025,000	106,769,000	97,733,000	101,251,000	99,853,000	—6,916,000	+2,120,000	—1,398,000
Indian Claims Commission								
Salaries and expenses	394,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000			
National Capital Planning Commission								
Salaries and expenses	1,005,000	1,100,000	995,000	995,000	995,000	—105,000		
National Capital Transportation Agency								
Salaries and expenses	1,400,000							
Construction, rail rapid transit system	9,055,000							
Total, National Capital Transportation Agency	10,455,000							
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities								
Salaries and expenses	1,019,500	1,620,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	—420,000		
Endowment for the arts	6,000,000	8,750,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	—1,750,000		
Endowment for the humanities	2,000,000	6,000,000	3,500,000	4,500,000	4,000,000	—2,000,000	+500,000	—500,000
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	9,019,500	16,370,000	11,700,000	12,700,000	12,200,000	—4,170,000	+500,000	—500,000
Public Land Law Review Commission								
Salaries and expenses	907,000	860,000	860,000	1,360,000	860,000			—500,000

EXHIBIT 1—Continued

Interior Department and related agencies appropriations bill, 1968 (H.R. 9029)—Continued

Item	Appropriation, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	Allowances			Conference allowance compared with—		
			House	Senate	Conference	Budget estimate	House allowances	Senate allowances
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued								
Smithsonian Institution								
Salaries and expenses.....	\$22,699,000	\$25,100,000	\$23,790,000	\$24,323,000	\$23,913,000	—\$1,187,000	+\$123,000	—\$410,000
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program).....	2,316,000	6,100,000	3,000,000	2,316,000	2,316,000	—3,784,000	—684,000	-----
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	1,589,000	485,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	—85,000	-----	-----
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....	2,300,000	1,353,000	1,100,000	1,168,000	1,125,000	—228,000	+25,000	—43,000
Construction, Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.....	-----	803,000	803,000	803,000	803,000	-----	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	2,822,000	3,085,000	3,000,000	3,054,000	3,054,000	—31,000	+54,000	-----
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	31,726,000	36,926,000	32,093,000	32,664,000	31,611,000	—5,315,000	—482,000	—453,000
Executive Office of the President								
National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources.....	1,100,000	1,330,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	30,000	-----	-----
Federal Development Planning Committees for Alaska								
Salaries and expenses.....	190,000	325,000	190,000	325,000	240,000	—85,000	+50,000	—85,000
National Visitor Center Study Commission								
Expenses.....	10,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Historical and Memorial Commissions								
Lewis and Clark Trail Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	25,000	35,000	25,000	35,000	25,000	—10,000	-----	—10,000
Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	25,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.....	80,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, direct appropriations.....	509,209,900	521,013,000	500,167,000	510,305,000	505,487,000	—15,526,000	+5,320,000	—4,818,000
Total, appropriation of earmarked receipts.....	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	780,000	-----	-----	-----
Total, title II, related agencies.....	509,989,900	521,793,000	500,947,000	511,085,000	506,267,000	—15,526,000	+5,320,000	—4,818,000
Grand total.....	1,410,729,300	1,488,918,000	1,381,510,150	1,415,559,550	1,399,048,350	—89,869,650	+17,538,200	—16,511,200
Consisting of:								
Direct appropriations.....	1,257,104,600	1,331,735,000	1,238,827,150	1,272,876,550	1,256,365,350	—75,369,650	+17,538,200	—16,511,200
Appropriation of receipts.....	127,624,700	126,483,000	126,483,000	126,483,000	126,483,000	-----	-----	-----
Borrowing authorization.....	26,000,000	18,200,000	16,200,000	16,200,000	16,200,000	—2,000,000	-----	-----
Annual contract authority.....	-----	12,500,000	-----	-----	-----	—12,500,000	-----	-----

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to add a word of commendation for the wonderful job that has been done this year, and in all other years, by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

I think we ought to take note of the fact that this is the 40th year in which the chairman of the committee, the distinguished Senator from Arizona, has been closely associated with appropriation bills for the Department of the Interior. Over those years he has made an enviable record concerning the building of the many fine projects which have been contained in the Interior appropriation bills. It is a real tribute and monument to the senior Senator from Arizona when we stop to think of the work done by the Senator from Arizona in one capacity or another in the 40 years in which he has been associated with Interior appropriation bills.

We should comment loud and long on this record.

I again salute the Senator, as I have done so many times in the past, for an excellent job very ably done.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his very kind remarks.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PISCATAWAY PARK

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, last week, a Senate-House conference committee agreed on providing \$1.5 million to acquire land for Piscataway Park, a scenic and historic area bordering the Potomac within view of Mount Vernon.

Those of us who sought approval for these funds were disappointed that the \$2 million approved by the Senate were not retained. This represented the bare minimum required. Hopefully, it will be possible for the Department of the Interior to utilize some of its unused funds in order to complete acquisition during the next fiscal year. This would assure that the land and scenic easements which have been offered by several foundations and many private individuals subject to the Federal purchase of park land would be preserved; a goal many of us have sought for a considerable number of years.

In the aftermath of the Senate-House conference committee's report, three major area newspapers have commented.

Yesterday, the Baltimore Sunday Sun and the Washington Sunday Star carried editorials voicing disappointment at

the insufficient sum recommended, but sounding an optimistic note for the future. Today's Washington Post had an article by Michael Drosnin which concisely points out the dilemma which now faces us.

The Star editorial rightly singles out my colleague in the House, Congressman HERVY MACHEN, who led the fight for this park and deserves to be congratulated for his determination and perseverance in the face of obstacles. During the 88th Congress, Congressman MACHEN and I worked closely together to get a new authorization for the Piscataway Park. We were both encouraged when this imaginative proposal passed both Houses of Congress without a single dissenting vote.

Now the Congress is moving to implement the Piscataway Park plan, perhaps a little slower than some of us had hoped. The important point is that Congress has once more expressed its support for the proposed park.

I hope that the Department of the Interior will now move as quickly as possible to acquire the land it needs. In addition, I hope the foundations and the private landowners who have signed conditional contracts will accept the renewed Federal activity as an act of good faith and continue their existing pledges. If this is done, I feel confident that the view from Mount Vernon will be preserved.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have these two editorials and the



Public Law 90-28
90th Congress, H. R. 9029
June 24, 1967

An Act

81 STAT. 59

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, namely:

Department of
the Interior
and Related
Agencies Ap-
propriation
Act, 1968.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$49,253,000.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

For acquisition, construction and maintenance of buildings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements, and maintenance of access roads, \$3,900,000, to remain available until expended.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$2,600,000, to remain available until expended.

72 Stat. 906.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction on lands other than those administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Transportation: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury

81 STAT. 60

43 USC 1181f.

in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

48 Stat. 1270;
61 Stat. 790.

49 Stat. 1978.

3 CFR 1954-1958
Comp., p. 424.

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; purchase of two aircraft, of which one shall be for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations herein made may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral resources for the State of Alaska.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts and crafts shops; \$126,478,000.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by law; \$47,179,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services by contract; \$40,770,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Utah outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations except lands authorized by law to be acquired for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations except such lands as may be required for replacement of the Wild Horse Dam in the State of Nevada: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation; *Provided further*, That \$50,000 shall be for assistance to the Tularosa School District Numbered 4, New Mexico, for construction of a junior-senior high school facility.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$18,000,000, to remain available until expended. 72 Stat. 906.

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

For payment to the revolving fund for loans, for loans as authorized in section 1 of the Act of November 4, 1963, as amended (25 U.S.C. 70n-1), \$450,000. 77 Stat. 301;
80 Stat. 814.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices, \$4,627,000.

TRIBAL FUNDS

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employment of a curator for the Osage Museum, who shall be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council and without regard to the clas-

18 USC 4124
and note.

sification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this paragraph or in any other provision of law shall be construed to authorize the expenditure of funds derived from appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims, except for such amounts as may be necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and expenses of program planning, until after legislation has been enacted that sets forth the purposes for which said funds will be used: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in the property being exempted from local taxation, except as provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed fifty-five passenger motor vehicles, of which fifty shall be for replacement only, which may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance payments for service (including services which may extend beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain Indian tribes; and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

49 Stat. 1458.
25 USC 309, 309a.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, not otherwise provided for, \$4,190,000.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), including \$2,775,000 for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during the current fiscal year, and acquisition of land or waters, or interests therein, in accordance with the statutory authority applicable to the State or Federal agency concerned, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, established by section 2 of said Act, and to remain available until expended, not to exceed \$119,191,000, of which (1) not to exceed \$65,000,000 shall be available for payments to the States to be matched by the individual States with an equal amount; (2) not to exceed \$32,269,000 shall be available to the National Park Service; (3) not to exceed \$15,247,000 shall be available to the Forest Service; (4) not to exceed \$1,900,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; and (5) not to exceed \$2,000,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for supplemental allocations to the above agencies: *Provided*, That in the event the receipts available in the Land and Water Conservation Fund are insufficient to provide the full amounts specified herein, the amounts available under clauses (1) through (4) shall be reduced proportionately.

16 USC 4601-4
note.

16 USC 4601-5.

For a repayable advance to the "Land and Water Conservation Fund," as authorized by section 4(b) of the Act of Sept. 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 900), \$9,191,000, to remain available until expended.

16 USC 4601-7.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1661(c)); salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of the immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095); compensation and mileage of members of the legislature in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. sec. 1661(c)); compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661(c)); grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; loans and grants to Guam, as authorized by law (Public Law 88-170); and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa; \$15,613,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein provided for are authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the administration of Territories may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

64 Stat. 386;
45 Stat. 1253.
68 Stat. 503.
48 USC 1641.

77 Stat. 302.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For expenses necessary for the Department of the Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended (76 Stat. 171), including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$24,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6(2) of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Congress.

61 Stat. 3301.

48 USC 1681
and notes.31 USC 1.
31 USC 65 note.

61 Stat. 3302.

MINERAL RESOURCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427); classify lands as to mineral character and water and power resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U.S.C. 715); administer the minerals exploration program (30 U.S.C. 641); and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$85,499,000, of which \$14,460,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations, and \$216,000 shall remain available until expended, to provide financial assistance to participants in minerals exploration projects, as authorized by law (30 U.S.C. 641-646), including administration of contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality.

43 USC 31.

49 Stat. 30.

72 Stat. 700.

65 Stat. 133.

50 USC app. 2093.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall be available for purchase of not to exceed forty-six passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations and observation wells; expenses of U.S. National Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and substitutes; \$35,821,000, and in addition \$400,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Appalachian Region Mining Area Restoration", Bureau of Mines.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For expenses necessary for promotion of health and safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law; \$10,721,000.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the Secretary of the Interior under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, \$3,367,000, to remain available until expended.

79 Stat. 997.
42 USC 3251
note.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines; \$1,532,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

HELIUM FUND

The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to section 12(a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain available without fiscal year limitation, \$16,200,000, in addition to amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

74 Stat. 923.
50 USC 167j.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in the United States through research and development, as authorized by law (74 Stat. 337), \$10,980,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$380,000 shall be available for administration and supervision.

30 USC 661-
668.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$740,000.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication

of information concerning such resources; promotion of education and training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions related thereto, as authorized by law; \$23,809,650.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law, \$100,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing currencies.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required for the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$1,730,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

46 USC 1401 note. For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 212), as amended by the Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 614), to assist in the construction of fishing vessels, \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL AID FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

16 USC 779 note. For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 197), \$4,714,000, of which not to exceed \$214,000 shall be available for program administration and \$400,000 shall be available until expended pursuant to the provisions of section 4(b) of the Act: *Provided*, That the sum of \$4,100,000 available for apportionment to the States pursuant to section 5(a) of the Act shall remain available until the close of the fiscal year following the year for which appropriated.

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

16 USC 757a-757f. For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of October 30, 1965 (79 Stat. 1125), \$2,428,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$693,000.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

16 USC 1151 note. For carrying out the provisions of the Act of November 2, 1966 (80 Stat. 1091-1099), there are appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,496,000, to be derived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES LOAN FUND

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$336,000 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administrative expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries shall be available for purchase of not to exceed seventeen passenger motor vehicles, of which sixteen shall be for replacement only (including one for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year); publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417); rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$6.50 per man per day; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; and maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to which the United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and investigations of fishery resources. 34 Stat. 690.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); and maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; \$44,148,800.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$4,475,600, and in addition \$400,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Appalachian Region Fish and Wildlife Restoration Projects", Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, to remain available until expended.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

For an advance to the migratory bird conservation account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5), \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended. 75 Stat. 813.

ANADROMOUS AND GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of October 30, 1965 (79 Stat. 1125), \$2,425,000.

16 USC 757a-757f.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,572,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred and thirty-three passenger motor vehicles, of which one hundred and twenty-five are for replacement only (including sixty-seven for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general

34 Stat. 690.

purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year); purchase of not to exceed one aircraft, for replacement only; not to exceed \$50,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417); rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$6.50 per man per day; insurance on official motor vehicles, aircraft and boats operated by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in foreign countries; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and to which the United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For expenses necessary for the management and protection of the areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service, including protection of lands in process of condemnation; plans, investigations, and studies of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin); and not to exceed \$88,000 for the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission, \$40,672,000.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service, \$29,821,800.

CONSTRUCTION

37 Stat. 460;
54 Stat. 36.

For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451), of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason of the use of funds for such purposes; land for East Glacier Airport, Montana; and the acquisition of water rights; \$11,627,000, to remain available until expended.

PARKWAY AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

72 Stat. 906.

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$38,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be expended for planning or construction on the following: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and

Great Falls Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails; and Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia, and extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

For expenses necessary in carrying out a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, as authorized by law (80 Stat. 915), \$770,000, to remain available until expended.

16 USC 470-470m.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the National Park Service, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$2,569,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and thirty-five passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and eleven shall be for replacement only, including not to exceed seventy-nine for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958), authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses, to remain available until expended, \$7,500,000, of which not to exceed \$1,550,000, shall be available for administration and coordination during the current fiscal year.

75 Stat. 628.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For operation and maintenance of demonstration plants for the production of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), \$2,300,000, of which not to exceed \$212,000 shall be available for administration.

72 Stat. 1706.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 329), \$11,130,000, of which not to exceed \$530,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

80 Stat. 129, 130.

42 USC 1961

note.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$5,100,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$152,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Provided*. That hereafter hearing officers appointed

for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

5 USC 551
et seq.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$6,881,500.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Emergency recon-
struction.

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

Forest or
range fires.

SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in connection with their use for fire suppression purposes, such reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time of receipt thereof.

Operation of
warehouses, etc.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686): *Provided*, That reimbursements for costs of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the time such reimbursements are received.

47 Stat. 417.

Employment of
experts, etc.
80 Stat. 416.

SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropriations Act, 1968, shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, when authorized by the Secretary, in total amount not to exceed \$300,000; hire, maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

Uniforms or
allowances.

SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901; 80 Stat. 299 and D.C. Code 4-204).

80 Stat. 508.
43 Stat. 175.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; \$185,618,000, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$2,480,000 of this appropriation may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519): *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

31 USC 665.

36 Stat. 962.

64 Stat. 85.

Forest research: For forest research at forest and range experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, as authorized by law; \$41,257,000, and in addition \$400,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Timber Development Organization Loans and Technical Assistance", Forest Service.

State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and in forest management and processing, and for advising timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and others in the application of forest management principles and processing of forest products, as authorized by law; \$19,751,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relating to the construction and maintenance of forest development roads and trails, \$110,000,000, to remain available until expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not less than the amount made available under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under the provisions of such Act.

72 Stat. 906.

37 Stat. 843.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

SPECIAL ACTS

For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for

58 Stat. 227.

such purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts, Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), as amended, \$20,000; Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 866), as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as amended, \$8,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 299), \$32,000; in all, \$80,000: *Provided* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries of the national forests and/or for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local government concerned.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

64 Stat. 85.

For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

70 Stat. 207.

For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

7 USC 2225.

80 Stat. 416.

80 Stat. 508.

7 USC 2250.

36 Stat. 963.

70 Stat. 1034.

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to exceed two hundred and fifty-nine passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and sixty-five shall be for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed four for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$25,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901; 80 Stat. 299); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (58 Stat. 742); (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land and interests therein for sites for administrative purposes, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

Except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

36 Stat. 962.

Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of an established national forest or purchase unit.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$162,000. 80 Stat. 416.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and Committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$115,000. 36 Stat. 371.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed seventeen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 301 (with respect to research conducted at facilities financed by this appropriation), 321, 322(d), 324, and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$82,005,000, of which \$350,000 shall be available for payments on account of the Menominee Indian people as authorized by section 1 of the Act of October 14, 1966 (80 Stat. 903). 42 USC 2001-2004a. 42 USC 241, 248, 249, 251, 227. 25 USC 891 note.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For construction, major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004a); \$16,848,000, to remain available until expended. 73 Stat. 267.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

ARTS AND HUMANITIES EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For carrying out sections 12 and 13 of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, \$1,000,000. 79 Stat. 854. 20 USC 961, 962.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Appropriations contained in this Act, available for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

80 Stat. 416.

SEC. 1002. Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901, 80 Stat. 299).

80 Stat. 508.

SEC. 1003. Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of those functions or activities.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

60 Stat. 1049.

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), as amended (81 Stat. 11), creating Indian Claims Commission, \$500,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

66 Stat. 781.

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901; 80 Stat. 299); \$995,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided herein shall be used for foreign travel.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$250,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation granted under "Construction, Rail Rapid Transit System" shall be available during the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

79 Stat. 845.
20 USC 951 note.
78 Stat. 905.
20 USC 781
note.

For expenses necessary to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, to remain available until expended, \$11,200,000, of which \$4,500,000 shall be available for carrying out section 5(c) and functions under Public Law 88-579; \$3,500,000 for carrying out section 7(c); and \$2,000,000 for carrying out section 5(h) of the Act: *Provided*, That, in addition, there is appropriated for the purposes of section 11(b) of the Act, amounts equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests and devises of money, and other property received by each Endowment, during the current fiscal year, under the provisions of section 10(a) (2) of the Act, but not to exceed a total of

\$1,000,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed three percent of the funds appropriated for the purposes of Section 5(c) and not to exceed three percent of the funds appropriated for the purposes of Section 7(c) shall be available for program development and evaluation.

79 Stat. 846.
20 USC 954.
20 USC 956.

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Public Land Law Review Commission, established by Public Law 88-606, approved September 19, 1964, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$750 for official reception and representation expenses, \$860,000, to remain available until expended.

78 Stat. 982.
43 USC 1391-
1400.
80 Stat. 416.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from Government and other sources; international exchanges; anthropological research; maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901, 80 Stat. 299), for other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$23,913,000.

80 Stat. 508.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses for carrying out museum programs and related research in the natural sciences and cultural history under the provisions of section 104(k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704k), \$316,000, to remain available until expended and to be available only to United States institutions: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to Smithsonian Institution, for payments in the foregoing currencies.

80 Stat. 1528.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

For necessary expenses of planning, construction, remodeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the National Zoological Park, \$400,000, to remain available until expended.

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

For necessary expenses of restoration and renovation of buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949 (63 Stat. 623), including not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$1,125,000, to remain available until expended.

20 USC 53a.

CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses of the preparation of plans and specifications for the construction of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, \$803,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*. That such sums as are necessary may be transferred to the General Services Administration for execution of the work.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uniforms, or allowances therefor, for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901, 80 Stat. 299); purchase, or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improvement, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and not to exceed \$20,000 for restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper; \$3,054,000.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT, AND COMMISSION ON MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-454, approved June 17, 1966), including services as authorized by the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 3109), and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$1,300,000.

FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMITTEES FOR ALASKA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Development Planning Committees for Alaska, established by Executive Order 11182 of October 2, 1964, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$240,000.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, established by Public Law 88-630, approved October 6, 1964, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$25,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 202. The per diem rate paid from appropriations made available under this title for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 or 80 Stat. 416. Other law, shall not exceed \$88.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1968." Short title.

Approved June 24, 1967.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 206 (Comm. on Appropriations) and No. 343 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 233 (Comm. on Appropriations).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 113 (1967):

Apr. 26: Considered in House.

Apr. 27: Considered and passed House.

May 17: Considered and passed Senate, amended.

May 18: Reconsidered and passed Senate, amended.

June 8: House agreed to conference report.

June 12: Senate agreed to conference report.

